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••ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

Tower to Views

by Clearway

Schuschnigg Steps Warily

French Francs and Politics

Appeasement Search Hot

¶ **Austria Stiffens**—Resistance to German influence grows more pronounced in Austria as National Socialist activities give hints as to the fate of Austrian independence under possible dominance from Berlin. Chancellor Kurt Schuschnigg, supported by the patriotic elements in Austria and by Fatherland Front officials, goes to Innsbruck, where he preaches Austrian independence to Tyroleans, in the province most affected by Italian and German influences. He likewise announces an early referendum to win a mandate from the people for his stand against Reich expansion. The Premier is also making extra efforts to win the support of Labor, promising special attention to social improvements and cultural freedom. • Schuschnigg stiffens, but keeps supple. If he's too weak, the National Socialists may become unmanageable; if he's too strong, Germany might directly intervene.

¶ **Another French Crisis**—With a franc lower than 31 to the dollar and with a 20,000,000,000-franc armament budget staring it in the face, France approaches another of its interminable politico-financial crises. So the Chautemps Cabinet prepares to go before the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate with a declaration presenting a "realistic" picture of France's desperate situation. In the offing awaits a readjustment whereby a broader representation in government (from Communists to Conservatives) would present a stable basis for financial recovery. The plan seems likely to force the resignation of Premier Chautemps and his colleagues—an eventuality that might result in a Government in which "national unity" shall be the keynote, and co-operation between the varied political groups the aim. • French economics takes the role of a highwayman, holding up politics with the warning: "Your money or your conciliation!"

¶ **"Appeasement" Search**—With France's agreement to non-intervention control of its Spanish border stimulating hope that withdrawal of foreign "volunteers" may be achieved, the Anglo-Italian talks going on in Rome continue under a brighter light. Simultaneously Britain welcomes Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop. Anglo-Italian accord would encourage Anglo-German agreements. These are mainly: Germany's demand for colonies; for a changed attitude of the British press; for a free hand in central Europe. • Europe faces the alternatives: Squeezement or appeasement.

¶ **Rumanian Co-operation**—Rumanian Jews breathe more easily as Dr. Miron Cristea, new head of the Cabinet, includes the Jewish synagogues in a general request that all religious groups hold services on March 13 at which religious sanction would be given for disregarding oaths previously committing Rumanians to political or social movements. The purpose of the order, says Dr. Cristea, is to restore freedom and foster co-operation among all peoples "in the service of God and the King." • The Jews, still trembling from the anti-Semitic measures of former Premier Goga, see in the request an indication that the new government plans no discrimination against their church or community.

¶ **Island Possessions**—Tokyo eyes askance the planting of the United States flag on Canton and Enderbury Islands. If Britain and America have no secret understanding, Japanese officials murmur, how does it happen that Britain views the occupation so tolerantly? Similarly, they ask: If the United States is concerned merely with defense, why all this interest in these islands? Tokyo recalls the testimony of Admiral William D. Leahy, chief of U. S. naval operations, that the chief of the Navy's war plans division, Capt. Royal E. Ingersoll, had conferred with British Naval Authorities in London. It wonders if Anglo-American co-operation in the Pacific was arraigned then. Japan holds several chains of islands somewhat paralleling the air routes which the new Yankee island possessions would serve. • But from Washington comes no dramatics. The islands are intended to be used merely as way stations on a peaceful commercial route.

¶ **Price Level**—Senator Thomas, Oklahoma Democrat, calls on President Roosevelt, leaves a formula for a "stabilized price" system. Talk in Washington turns to the probability that the Administration may seek ways and means to lift the general price level to a point that would give the nation's goods another $65,000,000,000 in value. Prices on agriculture and non-monopolistic products, it is thought, might well ascend, while commodities which lend themselves to artificial fixing are held steady. Each increase of 1 per cent in the general level, it is estimated, would add $5,000,000,000 to the value of the nation's goods. • Five minutes with such mathematics leaves us unable to decide whether to view our pay check with gratitude or alarm.

Soviet Prisoner's Prayer Used as Proof of Guilt

Moscow Prosecutor Reads Appeal Found in Secret Pocket, 'May God Be Resurrected'—Further Testimony of Medical Slayings and Mistreatment

MOSCOW, March 9 (AP)—A scribbled prayer wrapped around a crust of dried bread was introduced today as further evidence of guilt against one of the 21 who have confessed to treason and murder in Moscow's greatest purge trial.

This incident and further confessions to four bizarre "medical murders" ended examination of defendants in open court. A secret session was to follow soon. It was the trial's seventh session.

It was A. P. Rosenholtz, Former Commissar of Foreign Trade, already a confessed traitor and facing probable execution with his fellows, whose religious talisman was produced by the Prosecution to further convict him before the court of unbelievers.

The prayer, said Prosecutor Andrei J. Vishinsky, was found in a secret pocket of Rosenholtz' clothes when he was arrested. Vishinsky read it:

"May God be resurrected and his enemies be smitten by the arrows of his faithful servants."

Family Talisman, Accused Says

Rosenholtz quailed visibly in face of this apparent evidence of religious tendencies. He said his wife put it in his pocket one day saying it was a talisman of her family and would protect him from danger.

"I paid no attention to it," he pleaded. "I carried it for three months. Only after my arrest I found out about the prayer it contained."

Medical experts named by the court unanimously found that Maxim Gorky, the writer, his son, Maxim Pechkoff, and Vyacheslaff Menzhinsky, once head of the Secret Police, suffered from treatments administered by three eminent physicians accused of their murders, and that an ailment of Valerian V. Kuibisheff, first head of the Five-Year Plan, was criminally neglected.

The experts also found that deadly fume-producing compounds had been sprayed in the office of Nicholas Yezhoff, now head of the Secret Police, by his predecessor, the accused Henry G. Yagoda, that the fumes injured Yezhoff's health and would have endangered his life had not the poison plot been detected.

Yagoda Admits Poisonings

Yagoda, after repudiating part of his pre-trial confession, finally admitted "full guilt" in four medical murders. Their passing at the time was attributed to ordinary causes.

In only two details did he maintain innocence, first denying that he was a spy, and second that he sought Menzhinsky's death for personal advancement.

British Spying Denied

LONDON, March 9 (AP)—The House of Commons cheered Prime Minister, Neville Chamberlain today when he denied allegations of British espionage.

"The British Government," Mr. Chamberlain replied to questioners, "have not been guilty of any breach of their agreement with the Soviet Government" (not to meddle in each other's internal affairs).

He declared testimony naming British subjects was "totally untrue" and declared none had been employed "to work for the Intelligence Service or to engage in any subversive activities whatsoever against the Soviet Union."

The Prime Minister declined to answer a question which asked him to state specifically there are no British agents in Russia.

"I am aware of the prejudicial effect on Anglo-Soviet relations likely to be caused within the Soviet Union by evidence given at this trial," Mr. Chamberlain declared.

"I doubt, however, whether allegations (naming Britons) which are totally untrue will be given any credit in this country or, indeed, anywhere outside the Soviet Union."

The British section of the International Labor Party, including several members of Parliament, telegraphed Joseph Stalin to protest against the trial as a "travesty" and to warn it would cause "irreparable damage to the cause of the entire international working class."

'Unity' Cabinet Urged to Meet French Crisis

Chautemps Resignation Is Now Regarded as Possibility

Herriot Premier?

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, March 9—Faced once again with an acute financial crisis, France is seeking a more stable political basis for economic recovery in a wide National Union Government extending if possible from the Communists on the extreme left to the Conservatives on the right.

Resignation of Premier Camille Chautemps and his Cabinet to make way for such a broad combination of interests is regarded as a possibility today in view of the reluctance of the Socialists and Communists to grant emergency decree powers which the Government decided yesterday to demand from Parliament. The Premier had asked authority to restore France's none too solid finances and to revive flagging industrial production, particularly in the factories working for national defense.

The Premier desires decree powers not only for financial reform, but to curtail expenses and take further measures to halt labor unrest. He is also understood to desire to relax some of the Government's social reforms, abandoning old-age pension legislation and relaxing the 40-hour week to stimulate industrial production.

The franc, declining in the face of the politico-financial crisis, gained slightly today, however, rising to $0.0322, as compared with $0.0311 yesterday.

Whether the Communists can be brought into a new political combination remains to be seen. The treason trials now under way in Moscow have caused a revulsion of feeling in France even among sympathizers with the Soviet. Léon Blum yesterday published an article implicitly condemning the trial and this is termed in the Communist organ L'Humanite today "a fatal blow to French proletarian unity and to the Popular Front."

All Chief Parties

Nevertheless in view of the gravity of the French financial situation and the seriousness of the present European scene, a vigorous effort is being made to bring about "national unity" in France in the form of a Government including all the chief parties with the possible exception of the extreme right.

It is an open secret that both the Secretary of the Communist Party, M. Maurice Thorez, and the former Finance Minister and leader of the Moderates, M. Paul Reynaud, are not only willing to take part in such a combination but are actually working to prepare its advent to power.

Recently the movement—for it has almost assumed the proportions of a national movement rather than those of a political maneuver—received important impetus from an article in the Socialist organ, Le Populaire, written by M. Marx Dormoy, Minister of the Interior in the two previous Cabinets. This article gave the almost unconditional support of the Socialists—the largest party in the Chamber of Deputies—to the proposed Cabinet. Thus only the consent of the Radicals—the second largest party in

(Continued on Page 4, Column 6)

Flood Control Gains Shown

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Rushing flood waters in the South and West again turn attention to progress throughout the Nation in flood control policy and measures since last spring. The American Public Works Association here, citing a review of flood control measures in its forthcoming Public Works Engineers' Yearbook, marks the following outstanding developments:

1. Two Acts of the 74th Congress greatly extended Federal Responsibility in flood control, establishing the Federal Government as the directing authority of a national flood-control policy, and giving recognition to local participation. The Overton Act amended the Flood Control Act of 1928, authorizing reservoirs for the first time as elements in the flood-control plan for the Lower Mississippi. The Flood Control Act Amendment of 1937 empowered the Secretary of Agriculture to require compliance with certain conditions in extending any Federal benefits for water-flow retardation and soil erosion control to lands not owned or controlled by the Federal Government.

2. Enactment of flood-control legislation by a total of 14 States. Arkansas, Idaho, Illinois, Louisiana, New York, Pennsylvania, Mississippi and Washington either created special commissions or designated some State agency to make surveys and plans, and to carry out necessary measures for flood control and protection on the rivers of the State. State legislation to create, maintain and operate levee and flood-control districts, acquire property and construct flood-control works was placed on the statute books of Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Pennsylvania and Texas.

3. Negotiation of interstate compacts between New Hampshire and Massachusetts concerning the Merrimack River; and by Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts and Connecticut relative to the Connecticut Valley. Congress has still to approve these compacts.

4. Construction of dams and reservoirs at strategic flood-control points.

Economics in the News

The Mexican Experiment—Reports of Japanese Activities Turn Eyes on the Cardenas Regime—Bankrupted by Reformers

By H. B. E.

For many years past the story has come periodically out of Mexico that the Government is trying to lease to Japan its west coast at Mazatlan. Again the report has been revived. Despite the prompt denials coming from both Tokyo and Mexico City, the report has aroused more than usual interest, the reason lying as much in the parlous state of Mexican finances as in the strained relations between Japan and the United States. The social revolution which President Cardenas inaugurated in 1934 is badly in need of money, and the manner in which Mexico has obtained accommodation in the past generally has been in return for mining and land concessions.

Few social revolutions have been more thorough than the New Deal inaugurated by Lazaro Cardenas and known as the Six-Year Plan. Begun on Nov. 30, 1934, it is just over three years old, but already it has transformed the face of Mexico. The Plan aimed at changing the conditions of life for agrarians and workers alike. To do this the new government sought to direct the economy. Thus the general object and the general method of the Mexican New Deal correspond to its United States counterpart. However, the likeness vanishes when Mexican conditions and Mexican reforms are examined.

Before the Cardenas regime, landlordism was rooted in modern Mexico in the form of huge estates called haciendas. Cardenas proceeded to break up and expropriate these large properties on the grounds that the land belonged originally to the nation and, consequently, had a "social use." The new agrarian system, called the ejido, or the communal village holding, endows the villagers with equal rights to the land, one part of every "collective" being reserved for the State and farmed by the commune for the State. Thus the system is a throwback to the old Indian agriculture.

One of the characteristics of agrarian Mexico used to be the high ratio of Mexican land owned by foreigners. It used to be estimated that foreigners, mainly Americans, owned about one-fifth of the private lands of Mexico. This state of things, however, did not deter Cardenas. Indeed, it spurred him to action, since the movement, which is sometimes called the "Mexico for the Mexicans" plan, is directed against foreigners no less than the haciendados. Expropriation seems to have been the rule at the expense of both, though claims for compensation are admitted to a general claims commission, with, however, not much return as yet to the expropriated.

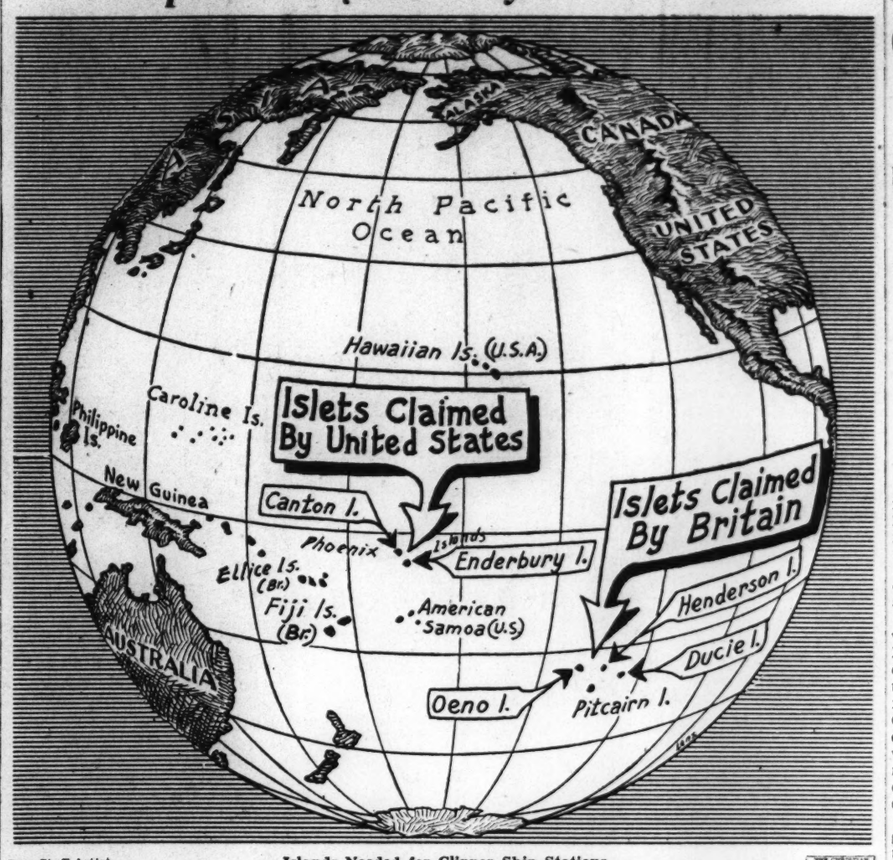
A similar revolution has proceeded with an equal tempo in the conditions of industrial workers. This, too, has been given a "Mexico for the Mexicans" emphasis. No country can have better labor laws, judging from their look on paper, than Mexico. Dismissal wages, notices of dismissal, wage increases from the standard, extra emoluments—these are on a Utopian scale, relatively. The laws hit foreign concerns hard because the foreigner is probably the greatest employer.

The result of these agrarian and industrial reforms, however, has not been propitious. Capital, which will never stay in a country where expropriation is going on, has fled the country; the commune is not yielding anything like the yield of the old hacienda; and the foreign concerns—at any rate, the oil companies—are unable to see how they can continue to function without some amelioration of the labor laws. Social revolution has thus left the country with an empty treasury. Means for carrying on the Government are provided month by month by Secretary Morgenthau's silver purchases.

In this pass the Cardenas Administration must do one of two things. Either there must be some adjustment of the conflict with the foreign corporations over the labor laws. Or, if the corporations are driven out the Administration must invite in new capital from other countries, meaning, in the present circumstances, Germany, Italy or Japan, with which to work the concessions. The alternative is as bald as that. For the corporations—at least the oil companies—are faced with a situation which makes profitable operations impossible under the labor laws.

This is the conclusion of an unprejudiced investigator just returned from Mexico. He tells me that when faced with the labor laws the oil companies set up an actuarial office, so as to figure out their contingent liabilities. It was found that in a few years there would be no profits left in oil operations. Thus, if there is no adjustment of the difficulties the report of new concessions hunting may make more serious reading than at present, and, by reason of the possible concessionaires, may have a serious repercussion upon inter-American relations.

'Pinpoints' Claimed by United States



By a Staff Artist

Islands Needed for Clipper Ship Stations

Locations of Tiny Coral Islands the United States Is Claiming as Landing Stations for Trans-Pacific Planes Are Shown on Above Map. Landing Parties Have Taken Possession of Canton and Enderbury, Also Being Claimed by Great Britain

Pacific Isles: No Tourist Boom

Britain Reserves Right Over Islands Claimed by United States

LONDON, March 9 (AP)—Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain told the House of Commons today that Sir Ronald Lindsay, Ambassador to Washington, had been instructed to inform the United States Government that Britain "reserves her right over the islands of Canton and Enderbury."

Mr. Chamberlain announced that "proposals will be submitted in hope of ending this controversy."

It was believed some form of joint control of the two mid-Pacific islands would be proposed by Britain.

(Canton and Enderbury islands, in the Phoenix group, have been occupied by Hawaiian parties landed by a United States Coast Guard cutter. Previously they had been treated as British territory in British Government orders-in-council.)

Pacific Island Deal Suspected by Japanese

TOKYO, March 9 (AP)—Britain's tolerant attitude over the planting of the United States Flag on Canton and Enderbury islands in the Mid-Pacific has aroused concern in official quarters here, where it is seen as evidence of Anglo-American co-operation.

Authoritative quarters said they were unable to reconcile occupation of the islands with the United States' insistence it was concerned only with defense in the Pacific. Britain's apparently "benevolent unconcern" toward American appropriation of nominally British territory has been noted with evident anxiety.

In spite of the categorical denials of Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, the belief persists here that some working arrangement has been effected between the United States and Britain. Japanese commentators recalled recent testimony of Admiral William D. Leahy, Chief of Naval Operations, and the visit of Capt. Royal E. Ingersoll of the United States Navy to London.

(On Feb. 4, Admiral Leahy told the House Naval Committee that Captain Ingersoll, chief of the Navy's War Plans Division, had held conversations with British naval authorities in London.

(Japan, holding several chains of Mid-Pacific islands, lying athwart the air routes which Canton and Enderbury islands presumably will serve, has shown anxiety for some time over what it considered evidence of Anglo-American accord in naval, Pacific Ocean and Far Eastern matters.)

Singapore Dry Docks Opened to U. S. Navy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, March 9

Extension to the United States Navy of the right to use the new dry docks at Singapore, Straits Settlements, as the result of negotiations between officials of the two Governments involved, is a logical sequence to the visit of three United States cruisers to Singapore when the docks were officially opened in February, and is valued highly here as enhancing the mobility of the United States Navy in the Far East, it is learned today.

Word from London that the extension of the rights had been formally announced in the House of Commons came as welcome confirmation to private understandings previously concluded. It means that for the first time the United States Navy will have facilities for drydocking big warships west of Pearl Harbor, Honolulu.

Canton and Enderbury Lack Drinking Water and Shade

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 9—Canton Island is shaped roughly "like a hollow pork chop," says the National Geographic Society.

Canton and Enderbury islands are set out in the middle of the Pacific Ocean and have just been claimed for the United States.

They were visited and explored 10 months ago by the National Geographic Society-U. S. Navy Expedition which picked them out as superb grandstand seats for the total eclipse of the sun, June 8, 1937. Canton Island was the base of the expedition and a landing also was made on Enderbury.

The two little coral punctuation points on the page of the Pacific some 43 miles apart were visited because they were among the few points of land within the entire 8,800 mile path of the eclipse shadow across the waters. Some day they may be the bustling way-stations of the airplane routes across the Pacific. But now, well—

Moving an Island

The hungry man will continue to visualize Canton Island as "a hollow pork chop." But aside from its shape there is little to remind visitors of food. A narrow strip of land from 50 to 600 yards wide and 27 miles in circumference encloses a quiet lagoon about nine miles long and three miles across. Most cloistered city folk cherish the yearning of someday living by a lagoon. But there are certain objections to lagoon life on Canton. It is, of course, practically on the equator, to be precise, 175 miles south. As a matter of fact members of the American expedition had to shift the island about one and one-third miles farther west and 6-10 mile farther north—it seems all the previous maps were wrong about it. Not that it mattered much in the vast expanse of the Pacific.

But to get back to the lagoon. This lagoon, it seems, is obstructed here and there with patches of coral, but there is one entrance from the sea, on the west side, and through this the 1937 American expedition's motorboat carried supplies for landing on the beach.

One of the difficulties with the Island as a tourist resort is the lack of shade. "A few" cocoanut palms are growing on it, says the National Geographic Society, but only a few. The seabirds nest on the island, and a solitary inhabitant would not feel

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TVA 'Whitewash' Barred by Norris In Board Dispute

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 9—The controversy concerning administration of the Tennessee Valley Authority moved steadily today toward denouement.

Friday, in his White House office, President Roosevelt will sit in "judgment" over the three directors—Dr. Arthur E. Morgan, chairman, a minority; and Harcourt A. Morgan and David E. Lilienthal, the majority—hearing their respective interpretations of the disputed facts.

But in his discussion of the situation to the press conference, President Roosevelt indicated plainly—though he held to objective forms of words—that he is calling upon Dr. Morgan to make good on his charges substantially of bad faith on the part of the majority. It is really Dr. Morgan who is in the more difficult position, for it is well known in Washington that except for a brief period during the 1936 campaign, President Roosevelt's

(Continued on Page 6, Column 6)

Missing Bells Start Clamor

WASHINGTON, March 9 (AP)—Governmental efforts to keep doorbells out of Federal housing projects are coming in for a lot of knocks. Such a clamor was set up over their omission in the Williamsburg and Harlem River projects in New York City that the Housing Administration had to install $2,024.75 worth of bells.

True, they are not the electric kind. They require a twist from the wrist and fingers, but they are doorbells just the same.

Authorities said the electric bells were left out of specifications because they cost too much, and the twisters were omitted originally because—well, it was thought people didn't want them any more.

Out at near-by Greenbelt, Md.—the Government's "model" community—the doorbell situation has taken a peculiar turn.

Residents say that if there's one place in the nation where doorbells are needed, it's Greenbelt. The authorities—seeking to eliminate the old-fashioned backyard—have built the housing units so that you can't tell which is the front door and which is the back.

Callers find themselves hammering for admission at the portals of what turns out to be the scullery when they were seeking the parlor.

Acoustically there's something wrong, too. A rap on the front door is said by residents to sound the same as a rap on the back, and as a result more than one housewife has tried to run two ways at once.

Out of this situation there has risen a rugged doorbell individualist, one Charles Spector.

Apparently convinced that the Government wasn't going to rig up buzzers and bells, Mr. Spector installed one himself.

Everything was normal until the children—growing up in a land without doorbells—discovered it. Now they stand in line to push the strange gadget.

From Mr. Spector's standpoint, it's disturbing to think of Halloween!

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President Sees GoodBargainIn New Czech Pact

Declares It Opens New Markets for Many Commodities Made in U. S.

Points to Leeway

Reassures New England That No Agreement Will Hurt That Section's Trade

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 9—Washington authorities, from President Roosevelt down, are expressing satisfaction at the terms obtained in the Czechoslovak Trade Treaty, and buttressing their position upon the comments today from objective and sometimes critical outside authority.

For example, the New York Times which, although a supporter of the Hull trade policies, is often sharply critical of the Roosevelt Administration, stresses the broad importance for peace of the agreement with Czechoslovakia, and in particular emphasizes the safeguarding clause which permits the United States to raise the duty on shoes if imports exceed 1¼ per cent of domestic production.

And the Washington Post, again generally critical of the Administration—though sympathetic to trade treaties in general—says:

"It is noteworthy that the present agreement survived strongly organized attack by domestic shoe manufacturers opposed to any lowering of duties on imported footwear. The final accord provides seemingly ample safeguards. . . .

"That being the case, and considering that the shoe industry of Czechoslovakia creates a demand for American raw materials, it is very difficult to sustain the argument that our limited concessions in this or other fields involve any risk of market demoralization."

Opens New Markets

Moreover, the American Government today has a promise to open up still further trade channels in Czechoslovakia with the announcement of a separate pact on motion pictures.

Plans for early negotiation of a separate reciprocal trade agreement between the United States and Czechoslovakia dealing with American motion pictures were disclosed in correspondence released today between Francis B. Sayre, Assistant Secretary of State and Vladimir Hurban, Czech Minister.

Decision to draw up a separate agreement covering American films came after Czechoslovakia refused to grant concessions asked by the United States. Both governments were anxious not to have the deadlock on this one item interfere with the completion of the trade treaty signed day before yesterday.

The United States Government, Mr. Sayre made it clear, "reluctantly agreed" to the Czech proposal or postponement and predicated its assent on the "understanding that the agreement thus envisaged will be concluded as soon as possible."

The Czech Minister promised that pending conclusion of the agreement, his government would not adopt "any measure which would affect the motion pictures adversely in relation to treatment which they are now accorded in Czechoslovakia."

Reassures New England

President Roosevelt took the occasion of the Czech Treaty to issue an assurance to New England. Quoting to his press conference a statement he had made earlier to Senator Theodore F. Green (D) of Rhode Island, Mr. Roosevelt said that New England need not fear there would be anything in any trade agreement that would seriously cripple any New England industry.

Prior to the publication of the Czech agreement, critics had said, the President continued, that every shoe factory in the country would be closed. Now look at the treaty—study it for yourselves—he invited.

Whereupon a newspaperman said that "there has been quite an outcry about the Czech Treaty up in New England. . . ."

The President retorted that he had sent for a special summary of New England press opinion, and that he did not consider there had been a great outcry. He asked the reporter what newspaper he worked for, and when the reply was "The

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In the Boston Section:

N. E. divided as to value of Czechoslovakian treaty.

First strike to keep up wool wages partially successful.

Four hundred protest abandonment of trains on Franklin-Needham lines.

School authorities forbid children to be measured for federal clothing project.

and News from All New England in the **Second Section, Beginning on Page 9**

Immigrants Sought by Brazil For Building Up Its Defense

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil—The Ministers of Labor, Justice, Agriculture, and of the Exterior, are members of a commission to study a new immigration law for Brazil. In non-official circles, the whole problem of colonization and population is being debated; and it is expected that Brazil will soon begin to call a larger number of immigrants. This, they hope, will help solve a world problem as well as a Brazilian need.

The Commission of the Federal Government has dug up all the studies and data presented to the recently eliminated Chamber of Deputies and may follow the recommendations made to that body. One of these was a project of law which would put, during 10 years, all new Japanese immigrants in certain of the northern states. Another proposal suggested the creation of a National Council on Immigration which should be composed of geographers, anthropologists and sociologists.

Both official and non-official circles hold the view that Brazil must revise its immigration laws, so as to permit a larger number of workers and colonists; and at the same time that every safeguard must be raised so that none of these may become a menace to the territorial integrity of the nation.

F. Nabuco de Abreu, in a recent newspaper, compares the population growth of Brazil with that of the United States and offers the following figures:

Year	Brazil	United States
1808	4,000,000	5,000,000
1872	10,112,061	43,000,000
1930	41,000,000	130,000,000

In the years 1855-1860, he says, Brazil received 94,266, the United States, 1,056,647. He cites authorities to show that each immigrant to the United States, in a certain period, added $68.00 to the wealth of the nation; and he argues that if permitted to enter, they will add to Brazil's wealth.

Another writer, Antonio M. Alves de Lima, makes a plea for more liberality in the immigration laws, and says that more population is needed to defend Brazil's territorial patrimony. He also asserts that Brazil can relieve the land hunger of the have-nots by absorbing their surplus population. "We cannot count on foreign aid, nor on our own arms in the case of a world war. Therefore we need to build up our own defenders."

He criticizes the old regime for having kept out Dutch, Swiss and 20,000 families from Texas, who expressed a desire to come to Brazil. He prefers "white" immigrants—those from small and non-imperialist states—and he pleads for a policy of "mixing" which will avoid large colonial nucleuses which might prove dangerous, and difficult to absorb.

Shelley's Villa Magni Becomes Poetry Shrine

LERICI, Italy (AP)—Shelley's last home is to be made a shrine "sacred to poetry and pilgrimages."

Lerici and La Spezia have decided to dedicate the poet's Villa Magni to that purpose and propose diverting traffic from the villa by a new road, building a boat landing, and opening a public park planted with pines and cypress trees. Restoration of Shelley's "more ship than house" is planned.

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Three Authors Look Upon America

Thomas Mann

Pinchot, N. Y.

Vincent Sheean

Frazier Hunt

Drunken Driving Killed 68 Persons In N. Y. Last Year

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., March 9—Reporting on a survey of "alcoholic accidents" in New York State during 1937, Charles A. Harnett, Commissioner of Motor Vehicles, said today the State had revoked the licenses of 3,488 persons as a result of drunken driving.

Sixty-eight persons lost their lives in the 12-month period because of crashes in which alcohol had figured, he said.

In addition to wholesale revocation of licenses, the State of New York has issued orders suspending the driving privileges of 3,909 persons pending prosecution for operating a vehicle while under the influence of alcohol, according to Mr. Harnett.

Not youths, but men and women in the "conservative" age group, were responsible for a majority of the drunken driving accidents reported to the State authorities. The report showed that only 16 per cent of the accidents occurred to drivers between 16 and 24, while 78 per cent were chalked up against persons in the matured age classifications. The remainder were caused by very young or very old persons.

In presenting statistics on drunken driving, the Department of Motor Vehicles held that intoxicated motorists do most of their traveling at night and ordinarily use automobiles in good condition. If the latter were not so, it was emphasized, far more drunken accidents would occur.

"The operator who has been drinking apparently has no sense of proportion," the report said. "His judgment is warped and his sense of balance is gone.

"Evidently he sees no danger in his acts, and believes he is competent to drive. Yet it has been proved that he drives recklessly, operates his car at an excessive rate of speed, drives on the wrong side of highways and violates all the rules of safe driving."

Friday, Saturday and Sunday are the three days when, statistically speaking, murderous alcohol prefers to take the wheel on New York highways, the department found. On the other hand, while fewer accidents occurred during the middle of the average week, those reported were of greater severity.

Accidents at street intersections and at cross-roads accounted for nearly nine-tenths of the trouble reported by the department in its survey. Half of the fatalities occurred on state and county roads.

Nineteen of the persons killed were pedestrians. Of the remainder, three were motorcyclists and the remainder either were drivers of automobiles or passengers.

French Planes Get Right to Use Bases For Atlantic Tests

OTTAWA, March 8 (CP)—Air France, the French national air line, has been granted temporary permission to use the air bases at Foynes, Ireland, and Botwood, Newfoundland, as well as certain Canadian airports for experimental transatlantic flights this summer, Department of External Affairs officials said today.

They said the flights were to be strictly experimental to test machines, radio equipment, meteorological and weather conditions, and there was no commercial aspect to the agreement.

The flights would be similar to the flights carried on last summer by Imperial Airways and Pan-American Airways between Foynes, Botwood and several Canadian air bases.

In New York yesterday, Michel Detroyat, Inspector General of the French nationalized aviation industries, said a giant landplane as well as seaplanes would be used on Air France's transatlantic experimental flights.

Story of Joseph Not Complete Yet For Thomas Mann

Author! Author!

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Thomas Mann has not finished with Joseph. The little boy in the coat of many colors, who grew up to be a leader of his people, has been the subject of two earlier books by Mr. Mann, as well as his latest two-volume work, "Joseph in Egypt" (Knopf). Reminded the other morning that Tolstoi once said that the story of Joseph as it is told in the Bible is complete, perfect, Mr. Mann smiled imperturbably and remarked that when he finishes his next manuscript, based on an episode in the life of Goethe, he means to do a fourth book on Joseph. Strangely enough Goethe once did a book on Joseph too—but he destroyed the finished manuscript.

In the last century, he said, there was Tolstoi in Russia, Zola and Flaubert in France, Dickens, Thackeray and Scott in England. Of course there are some "very noble writers" working today. He named a few—Gide in France, Huxley in England, Lewis, Dreiser and Hemingway in America; and then, with a grin, "in Germany my brother Heinrich—and well, ah, myself."

On the whole, however, Mr. Mann finds present-day authors a little lacking. If we had greater literature today, he said, "the political situation of the world would not be what it is. That is my conviction."

* * *

Everywhere and Back

Frazier Hunt has been practically everywhere. He had the Russian Revolution rather much to himself for a while. He interviewed Dr. Sun Yat-sen in China, Gandhi in India, and Panchb Villa in Mexico. He saw the World War in France, the uprisings in Ireland, the "little war" in Turkey and Greece. He has lived in cities far too numerous to mention. But the place he likes best is the Midwest United States town where once he was a country editor.

I was prepared to go to quite a lot of trouble to find him. Letter, cable, wire, I murmured, as I asked Mr. Hunt's publishers, Simon and Schuster, where the author of "One American and His Attempt at Education" might be found.

"In the Manhattan telephone book," said they.

Mr. Hunt is turning his back on national problems for the moment in order to write a book about Dr. Dafoe and the quintuplets.

* * *

Disappointed Repatriate

Vincent Sheean is a disappointed repatriate. Not disappointed with the United States. He has had a lot of fun showing parts of it to Mrs. Sheean on her first visit here. But Mr. Sheean is a bit out of patience with editors. He wants to visit Spain, which with an author means to write about it. But whenever Mr. Sheean mentions Spain to an editor, the editor just yawns. Which is pretty disconcerting to a man who believes that Spain constitutes a most urgent problem for European and American civilization.

When I talked with Mr. Sheean, the family was just off for dinner at the White House. Mr. Sheean ventured the hope that there wouldn't be 5,000 people there, to which I replied there probably wouldn't—not for dinner at least.

Mr. Sheean has finished his explorations of the past with his second historical novel, "A Day of Battle" (to be published by Doubleday Doran). He and Mrs. Sheean are sailing on March 12 for a year in Paris while the author tries his hand at a contemporary American theme. They talk of settling down eventually in New Jersey or Pennsylvania, "not far from New York city, but also not in the immediate neighborhood."

Marjorie Shuler.

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A Colonial Woman's 'Diary'

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Concord

Friday, January 13th

I must to New York. God wot, t'will be no pleasure jaunt I take, and this night past have I been upon my knees—and my resolution no whit altered.

Yesterday a day such as may I never see again.

Snow and sleet without, so my dear Father at work in the barn. He is a goodly joiner, and tinkered with a chair which he did recount to Henry was once the property of one John Alden, the first joiner ever to set foot in this Massachusetts Colony. 'Tis but rough and uncomely, and if 'twere mine, 'twould be cast upon the rubbish heap.

I lingered on, no whit concerned with my dear Father's talk of Alden and of one Miles Standish who was some kin of ours, but wishing only to be near my husband while yet he be here to rest mine eyes upon.

Then came by our good Minister, and he with a book in his hand, writ by one of the English clergy who had sojourned in New York Province. He held it but Christian neighborliness to let my husband know what manner of place this New York was, and did read out in print that hard by the Boston road there is a bridge over a stream where Quality does come for fishing parties. Each gentleman does bring a lady in what they do call an Italian Chaise, and verily when they do cross the bridge, it is custom that each gentleman does salute the lady under his protection. So common is the practice that it is called the Kissing Bridge.

My dear Father loud in his denunciation of such loose usage, but Henry did naught but smile and God wot, now at long last did I understand what Thomas Hutchinson did mean when he did say my husband was of an even countenance. Even I, his wife, could not read his thought.

Our good Minister bid to dinner, and when he did depart I did note that he did leave this tale of New York ways for Henry's further perusal.

Baby hushed to sleep, hearing no voices below, I did descend, feeling it not ill-advised if I read more of this town in which my husband was to reside.

Sybil Speaks

The significant moments in American Revolutionary times and during the formative days of the Republic are recorded in the "Diary" of Sybil Wentworth, a fictional character, whose entries are based upon authentic information of the period. This is the twenty-ninth installment. The Diary appears three times a week, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

To my vexation, as I knew not if my dear Father would approve such action on my part, there sat he and Henry by the fire, so absorbed they heard and saw me not.

Oh, 'tis hard for a wife to declare her husband's bald deceit. I scarce can see the page for the tear drops in mine eyes.

My Father was perusing a letter from William—therefore the silence—and as he did throw it down, Henry did say, "So, think you not, when I have ventured so far as New York, it would be well advised for me to press on to Virginia and see with mine own eyes if William has over-praised my Lord Botetourt, his favorable attitude toward our demands, and this land which is now mine."

And then he did go on, "I cannot speak of this to Sybil, for, though a woman of parts, because of some female vagary, even speech of this Virginia venture does so mad her that it is useless to press sane reason."

Then more, much more about the scarcity of silver and things political e'er I did slip away still undiscovered, though my heart be broke in those five short minutes.

I see it all. Once in Virginia, well do I know William's cunning wiles! There will be naught for it but that Henry meet the Quality, and he will be so inveigled and involved that, come this spring, he, my precious Baby and I will be in a log cabin in some wilderness, no schools, none of the True Faith with whom to worship . . .

It shall not be. The tears so rain down upon the paper I can write no more . .

Adelaide Stedman

Public Made Arbiter in Plan For Settling Labor Disputes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OAKLAND, Calif.—A project for the solution of strikes and general labor unrest in the San Francisco Bay area is being advanced by this community. Known as the Oakland Plan, it is expected to be in operation by April 1. It provides for representation of employers, labor and the consuming public, and sets up a fact-finding body and a board of conciliation for adjustment of disputes, when parties concerned request such services.

The plan is designed to bring labor disputes into the open, so that the public may judge as to the claims of the contending parties. Its chief points are the following:

1. To protect and defend with equal vigilance the rights of employees and employers under the law.

2. To prevent with equal determination any resort to lawlessness or violence by employees or employers in disputes.

3. To maintain an agency for compilation and co-ordination of constructive information for use by employees and employers alike in the determination of fair standards of wages and working conditions.

4. To encourage and assist in joint negotiations for the adjustment of labor disputes.

5. To provide, upon the failure of such negotiations, a method of conducting public hearings upon request of either party; to assure representations on each side and a full opportunity to be heard and to publish, impartially, the substantiated claims of both sides.

6. To establish and support a board of conciliation and a board for voluntary arbitration, representative of employees, employers and the public interest.

Funds for the maintenance of the organizational set-up which will include as active workers a board of directors, a general manager, staff, and legal counsel and associate members consisting of civic and trade groups and labor organizations, will be provided solely by employers. Each employer member will be assessed dues at the rate of $1 per year per employee, with a minimum membership fee of $25.

Recent meetings attended by employers and heads of civic groups have resulted in approval of the plan.

According to J. Paul St. Sure, attorney, the plan had its inception in the general strike which tied up industry here and in San Francisco, in 1934.

At that time, East Bay employers formed a group for the protection of property and maintenance of order. Out of this came an employers' organization, which endeavored to analyze the causes underlying industrial disputes, and to find methods of meeting the situation. From this evolved a plan to set up machinery for investigation and adjustment of disputes, "not in the light of things as they had been in theory, but as they were found to be in fact."

In explaining this evolution, Mr. St. Sure, who has represented employer groups in labor disputes and who also has managed, in a measure, to attain the good will of labor as well, says that employers, through co-operating among themselves, have come to realize that a basis for open negotiation is needed and that comparable hours and wages must be the rule in like industries.

The set-up as now conceived, he explained, will hit the chiseling employer as well as the labor racketeers. "If it is found," said he, 'that an employer is not paying a comparable wage, he will be asked to meet the scale, and his business will be analyzed to show him how this may be done.

"One employer, when asked for a wage increase, threw up his hands and said he couldn't grant it, and that he already was paying the limit. But when the matter was gone into thoroughly, it was found that he wasn't operating efficiently. The result was that before he was through, he was paying an increase of 20 per cent in wages, without subjecting his business to undue strain.

"We have found that there is such a thing as responsible organized labor. We have found labor to be responsible in direct proportion to the willingness of the employer to acknowledge that responsibility and assume responsibility himself. We have learned that responsible labor is prepared to live up to a contract, in return for which the employer must do the same and provide a fair return to labor."

The Alameda County Central Labor Council and the Building Trades Council, A. F. of L. affiliates, have appointed committees to study the plan. "We are interested in it," said William P. Fee, president of the Labor Council. "We hope that it will provide a means of settling disputes without resort to strikes."

Chicago Youths Study Farming

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Getting up at dawn to milk cows certainly isn't news to farm youngsters, but it is to some city young folks. This information along with data on methods of operating a modern farm is part of the material gathered by research experts for a series of National Youth Administration job-information classes now under way in 25 Chicago neighborhoods.

Due to many requests for information on farming as a possible occupating, NYA research staff members, city people themselves, went out to gather authentic material. They did so by visiting farms to observe their actual operation, talking with county agents, and interviewing state agricultural officials

Thus instructors not only tell young persons all about improved farming methods, but also about the hard work such as weeding the potato patch, cleaning the barn, and hauling water during droughts. They are learning that farming does not mean merely soil cultivation. They are told that the classification of farmer includes those who raise cotton in the South, cattle on western plains, cattle, hog, sheep, and horse breeding, milk production, bee keeping, and fruit growing.

Pupils are told farmers' wives can earn extra money by poultry breeding, vegetable raising, and by canning and preserving their products. Young men learn that aside from tilling the soil or breeding animals, there are farm executives employed by insurance companies, banks or large estates to deal with tenants; owners who direct tenants or farm laborers; and the "dirt" farmer or laborer who by his own efforts makes his farm pay.

Braille Institute Boosts Budget

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Patrons of the Braille Institute of America, Inc., at its ninth annual meeting, recently held here, outlined a budget of $101,000 for 1938 to carry on welfare work for blind persons and to achieve three new objectives: manufacture and distribution of the Braille typewriter, completion of an adequate self-pronouncing Braille dictionary, and erection of a new headquarters building.

The budget represents a 50 per cent increase over 1937 income and 20 per cent over last year's unfulfilled budget, according to J. Robert Atkinson, Director. Mr. Atkinson declared the increase is necessary because of the expanding opportunities to be of service, the need for private charity to help those cases not satisfied by Government aid, and the added duties of the Institute occasioned by the recent merger of the Braille Bible Society, which had been launched by the Institute many years ago.

Welfare work includes a bureau of business placement, a bureau of social welfare to assist financially the unemployable blind and to improve their social conditions generally, a home teaching department for free instruction in reading and writing raised print, typewriting, and lessons in self-reliance; a free lending library, sponsorship of books and magazines printed in raised types on a non-profit basis, and free to those unable to pay; and distribution of the Bible in Braille on a non-profit, non-sectarian basis, free to those unable to pay.

Mr. Atkinson reported that dies are being made for mass production of the portable and upright typewriters, which are to be marketed in the way literature is distributed. The dictionary project has been under way for many years. Regarding the third objective, the new headquarters, Mr. Atkinson said that the facilities now at 741 North Vermont Avenue have been outgrown in the 19 years of the Institute's activity.

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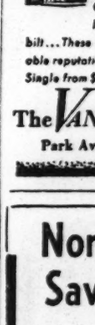

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Radiocasters See Threat Of Government Competition

News in Radio

Radiocasters shudder at the suggestion the United States Government may compete with them, yet evidence seems to be piling up that in certain high quarters the "big stick" not only is being waved at radiocasters for their recent lapses from good taste but that ways and means are being considered to have the Government enter the radio field with stations of its own.

There is precedent for having private and government-operated radiocasting systems operating side by side. Canada is the most recent country to go over to this system, while Australia has been operating under this method even longer.

A quiet movement is under way, it was disclosed last week by Martin Codel, Washington radio writer, to devise a plan whereby the Federal Government would take over a dozen or so exclusive wave lengths on which it would place a number of super-power stations of from 500,000 to 1,000,000 watts which, linked up by wire network, would cover the country.

Search for Leader

With this possibility simmering in radio circles, the National Association of Broadcasters is anxiously searching for a leader of outstanding character to head the industry and present a solid front for the private radiocasters.

Government interest in radiocasting probably began when the State Department sought ways to combat the dictator nation philosophies in Latin America. Subsequently the "Pan-American frequencies" were released to allow the democratic case to be stated in the Central and South American countries which are constantly bombarded by the radiocasting of the European dictator nations.

The latest plan, according to available information, has interested Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, and Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of the Treasury. Their plans, it is understood, do not exclude private radiocasting but rather suggest the setting up of a parallel Government network which would provide the Federal departments and bureaus with more time than they now get from existing networks and stations.

What the private radiocasters know and fear is the fact that, in order to obtain wave lengths, the Government would have to acquire them from the existing setup since the United States is limited in its amounts of ether space by international treaty agreements as well as by physical limitations. Should the Government decide to take these wave lengths, stations occupying them either would be obliged to stop radiocasting or have their facilities reduced.

Inasmuch as the wave lengths are granted by the Federal Government and the stations pay nothing for their use these valuable channels are considered to be in the public domain. These are the basis for arguments which recently have been advanced by advocates who have suggested taxing radiocasters according to their power.

Another part of the question simmers down to the argument as to whether the Government can do as good a job as the private radiocasters. In the fields of dramatics and imparting information the Government, through the Office of Education, has done a creditable job. The "quiz" fad, which commercial radiocasters are plugging heavily at the moment, can be traced back to the influence of "question and answer" programs originally produced by the Government agencies.

Educational Programs

While private radiocasters have been accused of neglecting radio education to serve the more popular pabulum, which keeps them running, the recent grant by the Federal Communications Commission of a number of ultra-high frequency channels for the exclusive use of the educators is expected to draw most radio educative activities to those lengths. This would leave the private radiocasters with the job of entertaining over the air which they feel is their real forte.

In the short-wave field there might be less objection by private radiocasters to Government operation although it would be regarded as an entering wedge. There is a demand for a Government super-power short-wave station operated like those of foreign nations to represent the United States on the air. To many foreign listeners the "United States" means "Pittsburgh" or "Schenectady" rather than "Washington." This station would be a good will radiocaster to combat foreign propaganda.

For the super-power domestic chain and short-wave situation a committee headed by Frank R. McNinch, Chairman of the F. C. C., has been appointed to study the international problem and report to the President. Significantly, the committee is made up of Government men and not a single representative of the private networks.

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Hoover Has Much To Give to World, Dr. Schacht Says

BERLIN, March 9 (AP)—Former President Hoover, following his 45-minute chat yesterday with Chancellor Adolf Hitler, attended a luncheon given by United States Ambassador Hugh R. Wilson, sitting between Constantin von Neurath, President of the German Council on Foreign Affairs, and the French Ambassador. They were flanked by the British and Polish Ambassadors.

Mr. Hoover talked successively with Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, President of the Reichsbank; Count Lutz Schwerin von Krosigk, Minister of Finance; Dr Otto Meissner, and Count Weiszäker. The evening was taken up with a dinner and reception given in his honor by the Carl Schurz Society, with Dr. Schacht, an honorary member, presiding.

The Reichsbank President paid tribute to Mr. Hoover as "a protagonist of the conscience, humanitarianism, and international understanding."

At the same time, he said there was "a certain tragic element that a man who had the noblest ideals in humanitarian thoughts, through mistakes and the consequences of post war times, could not bring those ideals to success."

He expressed the conviction "much is yet to be expected" from Mr. Hoover.

'Intervention' Threat Charged in Cuban Plot

HAVANA, March 9 (AP)—Col. Fulgencio Batista, Cuban Army chief, believes anti-Government conspirators discovered Monday night sought co-operation of high ranking Army and Navy officers by threatening the "political and economic intervention of a foreign government."

Colonel Batista, strong man of the Cuban Government, said in a statement that the plot which culminated in an Army raid and the killing of four of the alleged conspirators was revealed to him some weeks ago.

He asserted the plotters apparently were "four friends and others whose opposition activities were publicly known." Support or Army enlisted men was sought by offering promotions, he said, and backing also was sought in the ranks of labor.

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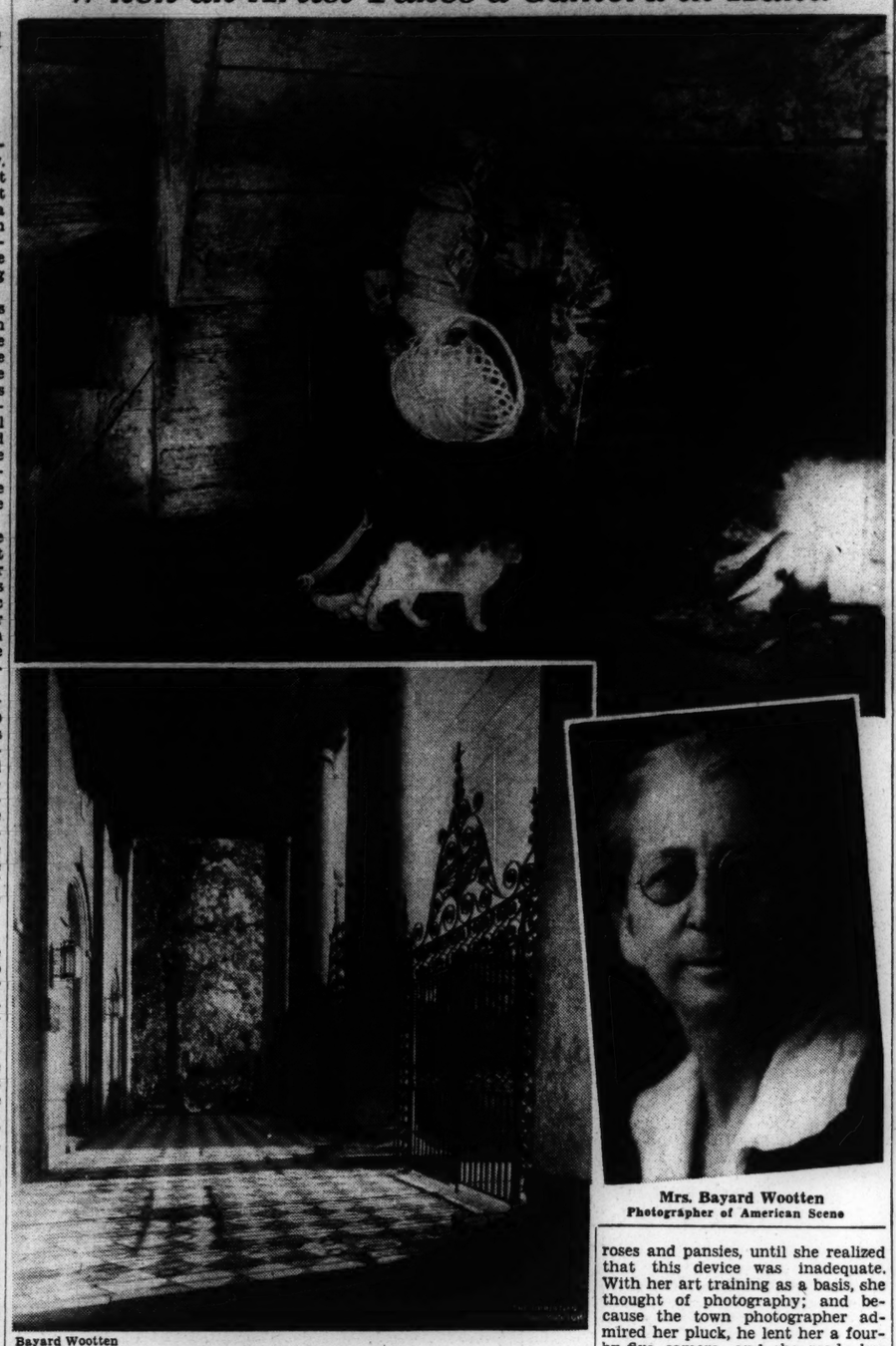

Bayard Wootten

Mrs. Bayard Wootten
Photographer of American Scene

In the South of Song and Story

Upper—Folk Craft in Remote Rural Dwelling. Lower—Portico and Gate Illustrating Charleston, S. C., Architecture

A Woman in the News

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHAPEL HILL, N. C.—At an age when many women are settling down and being cozy grandmothers, Mrs. Bayard Wootten is swinging into full career as a photographer. The seven-league pace that the last five years have given to her work, has brought her to what she says is the most satisfying adventure of her career—the publication of "Charleston, Azaleas and Old Brick," text by Samuel Gaillord Stoney (Houghton Mifflin Company). It is put out in a de luxe subscription edition of 1000 copies, with 61 full-page reproductions of Mrs. Wootten's photographs, which reek with the atmosphere of the mellow old city, and fairly make you stumble over Charleston's quaint, uneven brick sidewalks.

Back of this achievement are two other books in which her pictures of folk life appeared—"Backwoods America," by Charles Morrow Wilson, and "Cabins in the Laurel," by Muriel Shepphard (University of North Carolina Press). Back of this, again, lies the story of a woman left on her own resources at 30, with two small children. As one sees the activity, the quick humor and the depths of tenderness which are hers today, one realizes the experiences, the disappointments and the hardships that have gone into her career.

Mrs. Wootten was born in the historic town of Newbern, N. C. Her grandmother was Mary Bayard Clark, a poet of her day. As a girl, Mary Bayard Morgan was trained for teaching art, and before her marriage she taught in the State School for the Deaf of Arkansas, and also organized the art department for the State School for the Deaf of Georgia. When the problem of self-support faced her, she set up a studio at home and painted souvenir cards, and roses and pansies, until she realized that this device was inadequate. With her art training as a basis, she thought of photography; and because the town photographer admired her pluck, he lent her a four-by-five camera, and she made her start. Steady growth resulted, and the next step was an official association with the North Carolina National Guard, which continued for 18 years. She wore a uniform and kept up with maneuvers, sham battles and the like, until the general took off the gold cord on his hat and placed it on hers, says she was entitled to it, as she commanded the Photographic Division.

Then an opening in New York came and she got an assignment to photograph the National Flower Show in the Grand Central Palace. After a few months in New York, she began to long for the open country and more varied work, so she gave up the city and undertook to interpret her own "Old North State." Her next connection formed was at the University of North Carolina, with office at Chapel Hill.

During these years she has looked after the education of her two sons, one going to Phillips Exeter Academy and to Harvard, and the other graduating from Annapolis. She has also made her fellow citizens conscious of the charm of their own commonwealth—the delicate shadows of the sea grass on the wind-rippled dunes of Kitty Hawk, the lapping sunset tides of Nags Head, the majesty of the moss-draped live oaks around Wilmington, the picturesqueness of the Negro cotton pickers of the coastal plain, the energy of the steel machinery of the Piedmont manufacturing section, the pathos, dignity and richness of folk life in the mountains, and the beauty of the mountains themselves, where cloud-shadows drift across high peaks.

Of All Things . . !

Hen Starts Gold Rush

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ESTACADA, Ore.—There is at least one man who doesn't begin digging up his own and his neighbors' yards when he discovers that one of his hens has picked up a gold nugget. He is an old prospector living in this Willamette valley city and he pooh-poohs the idea that though his hen did find and swallow a gold nugget, it might come from the famed lost gold mine of the Springwater hills.

Seeking to ease the local tension the discovery brought about, the miner told reporters:

"Chickens have picked up gold nuggets along every 'crick' in these diggings since there was chickens, and it don't prove a thing. Over in the mountains east there is a heap of gold, but there's rock and dirt over it so high that no hen will ever scratch it out.

"My advice to everyone is just forget about it and not be like one of our neighbors a few years back. He found a $4 nugget in one of his chickens and killed the rest of his flock figgering that all of them had gold in them—but none did."

Ancient Air Conditioning

AMARILLO, Texas (AP)—Air-conditioned apartment houses thousands of years old have been uncovered in the Texas Panhandle.

Ruins of an ancient race, which archeologists say was highly civilized are being excavated and studied under the sponsorship of the Panhandle-Plains Historical Society. The society has obtained a $10,000 WPA grant for the work.

The ruins show a type of summer air-conditioning. A large stone was placed so it could deflect air current in or out of a ventilating shaft. Fireplaces were used for heating.

The archeologists studying the ruins say the race existed 3,000 to 4,000 years ago, about the time biblical authorities date the Exodus.

A Fitting Punishment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTA ANA, Calif.—City Judge J. G. Mitchell has devised a new method for Santa Ana to make the "punishment fit the crime."

Recently Judge Mitchell sentenced a motorist to pay $150 for a traffic law violation. The accused admitted the violation, but pleaded that he was busy while a friend of his, who owed him some money, was not.

"Let my friend work out my fine," pleaded the motorist.

The judge agreed. The friend went to work in the city park.

Paging Sherlock Holmes

CHICAGO (AP)—Detective James McGurk of the Missing Persons Bureau has drawn one of the oddest assignments in Chicago police history.

He was detailed to find Sherlock Holmes.

The absentee Sherlock is the beneficiary of an estate in Ripon, Wis., and his last known address was on the North Side. The request came from G. W. Lambert, Cashier of the Ripon State Bank. Detective McGurk quipped he could do very well with the services of a Dr. Watson.

New York School Serves Only Deaf Blind Pupils

NEW YORK, March 9 (AP)—Opening of the first school building designed for the exclusive use of deaf blind children was announced today by Dr. Merle E. Frampton, principal of the New York Institute for the Education of the Blind.

A feature of the new building will be a room, not yet completed, with a "floating floor," through which vibrations will be sent into the pupils' bodies. With training, officials said, the pupils will be able to distinguish vibrations of speech and music.

Seven pupils already are receiving instruction at the school and it was expected that the capacity of 15 would be reached by September.

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Repeal of Embargo Of U. S. on Spain Asked by Jurists

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 9—Revocation of the embargo on the Spanish Loyalist Government is urged today in a resolution adopted by the Lawyers Committee on American Relations with Spain with the endorsement of 300 jurists, prominent lawyers and law professors throughout the United States.

"The embargo does not achieve either impartiality or neutrality, but in actual effect is an aid to Insurgents seeking to disestablish the legitimate Government," the statement said. "Its effect has been to injure the established government of a friendly nation, to aid insurrection, to encourage armed revolt against an established government, and to assist foreign aggression."

Paul J. Kern, New York City Civil Service Commissioner and Chairman of the Committee, announced the resolution had been prepared with a view to submitting it to President Roosevelt and members of Congress at the conclusion of a campaign to obtain the endorsement and sponsorship of thousands of members of the American bar.

Claim Treaty Violated

In a 5000-word memorandum, the report sets forth that the embargo against the Spanish Loyalist Government is a violation of the treaty obligations of the United States with Spain, a violation of the fundamental principles of international law, and a repudiation of the traditional foreign policy of the United States.

Discussing the first point, the Committee holds that the treaty of 1902 between the United States and Spain, which still is in effect, provides that "there shall be a full, entire and reciprocal liberty of commerce and navigation between citizens and subjects" of the treaty nations. This understanding, it is held, was completely violated by the embargo action.

The memorandum also declares that the embargo clearly violated firmly established principles of international law recognized by the United States as recently as 1930, as a signatory of the Sixth Pan-American Convention, in which it was agreed that "the contracting parties bind themselves to observe the following rules with regard to civil strife . . . to forbid the traffic in in arms and war material, except when intended for the Government." Other precedents were cited to sustain the same rule.

Threat to World Peace

Continued existence of the embargo was fraught with grave consequences to world peace, the Committee held, since by its prohibition of the export of arms and ammunition to the Spanish Government while permitting their export to Germany and Italy, who are charged with assisting the Insurgents, help is afforded to the Rebel Government.

President Roosevelt should act to remedy this situation by revoking his proclamation, the Committee concluded, emphasizing that the repeal of the embargo resolution as it relates to civil strife and the return of the United States to "its honorable and historical policy" of conforming to international law would help to establish order and peace.

House Blocks Penalty Tax On Close-Held Corporations

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 9—In defiance of President Roosevelt, the House tentatively eliminated the penalty surtax on closely-held corporations from the Administration's tax revision bill.

The vote, in Committee of the Whole, was 180 to 124. The House, however, presumably will vote a second time on the amendment when the reading of the bill is completed.

Deletion of the "third basket" or Section 1-B from the bill would cut about $45,000,000 from the revenue expected to be produced, it is estimated.

The famous "sucker lists" based on the publicity feature of the federal tax bill are to be a thing of the past, at any rate in so far as the House Ways and Means Committee is concerned.

The House accepted an amendment to the tax bill yesterday providing that only those with incomes of $75,000 should have their salaries published, as against $15,000 in the present law, and second, that the information should be made available at the Treasury rather than at the office of the Ways and Means Committee.

Chairman Robert F. Doughton (D) of North Carolina and all his clerks sighed in relief at the news. For a condition has grown up in recent years, which has not only made publication of commercially available "sucker lists" possible, but has put such a strain on Mr. Doughton that he complains he has hardly been able to get any other work done.

The House had quietly dropped the section calling for publication of income taxpayers' salaries until reprimanded at a press conference by President Roosevelt, when it hastily restored the provision. But in doing so it voted yesterday to make publication of salaries start at $75,000, which is the amount which Mr. Roosevelt receives for the job of being President.

Congress voted to make salaries public in the past but never provided money to publish them. The information was available at Mr. Doughton's office.

"There are always anywhere from one to a dozen persons at one time wanting access to this report, and they fight over it and find fault with me about it," lamented Mr. Doughton yesterday.

The list makes up several big books, and it takes the full time of one clerk to watch the books among the contesting supplicants. Some visitors want to find out neighbors' salaries. Others prepare what, for want of a better term, are known as "sucker lists."

These are names of well-to-do people sold to various advertising or mail subscription groups. A citizen who receives mail advertising, or appeals for funds, is on somebody's "sucker list." Copies of names of big-salaried people compiled from Mr. Doughton's office brought $50 to $75 each. Their value depended solely on the fact that Congress did not publish them itself.

Now the list will be much smaller, and the names will be of the wealthy alone. That should make the lists easier to compile, and possibly reduce scarcity value.

At any rate, Mr. Doughton and his clerks are delighted at the prospective freedom from the chore.

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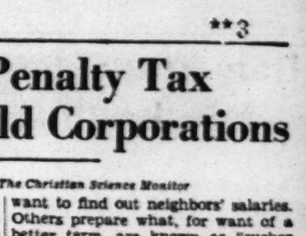

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Italy Frees Many Prisoners In East African Amnesties

The News

ROME March 9 (AP)—The Italian Government last night granted amnesty to a wide range of native civilian and military prisoners in Italian East Africa.

A decree law pardoned those punished under civil law with sentences, fines or imprisonment totaling not more than five years. Exceptians were made for crimes against a person of official rank, infanticide and drug crimes.

Natives sentenced under the military penal code to fines or imprisonment of less than seven years also were pardoned with a number of exceptions.

These exceptions included traitors, spies, illicit recruits, cowards, revolters, highway robbers, smugglers, deserters, and those who feigned illness.

The amnesty applied to natives of Eritrea and Italian Somaliland before the conquest of Ethiopia, but not to all the Ethiopians imprisoned since then.

The Background

ROME, (AP)—Italy is at work on the task of shifting the new Ethiopian rule from one of purely military occupation to one of civil organization and development of Ethiopia's largely unknown economic wealth.

Although civil Governors recently replaced military Governors in Eritrea and Somaliland, the older parts of the second Roman Empire, military men still are much in demand in Ethiopia. Little wars continue, especially in the Amhara and Gogiam regions—the cradle of Haile Selassie's ruling caste. Natives there have everything to lose and nothing to gain by Italian occupation so they are hanging on to the end.

Frequent skirmishes do not necessarily mean that Italian rule is threatened. It merely makes it unpleasant and is comparable to what all colonial powers have experienced when they took over tribal countries.

The East African Empire has been costing the mother country real gold. And Italy has little gold or its equivalent, foreign exchange, to spend on an Empire. Marshal Graziani, former viceroy of Ethiopia, estimates that the new Empire cost Italy $60,000,000 in one year.

To offset the gold drain, Premier Mussolini has decreed that the new Empire must become self-sufficient.

Export and import restrictions directed at bringing the greatest return in foreign exchange are in effect. Hence some products cannot be sold even to Italy unless a like quantity is sold where it will be paid for in foreign exchange.

Seventeen exploiting corporations are pushing development of mineral resources, cotton, wool and other products. But they have been hampered by lack of capital.

Like the road-building Romans of the First Empire Mussolini's Romans are laying down highways in canyon-cut Ethiopia. The largest part of $631,000,000 allocated for public works is for road building. Here again the main object is self-sufficiency. For the highway from Addis Ababa to Asmara on the Eritrea coastline is destined to carry traffic which now goes over the French-controlled Djibouti-Addis Ababa railroad. Whatever is sent over the railway must be paid for in foreign exchange.

Italy is striving to give the world a picture of Ethiopian serenity on the theory that this will bring full recognition from major powers which are still withholding it. Along with military and economic problems, Premier Mussolini is attempting to have the Second Empire recognized by international law.

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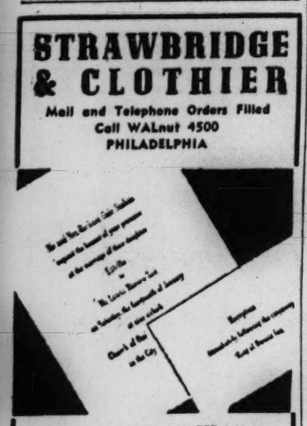

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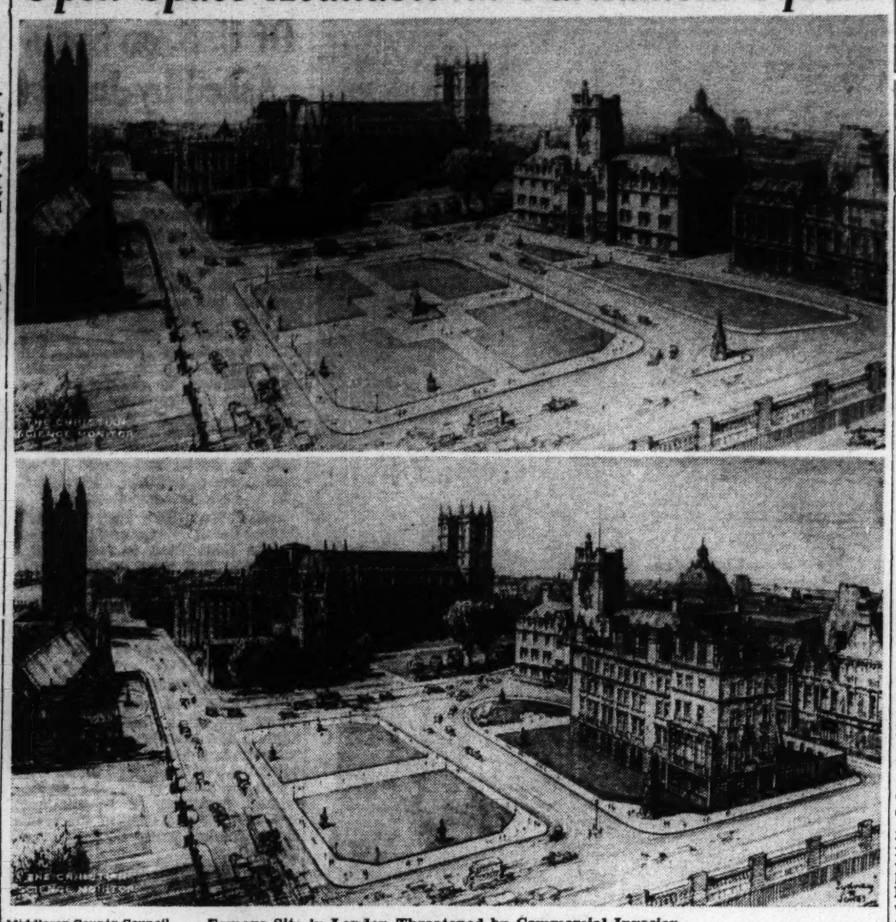

Middlesex County Council

Famous Site in London Threatened by Commercial Invasion

The Upper Picture Shows the Square as It Would Be With Westminster House Entirely Removed. The Lower Picture Shows the Square as It Is Today With Westminster House Partly Demolished

London Plan Needs £140,000

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—A "final approach to His Majesty's Government" has been made by the Middlesex County Council regarding the possibility of preserving the site of the partly demolished Westminster House in Parliament Square as a public open space.

Middlesex County Council bought this site in 1935, to save it from being used for a towering commercial block which would have spoiled the architectural unity of the historic square.

The Council paid £375,000 for the site, hoping that the fact that it was to be preserved for the Nation would be sufficient reason for a Government grant toward the cost.

Fund of £140,000 Needed

About £140,000 is needed to complete the scheme for an open space. If this is not forthcoming the Council will, it is said, have to use the site for commercial purposes to bring in a return for the money expended.

In April, 1936, Mr. Neville Chamberlain, then Chancellor of the Exchequer, informed a deputation of Members of Parliament that the Government could not set a precedent by agreeing to share with municipal authorities the responsibility for "an improvement scheme."

In an illustrated brochure issued by the Clerk of the County Council and circulated to members of both Houses of Parliament, the London County Council, the Middlesex County Council and the Westminster City Council, it is submitted that this is not the true position.

"What the municipalities are doing," it is claimed, "is to enable the Government to buy this most valuable site at a figure of between one quarter and one half of its present market value to enable the open space in Parliament Square to be increased and preserved, more particularly as the whole of the remainder of the square enclosure is vested in the Crown."

The Ministry of Transport, it is added, "has suggested" buying part of the site in order to effect much-needed traffic improvements. But the County Council, replying to this suggestion, declares that to carve the site up would render the value of the remainder nil for building purposes, for which it must be used unless the preservation scheme can be continued.

Mothers-in-Law Honored in Texas; Mrs R. Is Guest

AMARILLO, Texas, March 9 (AP)—It's Mother-in-Law Day. So Amarillo, jammed with the biggest crowd in its history, paused to pay tribute to mothers-in-law with one of the most colorful spectacles ever staged in the southwest.

Bedecked with sweet peas, their official flower, thousands of mothers-in-law were to ride in a 12-mile long parade past a reviewing stand occupied by Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Because of its length the parade was to begin at 11:30 A. M. (CST) so Mrs. Roosevelt could be presented with a ton-bouquet of matched roses and retire to her hotel to rest for a lecture in the evening.

There were floats, horses, bands, bearded men, Indians, Governors and other high State officials—almost everything except mother-in-law jokes.

It was a mother-in-law joke that caused Gene Howe to originate the day, five years ago. The purpose of the celebration, the newspaper publisher said, was to promote better relations among in-laws and to honor mothers who have made good.

The celebration attracted five governors, Tingley of New Mexico, Ammons of Colorado, Marland of Oklahoma, Huxman of Kansas, and Allred of Texas, who rode in the parade.

Governor Allred proclaimed an official Mother-In-Law Day in Texas.

Business houses and the Post Office closed during the parade.

It was the biggest day in the life of Mrs. Martha Rogers, 95, who in 1861 drove an ox team 300 miles across the wilds of the Texas frontier. She was honored as the oldest mother-in-law present.

Japanese Accede To U. S. Demands In Salmon Dispute

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 9—The long-standing and for a while disturbing controversy arising out of extensive Japanese fishing in Alaskan waters has reached a satisfactory settlement involving a Japanese agreement to order its fishing fleets to keep away from the disputed areas.

Reports to this effect from Tokyo received authoritative but unofficial confirmation here today. It is understood the long negotiations have been brought to a successful conclusion and that any danger of an outbreak of trouble between American fishing interests in the Northwest which last fall threatened to take matters into their own hands and Japanese fishing fleets has been averted.

Details Not Revealed

Details of the settlement are not known, but presumably will be made public soon.

The problem developed when large Japanese fishing vessels arrived off the mouth of several Alaskan rivers during the salmon run. American fishing companies, which are strictly regulated as to the manner in which they may catch salmon, complained that Japanese ships were seriously depleting the salmon run, interferring with their immediate catch, and threatening destruction of the industry.

American interests, labor as well as employer groups, first mailed protests to Washington, and then journeyed here in person warning the State Department that unless Japanese inroads on the salmon runs were halted through diplomatic action they would undertake to stop this competition in their own manner. The State Department promptly took the matter up with the Japanese Government.

International Problem

Knotty international law questions were involved. The Japanese ships operated outside the three-mile limit, but due to the contour of the coast line and the shallow depth of water where they fished a contention was made that they were not on the high seas, but inside American territorial waters.

A further contention advanced was that since the fish were all born in American-owned rivers, and returned to those same rivers to spawn, they were in a sense American-owned regardless of the fact they spent most of their lives in the ocean.

According to experts, salmon swim at such depths it is impossible to catch them. On approaching the mouths of their native rivers in Alaska they cross shallow banks where they become accessible to nets. American interests contended Japanese fishermen had no right to set nets in these shallows.

'Divorce' Amendment Bill Loses in South Carolina

COLUMBIA, S. C., March 9 (AP)—For another year, at least, divorce decrees won't be granted in South Carolina. The House last night refused to pass the proposal which would have ordered a referendum on the necessary Constitutional amendment. South Carolina is the only State that does not allow divorce on any grounds.

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Egypt's Boy King Outlaws Activities Of Party 'Armies'

The News

CAIRO, March 9 (AP)—King Farouk banned all military associations and ordered confiscation of their arms and uniforms.

The Blue Shirts supporting Former Premier Nahas Pasha and the Anti-British, Nationalist Green Shirts were the principal groups affected.

The Background

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CARIO, March 9—Difficulties with Egypt's armed groups began to take on a serious aspect last October, when the pro-British proclivities of the then Premier Nahas Pasha became the object of noisy demonstrations of the Green Shirts. This organization was another name for the Young Egypt Society, a group of ardent patriots, eager for Pan-Islamic ideals and freedom from British influence. They demanded among other things that the King should assume the Caliphate so as to set Egypt at the head of the Moslem countries.

An attempt on the life of Premier Nahas at the end of November by a member of the Green Shirts precipitated further disturbances, since the pro-British Blue Shirts took up the Premier's cause, which had gained in popularity owing to the attempted assassination.

The immediate result of the incident was that the government ordered the Green Shirts suppressed. At the same time the young King Farouk, advised by Aly Pasha Maher, a veteran conservative unpopular with the nationalistic Wafd Party, was drifting into differences with Premier Nahas. The Green Shirts in the dispute had more or less identified themselves with the King's cause.

The quarrel between Court and Premier came to a head Dec. 31, when King Farouk dismissed the Nahas Cabinet and put in his place a steady-going veteran, Mohammed Mahmoud Pasha. One of the first acts of the Mahmoud Government was to dissolve all "colored shirt" organizations. Since the Green Shirts had been already suppressed, technically at least, the move was directed mainly against the Pro-Nahas Blue Shirts of the Wafd youth.

Half-hearted enforcement of these different suppression moves left the armed groups still active. Whether the King's latest decree is intended to be more strictly enforced remains to be seen.

French 'Unity' Cabinet Urged

(Continued from Page 1)

Parliament, and the dominant group in the Senate—and the adherence of the followers of M. Reynaud, remain to be obtained. For it is not yet certain that the latter's fellow-moderates will agree to join up with the Communists, and the presence of the Radicals will depend almost entirely on the attitude of the proposed Premier, M. Herriot, who is honorary President and the real chief of the Radical Party.

Despite these two uncertainties, the conviction is spreading in French political circles that such a "national unanimity," to use the term applied to it by M. Reynaud, is not only possible but essential.

Two Vital Problems

Behind this new trend are two vital problems solution of which is now acknowledged to require something more than ordinary French party politics. The first is the crisis in Europe; the second is France's financial and economic imbroglio.

In the face of what is, rightly or wrongly, believed here to be Germany's drive toward European hegemony, political unity is now indispensible for France, according to the supporters of this national concentration. Only a strong and determined stand by France—so it is argued — can make Germany hesitate and finally moderate its ambitions for absolute domination of the Continent. France, it is held, should no longer follow Britain's lead—it should take the initiative in the assurance that Britain must follow, since German hegemony on the Continent would be as great a threat to England as to France in the end.

It is on this basis of "resistance to the Fascist menace" that the Communists are willing to share the responsibilities of authority with moderate elements whose views differ from their own on almost every other question. In recent years the attitude of the French Communists has evolved considerably on foreign and military affairs. Last December the 73 Communist Deputies voted for the military expenditures—the highest in peacetime French history—for the first time; and they have long advocated a more determined and uncompromising attitude toward Germany in foreign affairs.

Economic Indexes Down

If they are promised this "anti-fascist" foreign policy, they are ready to submit to unpopular financial and economic measures which will be necessary to restore French finances to a sound condition.

Meanwhile economic indices point to drastic decline in the general industrial and commercial situation despite intense activity in the armaments industry. If businesses connected with national defense are omitted the economic picture in France in January and still more so in February is frankly dark. As for French economy, observers state today that France is entering a second major depression without, however, having experienced a substantial measure of recovery from the first, as has been the case in America and Britain.

There is general agreement in France today that drastic action is now necessary to meet this situation. Whether there is agreement on the necessary sacrifices to be made remains to be seen.

Reynaud for Finance Post

In the projected Cabinet reorganization, it is anticipated that M. Paul Reynaud would become Minister of Finance, as he is an economist whose technical ability is not challenged even by his opponents.

M. Léon Blum, it is believed, would become Minister of Foreign Affairs. M. Yvon Delbos might possibly be retained at the Quai d'Orsay, but he is very unpopular with the Communists because of his steadfast refusal to follow a policy more in line with that of Moscow.

Although the success of the efforts undoubtedly under way to bring about such a Government including the parties is admittedly problematical, even the efforts are intensely significant. They show a tendency to reverse the former trend toward division into two hostile camps, and to open the way for a real national reconciliation in France.

If the formula "From Communists to Conservatives" seems far-fetched, it may be useful to recall the dictum of a well-known French political philosopher, who said that: "There is more difference between two Communists—one of whom is a Deputy and the other is not—than between two Deputies, one of whom is a Communist and the other a Conservative!" Certainly the French Communist Deputy is very far removed from the usual conception of a revolutionary "Red." In times of crisis, the Frenchman is a Frenchman first of all. As a Communist worker said recently to the writer: "Ah, oui! Bien sur, one is a Communist, but one is also and above all a Frenchman, n'est-ce pas?"

Mallory Browne

Japanese Fishing Fleet Withdrawn From Alaska

TOKYO, March 9 (AP)—It was reliably learned yesterday that Japan and the United States had reached an amicable solution of the troubled question of Japanese fishing in Alaskan waters.

Authorities refused to disclose details fo any agreement but said "American wishes have been met fully." The Government said all Japanese ships had been withdrawn from Alaskan waters where their activity had aroused apprehension on the United States Pacific Coast. Previously it was reported the Ministry of Forestry and Agriculture had abandoned its "study plan" of Alaska's fishing resources.

Indian Town Built High Above Bella Coola Flood

BELLA COOLA, British Columbia (AP)—The 250 Indians here have established themselves on a new town site, hoping the river will stay away from their doors hereafter.

Twice since 1933 the Bella Coola River flooded their Village, built on the low-lying north shore. A timber company leveled a new site last fall, and the Indians have moved to the higher ground. There they have built their own homes after communal construction of a community hall, playground, sidewalks, and water system.

Serious Revolts Reported

LONDON (AP)—Reuters, the British news agency, recently reported from Aden that troops had been sent from Addis Ababa to crush a serious revolt which broke out in various sections of Ethiopia.

The outbreaks were reported in Gojjam Province, northwest of the Capital, and Borana, South Ethiopia. Most of the troops sent to restore order were native, Reuters said.

[It is estimated that Italy has 180,000 men in Ethiopia, of whom 80,000 are engineers and technicians.]

British Rent Control Laws Facing Gradual Curtailment

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The highly controversial question of rent restriction in Britain has advanced an important stage toward settlement with the announcement of a Government decision not to extend the present laws under which the landlords of some 450,000 homes are prevented from any considerable increase in demands upon their tenants.

The Government also has announced that 5,000,000 cheaper houses to which some form of limitation also applies are to continue as they are for the present, subject however to a gradual process of decontrol under which the conditions in each case will be looked into separately so that the minimum of hardship may be caused.

The procedure to be adopted is less drastic than was advised in the majority report of an expert committee under Lord Ridley which reported last December. This committee suggested immediate decontrol of 450,000 more expensive houses just as is now decided upon by the Government. At the same time, the committee would have adopted a more expeditious method than that now to be put into force for restoring normal conditions in the remainder. This method would have left such decontrol to come automatically wherever the proportion of overcrowding fell below specified limits.

There is still much criticism of the Government's decision. This is because the occupants of the houses immediately affected estimated to number about 1,300,000 expect an increase of rent to follow in many cases. This especially hits black-coated workers whose houses in many cases are among those now to be decontroled.

On the other hand it is thought in official circles that private enterprise in home-building must suffer so long as landlords continue to be deprived of part of the market value of their properties. It is also pointed out that 3,500,000 new houses have been built since the Armistice, mostly for low-paid workers and that the total of new houses now being erected annually has risen to 300,000. There should therefore, it is argued, be no difficulty in keeping up a sufficient supply of small houses to prevent any serious profiteering in rents.

This is claimed to be the more so because out of a grand total of 11,500,000 houses now in Britain, 1,000,000 have been built by municipal authorities under conditions which insure their being let permanently at rents low enough to be paid by the least remunerated workers.

Although the bill that must be used in the House of Commons to implement the decision recently announced is expected to be opposed, therefore, it is confidently believed that it will be possible for it to pass.

Britain Increases Funds for Atlantic Aviation Routes

LONDON, March 9 (AP)—The British Government decided yesterday to double its appropriation for civil aviation, to expand British air lines, particularly in the West Indies and South America. The decision was announced along with publication of a special committee report criticizing defects in the management of Imperial Airways and making recommendations for development of civil aviation.

The Government accepted most of the recommendations, including one to increase subsidies to air transport companies from $7,500,000 to $15,000,000.

Recommended changes included appointment of a permanent Under-Secretary of State for Air to direct civil aviation and co-ordinate civil and military flying.

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Lower Pension Age Sought

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — An inquiry into the lowering of the pension age for unmarried women in Britain is assured as a result of a resolution passed recently in the House of Commons. The resolution, confirmed by a vote of 150 to 98, called for the appointment of a committee to consider this long-pressed question.

This move was put forward on behalf of Labor by Mr. William Leach. It also found individual support in the ranks of the Conservatives and Liberals, although not given official approval by the Government.

Viscountess Astor summed up the position when she said: "I assure the Government that thousands of their supporters feel strongly about this matter. We have an overwhelming case, and I hope that we shall hear no nonsense about the country's not being able to afford these pensions."

The case for the pensions has been long before the public, under the energetic leadership of Miss Florence White of Bradford and many other devoted women welfare workers. Unmarried women, it is contended, are more in need of such an arrangement than almost any other section of the population, and therefore at present are less well off than women who are widows.

Those who opposed the resolution did so purely on the ground that the question—depending as it does on that of cost—is one for the House of Commons to decide. It was also argued that many women who have been married are in the same position as spinsters, in not being able to obtain Government pensions until they are 65. Then, too, the opposition opine that if the pension age for all women were lowered to 55, the cost to the State would be heavier than is at present justifiable.

Nevertheless, recognition of the special need for more help for the unmarried women is so general that hopes are widely entertained that the scheme may eventually go through.

Austria to Vote on Independence

If the Vienna Chancellor lets things drift the National Socialists may get upper hand. If he defies them he runs the risk of Reich's action.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA, March 9—Chancellor Kurt Schuschnigg—struggling to maintain the independence of Austria in the face of increasing German influence—today carried his fight directly to the people.

In calling a plebiscite for March 13 to determine the strength behind his régime, Dr. Schuschnigg has moved swiftly. With National Socialist activities becoming daily more difficult, he has struck to consolidate a position which many observers believe is supported by 65 to 75 per cent of the population.

This move writes a somewhat unexpected beginning to a new chapter in the Reich's efforts, begun with the Hitler-Schuschnigg conversations at Berchtesgaden, Feb. 12, by which Germany hoped to extend a virtual hegemony over Austria.

General Endorsement Sought

The referendum will ask Austrians for a general endorsement of the Government's program. It is expected that the issue will be couched in very general terms, amounting to the request for an outright endorsement of Dr. Schuschnigg's policies.

There were reports that the voting would be limited to persons over 24 years of age which would give the Government a distinct advantage in that much of the National Socialist propaganda was conducted among younger groups.

The plebiscite is regarded as a distinct evidence of the strengthening of the Government elements in Austria against increasing National Socialist infiltration.

But with the stiffening of Chancellor Kurt Schuschnigg's efforts to mantain the independence of Austria, a dilemma arises which shows clearly the difficult position in which the Austrian Chancellor is placed. The situation today appears to be this:

If Chancellor Schuschnigg were to permit affairs to drift, as they have been drifting, the National Socialists might gradually gain the upper hand. If he succeeds in his defiant stand, he heightens the probability of direct German intervention.

It is against this background that the efforts to conciliate the workers and the Socialists—whose political activities have been restricted where they have not been entirely forbidden in Austria—must be interpreted.

Must Report Activities

The Mayor of Vienna, Richard Schmitz, in his capacity as local leader of the Fatherland Front, has ordered his supporters to report all cases of Fatherland Front officials condoning National Socialist activity in offices or places of business. Papers reproduce this circular under the heading "Against Rebels."

Efforts on the part of the Government to win the workers to its side are being stressed. Chancellor Schuschnigg's negotiations with Labor representatives are progressing favorably as a part of his fight for Austrian independence.

A group of workers representing the State Labor Union, which is a Government-sponsored body corresponding to Herr Hitler's Labor Front, has issued a communiqué describing the talks in which, it is stated, the Chancellor has promised to grant workers political rights equivalent to those recently given to the National Socialists. A resolution passed by a worker's meeting promised unreserved support for the independence movement if the Government really grants Labor its demands.

Within the Fatherland Front

It is generally believed that if the Government should give the workers freedom of the press, the right of meeting in public and of forming associations, as well as the right to their own cultural activities, most of them would certainly support Dr. Schuschnigg against the National Socialists.

While the Austrian Constitution prevents creation of a separate Labor Party, the workers' activities can proceed within the Fatherland Front on similar lines to the privileges allotted to the National Socialists.

Meanwhile, the Socialists, whose political activity has been under proscription, will soon obtain "cultural" freedom. The State Secretary for Labor, Adolf Watzek, declared in a radio talk last night that the Government would devote special attention to social improvement and grant workers all the rights given to other groups.

The Government press is becoming much more outspoken and emphatic in opposition to National Socialistic excesses. On the streets of Vienna, too, one frequently hears the greeting "Heil Schuschnigg" and the slogan, "Red, White and Red Until the End," the reference being to the Austrian national colors.

Wide World

Austria Stands at the Crossroads

Scene in Diet When Chancellor Schuschnigg Pledged Defense of Freedom and Declared Herr Hitler's Promise to Respect Rights

British Stage Stars Join In Recalling Days of Irving

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Famous actors of the past and present rubbed shoulders in the great hall of the London Museum, formerly Lancaster House, at the opening of the Irving Centenary exhibition, which is to last until April.

Sir John Martin-Harvey, who was 14 years in Sir Henry Irving's company, made a speech; Mr. John Gielgud examined old playbills with interest, as befitted a young actor whose great-aunt was Ellen Terry, Irving's leading lady; Mr. Edmund Gwenn's face shone with as much good-humor as it customarily displays on stage and screen; and Sir Bernard Partridge, the artist, had a crowd of eager questioners around him. The smart, conventional lounge suits of the modern players contrasted sharply with the big capes and flowing ties, the billowing stocks and stick-up collars of many of Irving's contemporaries. The air was thick with rhetorical questions, of which the most frequent was, "Do you remember, me boy, that story about Irving and me in 1889?"

Portrait on Display

Sir Bernard was asked about a striking drawing of his on exhibition which showed Irving in evening dress. This was the last portrait ever made of Irving. It was begun on July 17, 1905, when Irving had dined with Sir Bernard and his wife at their house in Church Street, Chelsea.

The exhibition contains loans from Sir John Martin-Harvey, Mr. Gielgud, Miss Edith Craig (Ellen Terry's daughter), Mr. E. V. Lucas, the essayist, Irving's grandson, Mr. Laurence Irving, Mr. Tom Heslewood, who has opened another centenary exhibition in honor of Irving at Stratford, Mr. Gwenn, Mr. Henry Ainley, and many others. Mr. Robert Donat, the most successful of recent British screen "finds," has presented a playbill of Irving's first professional appearance on any stage. It shows Irving taking a small part in Bulwer-Lytton's "Richelieu" at the Lyceum Theater, Sunderland, in 1856.

First Part a Failure

This performance was spoken of by Miss Violet Vanbrugh, the actress, in a radio address in celebration of Irving. It was a great failure, and a local newspaper next morning advised Irving to go back home and forget about trying to be an actor. Soon afterward Irving played in Dublin, where he was hissed every night for three weeks. He then went to Edinburgh, and in 782 days played 429 different parts, a record that is claimed to have no parallel in the carcer of a great actor.

Mr. Edmund Gwenn's loan of a real Venetian ducat used by Irving in "The Merchant of Venice" marks the beginning of Irving's distinctive style of management. He became manager of the Lyceum on December 30, 1878. Until that date plays had been put on cheaply by Bateman. "Hamlet," which ran 200 nights, cost only £100. The next year Irving put on "The Merchant," and spent £1200 on its presentation. Thereafter the Lyceum productions increased in splendor till Irving left the theater a score of years later.

Rumania Asks Jews' Aid

BUCHAREST, Rumania, March 9 (AP)—Dr. Miron Cristea, new head of the Rumanian Cabinet, today asked the Jewish community to assist the Government and the Orthodox Church in "restoring freedom and fostering co-operation among all peoples in the service of God and the King."

Jews, still concerned by the anti-Semitic measures of the short-lived régime of Premier Octavian Goga, were greatly encouraged by the gesture of Dr. Cristea who, besides being Premier, is Patriarch of the Rumanian Orthodox Church.

Dr. Cristea made his request in a friendly letter to Rumania's Chief Rabbi, Niemrowei. His immediate purpose was to ask synagogues to hold services simultaneously with the Orthodox Church on March 13, at which religious sanction would be given Rumanians to disregard any oaths previously given to political parties or social movements.

One object was to release members of the outlawed Iron Guard, extreme Nationalist organization, from oaths of unquestioning personal loyalty to Cornelius Zelea Codreanu, fascistic Iron Guard leader and anti-Semitic agitator.

The Jewish community was expected to give Dr. Cristea assurance of co-operation.

However, the government yesterday had issued a new decree ordering revision of all citizenship of Jews in Rumania and of Christians who were Jews before Dec. 1, 1918.

Although only heads of families and single persons are affected by the decree, it was estimated more than 200,000 Jews and converts would have to produce birth certificates, military papers or other evidence to local courts before April 1 to prove their citizenship.

Foreign Oil Companies Win Point in Mexico

MEXICO, D. F., March 9 (AP)—Foreign oil companies won a point in the oil labor controversy yesterday when Judge Manuel Bartlett granted a temporary injunction against an Arbitration Board ruling that they must increase wages.

The injunction, granted shortly after President Cardenas criticized the companies for their uncompromising refusal to abide by the arbitral decision, is effective until Saturday when a hearing will be held to determine whether it be made permanent.

Meanwhile, the Workers' Syndicate announced that it was demanding that the new wage scales approved by an Arbitration Board, and upheld recently by the Mexican Supreme Court, be made effective March 15.

Pin Ball Games Out Too

WINNIPEG (CP)—Lieut.-Gov. W. J. Tupper of Manitoba recently gave royal assent to a Provincial Legislature bill amending the Slot Machine Act to make operation and ownership of pin ball machines an illegal offense.

Saar Finds Prosperity Gain In Three Years of Reich Rule

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAARBRUCKEN — Three years ago, this month, the Saar returned to the Reich following an absence of 15 years after a plebiscite vote strong in favor of return.

Fortunately for the Saar industries, the reversion to German rule came just as the National Socialist Government was launching its enormous rearmament campaign, thus creating an artificial trade boom of which the heavy industries of the Saar have derived the full benefit.

This boom has undoubtedly saved it from severe economic strain, if not from something worse, in the change-over period.

Production Increases

Production of both coal and iron has continued to increase during the past three years. In 1935, coal output stood at 10,613,000 tons and in 1936, at 11,684,000. Figures for last year are not available at the time of writing, but it is clear there has been another increase, as the working day is now eight instead of seven and one-half hours, and the time earlier expended upon modernizing the mines can be applied to production. It is estimated that 1937 production is more than that for 1913, 13,216,000 tons.

The other important industry, iron, has been helped by being a member of both the national and international cartels, and whereas, like coal, it might otherwise have been unable to compete with the Ruhr and therefore would have lacked markets because of its inferior quality, the four-year plan has altered that. Production of pig iron and of crude steel and the output in the rolling mills was higher in 1936 than in 1913. France's threat to cut off the supply of Lorraine ore was not put into effect, but through the introduction of the 40-hour week and labor troubles in that territory, the Saar has not been able to obtain all the ore it needed from across the frontier. It has been able, however, to make good some of the deficiency by ore from Luxemburg and Sweden, and it is hoped that during 1938 it will be possible to use ore from South Baden in increasing quantities.

The heavy industries boom has been accompanied by new building programs. A new central railway station is being built at Saarbrücken, a new police presidency, a teachers' training college, and some housing settlements. In 1938, some 60,000,000 marks (about $24,000,000) will be expended on building projects in the Saar.

Link to Rhine

Saar industrialists still hope the long-considered canal linking their area with the Rhine will be built soon in order to open up a cheap route to important markets. But the cost of such an undertaking hitherto has prevented its realization.

As to the Saarlanders themselves, material prosperity coming through the artificial boom has been turned to the credit of the National Socialist Government and smoothed over a good deal of the discontent that might otherwise have been expected to accompany the change. While there is still considerable dissatisfaction, particularly in Roman Catholic circles, over the totalitarian activities of the Government in religion and culture, events have contributed to modifying its effect.

Documents Given to College

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DAVIDSON, N. C.—Documents including the inaugural address of the first President of Davidson College, Dr. Robert Hall Morrison, have been presented to the college library by his grandson, Dr. Rufus Reid Morrison of Mount Mourne, N. C. In the gift is a copy of the "Souvenir" of Dr. J. R. Blake, Acting-President of Davidson from 1871 to 1877. Published by friends of Dr. Blake, it was well known in its day, but this copy, with one at Chapel Hill, are the only two known to exist. Another item is a copy of the address by Major D. H. Hill, a member of the college faculty, on college discipline. This speech led to the student rebellion of 1855.

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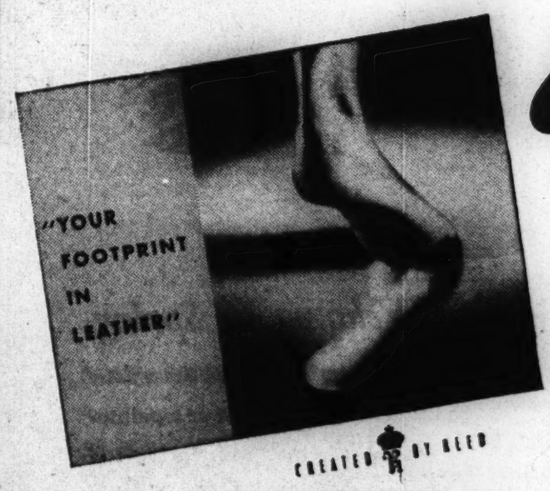

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N. Y. City Demands State Aid for Relief

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 9—With the Legislature driving to clear its slate and adjourn, the relief situation between the State and City was seen here today as approaching a crisis following acrimonious exchanges between Gov. Herbert H. Lehman and Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia over increased state support of unemployment aid.

Reports from Albany indicated Governor Lehman was standing firmly on his promise that if New York City wanted more money for jobless aid, the way was open to it to levy additional taxes, and that meanwhile it could expect no increase in the funds from the State. At the same time, Mayor La Guardia's stand was receiving support from regional organizations, settlement houses and trade unions, and he was being backed up by the City Comptroller, Dr. Joseph D. McGoldrick, and by Alex Rose, State Executive Secretary of the American Labor Party and a powerful figure in New York politics, who made public a letter he had sent to the Governor urging him to reconsider his stand opposing the La Guardia demand for the full three per cent utility relief tax.

Governor Lehman's letter to Mayor La Guardia refusing more State aid to help the city carry on its relief work brought instant repercussion at City Hall, and an immediate reply from the Mayor, which was dispatched to Albany last night.

Requests Denied

While the text of the Mayor's letter was not made public, indications were that it contained acrid comment on the Governor's insistence that the City Administration use its own taxing powers for the emergency funds it needs. Requests by newspapermen for copies of his letter to the Governor met with the Mayor's refusal, who said that if it was to be given out to the press, "Let the Governor release it."

Pressed for further comment, the Mayor added:

"I wrote a letter to a statesman and received a reply from a politician."

This left relations between City Hall here and the Capitol in Albany a little more strained than they were yesterday.

Mr. McGoldrick stood squarely with the Mayor that the City must have the full 3 per cent utility tax and authority to increase the size of the staff administering the City's emergency taxes, adding that the full 3 per cent utility tax would bring the city $12,000,000 more than the amount estimated from the 1 per cent levy the State now gives it.

Neither the full amount of the utility tax nor the increased returns expected from more stringent application of the sales tax would of themselves alone, be sufficient to meet the need, Mr. McGoldrick held.

He estimated the relief revenues for the remainder of this year at $46,582,000 and expenditures for relief, based on the amounts authorized for January and February, at $67,715,000. Estimates of total revenue for the year, based on continuance of existing tax laws, were placed by the Comptroller at $61,150,000, and collections at the end of February at $1,568,000.

Revenue Imperative

This statement by Mr. McGoldrick sketched the relief picture in a way that showed additional revenue was imperative if drastic cuts in unemployment aid, resulting in more widespread destitution, were to be avoided.

Trade unions, settlement houses and 14 regional organizations representative of the City's five boroughs met at Lennox Hill House last night and voted unanimously in endorsement of Mayor La Guardia's demand that the state return to it the funds from the gross tax on public utilities which the City had initiated and two-thirds of which were later appropriated by the State. The meeting also voted to send a large delegation to Albany next week to call on the Governor and Legislative leaders.

Mr. Rose in his letter to the Governor took a stand in line with this, stressing that the City's taxing power was effectively limited by the avenues of escape open to most of the tax evaders. "It is apparent that the problem of providing adequate relief for unemployed in our State, particularly in the City of New York, presents many difficulties of the first magnitude," he said. "Added to the very real problem of financing the ever-growing burden is the possible conflict of viewpoints. Too often in the past when individuals have differed, the storm aroused by these differences has overshadowed the basic problem which provoked the clashes.

"The primary concern of the American Labor Party is to obtain the widest possible program of relief financing. We are aware of the extreme complexity of the problem and it is our desire not to be hypercritical of any public servant, especially one who has as fair a record as you have; but may we then, as a political party which has supported both you and Mayor La Guardia and also as a party which has no other interest than to give the best service within our power to the people of this state, call your attention to the aspects of the problem which impress us as compelling arguments for prompt, positive action.

Relief Inadequate

"First, relief today is inadequate. Unimpeachable sources are the authority for the statement that the standards in the City of New York are 36 per cent below the minimum requirements for the maintenance of health and decency. . . .

"Second, the Works Progress Administration has not been effective in lightening the relief burden either of the State or New York City. The number of work relief jobs at the disposal of the unemployed in the City has not eased the City's burden to any appreciable extent. There is only one answer. The State or the City must find more funds to finance its relief problem. . . ."

Admitting that the City still has theoretical sources of revenue, Mr. Rose declares that in spite of them it faces a deficit of $13,000,000 this year, "and there seems to be no way of covering this deficit without restoring to the City the revenue it derived from the public utilities tax."

No-Night-Work Law for Women Declared Farce

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., March 9—New Jersey's no-night-work law for women is a "farce" and the minimum wage act "shoves them into an outlawed group," the Legislature has been told by a group banded together as a Committee to Eliminate Discrimination Against Women.

Both laws were enacted for the benefit of conditions among women workers.

"The dignity of the State demands that women shall have equality with men," the communication declares.

Miss Mary Philbrook, of Orange, who obtained passage of an equal rights law before the Supreme Court would admit her to the bar as New Jersey's first woman lawyer in 1895, is chairman of the committee. The group has the backing, she said, of the New Jersey Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs and the Women's Lawyers Club. Assemblywoman Constance Hand (R) of Essex, has been asked to have the night work ban repealed and the minimum wage act amended so it will apply to children, but not women. Men never were included.

Only laundries have been included thus far within the scope of the wage law. Various industrial groups are included only after preliminary surveys. The night work law applies to factories, restaurants, bakeries, and laundries.

"We believe that the no-night-work law is a farce and unenforceable in that it exempts many industries," the women's committee wrote. "We believe the minimum wage law is discriminatory, arbitrary, and unsound economically and politically. It argues that women are inferior in their ability to contract for their labor, yet everyone remembers when we had prosperity that women, too, held out for high wages and got them."

Astronomers Pay Visit to Disputed Islands

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Scenes on Canton Island

Above—This Tented City Was Set Up on Canton Island, Tiny Tropical Atoll in the Middle of the Pacific Ocean, Now Claimed by the United States, by the National Geographic Society-United States Navy Expedition Which Went There to Observe the Total Eclipse of the Sun June 8, 1937. Below—To Commemorate the Stay on the Island a Concrete Monument Bearing Metal American Flags and Seals of the Society Was Set Up. Here the Monument Is Shown Covered With the Society's Flag Just Before Unveiling Ceremonies on May 30, 1937. Capt. J. F. Hellweg, Superintendent of the United States Naval Observatory, Is Standing Beside the Monument in Uniform

Pacific Isles: No Tourist Boom Likely to Disturb Their Calm

(Continued from Page 1)

lonesome for there are "considerable numbers of rats and hermit crabs."

For romantic interest there is "the wreck of a ship on the shore," and this supplied the Geographic group with timbers for a wharf.

No Drinking Water

One of the most serious difficulties with the spot is the drinking water, both on Canton and Enderbury. The trouble with the drinking water, it appears, is that there isn't any. However, there is lots of sea water, and all inhabitants would have to do would be to distill it, as the American expedition did. Of course, a permanent settlement might make arrangements to catch rain water.

Although on the equator, the temperature might have been worse, it is reported. In May and June it hovered between 80 and 90 degrees but the continuously blowing trade winds helped to ease discomfort.

The Americans were on the islands first, and last May 30 the expedition dedicated a concrete monument on Canton, with two metal representations of the American flag on it. The eclipse party from New Zealand got to Canton on H. M. S. Wellington and found the Americans already encamped.

They found the dock and equipment already built by the American expedition most helpful in landing their own gear, especially the cargo of about 1000 coconuts they had brought along for planting on a large area to the south of the camp.

Thriving City of Tents

During its stay the expedition built quite a thriving tent city, with living quarters flanking "Fifth Avenue" and business offices, (principally the photographic darkroom, the radio shack, mess hall and line of instruments) established on "Broadway." A makeshift cement mixer was rigged up and put into service filling forms for instrument bases and for the cement memorial marker left behind with the metal American flag imbedded.

As to Enderbury Island, the Geographic Society does not liken it to a "hollow pork chop" or anything else. It used up all of its imagination on the first atoll. It just says it is "oblong," barren and extremely rough. Future inhabitants will find it 3½ miles long and 1½ miles wide. A first rate coral reef surrounds it extending out from 100 to 200 yards offshore. There is no lagoon. The coral reef makes landing difficult and there doesn't seem to be a satisfactory place to anchor. It seems definitely an inferior place to Canton, although there are also rats and hermit crabs.

This Island Has a Hill

The highest point on Canton is only 10 feet above high tide compared with a regular hill on Enderbury, fully 25 feet high.

Returned Americans say that two boards have been nailed to a tree on Enderbury Island, one claiming it in the name of King George V, the other in the name of King George VI.

Officials of the Department of the Interior, who know about the Canton and Enderbury Islands, say the guano deposits and the generations of birds make the atmosphere a little short of salubrious. But there the Islands are, equipped with a central lagoon, few but authentic palm trees, and ripe for an enterprising real estate agent.

For somebody who doesn't care about shade or drinking water, and who likes solitude they are ideal.

Fleet Maneuvers Set To Start on March 14

SAN PEDRO, Calif., March 9 (AP)—Six-weeks drama of war in the Pacific starts March 14.

It is the annual maneuvers of the United States Fleet. "Fleet Problem Nineteen" is the title. The players are 3,600 officers and 55,000 men aboard 150 surface ships and 500 fighting airplanes.

The theater extends from the Aleutian Islands and Alaska, down to Hawaii and across to the West Coast of the United States. Three problems of naval warfare are involved.

Admiral C. C. Bloch, Commander-in-Chief of the Fleet, lifted the veil of secrecy enough to outline 12 parts of the drama. He said the exercises are designed to afford the maximum amount of fleet training, training of personnel, and tests of material, under varying conditions of sea and weather.

New Warrant Issued In Vaccination Case

CARLISLE, Pa., March 9 (AP)—A new warrant was issued today for the arrest of Farmer John Marsh on a charge of refusing to send his eight-year-old son, Eugene, to school —vaccinated.

W. G. Rice, supervising principal, ordered the new charge of violating the compulsory attendance law at the end of a three-day "vacation" from jail given Mr. Marsh to think it over. Mr. Marsh had been in jail since November because of his opposition to vaccination. He was release Sunday.

Sierra Storm Letup Aids Hunt for Plane

FRESNO, Calif., March 9 (AP)—A forecast of cloudy weather but without rain and snow today heartened seachers for an airliner which vanished March 1 with nine occupants.

Search leaders expressed hope the clouds would be high enough to permit aerial survey of the Sierra country east of here which has been swept by storms since the big plane vanished.

The Transcontinental and Western airship disappeared while seeking haven from a storm. Reports of mountain residents, who said they saw the plane, centered the search in the Bass Lake region, 45 miles northeast of here.

Paul E. Richter, Vice-president in charge of TWA operations, said the hunt would continue as long as there was a remote possibility of finding the ship, despite belief it would not be located until some of the dense Sierra snowpack melts during the summer. heavy snow having fallen since the plane disappeared.

Film Folk Participate In University Courses

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Leaders in the motion picture industry have been taking an active part in academic work at the University of Southern California. Louis B. Mayer, President of Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Studios, and Dr. A. H. Giannini, head of United Artists Theater Corporation, appear as lecturers for a new course in "Motion Picture Distribution."

Bob Burns, film comedian; Frank Butler, writer; Ralph Rainger and Leo Robin, song writing team, and Frank Tuttle, director, took part in the recent forum of the American Institute of Cinematography, university subsidiary, lending aid to the discussion on "Anatomy of Laughter."

TVA 'Whitewash' Barred by Norris In Board Dispute

(Continued from Page 1)

sympathies have been with the two majority directors.

However, the President's "decision" —if any is forthcoming after he has heard the respective arguments— may not be final in the matter. An investigation directed by Congress now seems inevitable, and although Senator George W. Norris of Nebraska is fighting for the investigation to be handled by the Federal Trade Commission, he has indicated he wishes a study that Congress will be assured is not a "whitewash."

Under these circumstances, the TVA discussion is not likely to end on Friday with the presidential interview, and Congress may well have the last word. The impression in Washington is that President Roosevelt—though he appoints TVA directors and they are responsible to him—may not possess the absolute power of removal. The decision of the Supreme Court in the Humphries case, declaring the President could not remove a member of the Federal Trade Commission who had been appointed and confirmed by the Senate, has some bearing on the position of Dr. Morgan. President Roosevelt said in response to a question that he did not know whether or not he had the right of removal.

Explanations Demanded

However, the President's statement of the situation made it plain he previously had demanded explanations of Dr. Morgan which in other circumstances would have given ample grounds for resignation.

The President said that disagreement on the TVA board came to the surface with the publication by Dr. Morgan last September, in the Atlantic Monthly, of an article regarded as impunging the integrity of the majority directors. The latter passed a resolution, asking that Dr. Morgan's imputations be made good or withdrawn. A copy of this resolution was sent the President.

On Sept. 3, he forwarded the resolution to Dr. Morgan, calling his attention to the views of the TVA majority, disavowing the methods attacked by the Chairman. The President expressed to Dr. Morgan, he told reporters, his concern at the whole matter, and his conviction that it should not rest unclarified. In turn, he invited Dr. Morgan to substantiate his claims or withdraw them.

Visit to White House

This letter of Sept. 3, from the President's verbal summary, was apparently a stiff document, which might have been expected to lead to Dr. Morgan's resignation, for so far as it went it aligned itself with the majority members.

Mr. Roosevelt said, however, that he had no reply to the letter and two weeks later Dr. Morgan came to the White House to see him.

At the interview with Dr. Morgan, Mr. Roosevelt said he told the Chairman it was a serious thing to impugn motives. Dr. Morgan replied, according to the President: "I didn't mean it that way." And the President enjoined him to desist from such tactics, urging him to go back and see if the whole board could not work out its relationships amicably. The whole episode, once again, shows how forcefully the President approached Dr. Morgan, according to his own version, and it underlines the Chairman's unwillingness to be forced off the board.

Morgan May Stick

This background points to possible continuance of Dr. Morgan's determination to stick to his post, even though the "decision" at Friday's White House examination goes against him. Mr. Roosevelt refused to indicate what possible courses of action he would follow in this contingency.

But no matter what the President or Dr. Morgan do, the whole TVA matter has broadened into a serious national issue, certain to resound in Congress, and in the coming midterm elections. Coupled with charges of financial irregularities made by Richard N. Elliot, Acting Controller-General, and the negotiations for purchase of the Tennessee Electric Company which are to open at Chattanooga, Tenn., next week, the TVA pot is only just beginning to boil.

Brazilian Leaders Swap Posts

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, March 9 (AP)—Mario Pimentel Brandao, Brazil's Foreign Minister, announced today that he and Oswaldo Aranha, Ambassador to Washington, would exchange posts March 15.

He said President Vargas had accepted his resignation and immediately offered him the Washington Embassy, which he accepted. Senhor Aranha, now in Rio de Janeiro, has been Ambassador to Washington since 1934.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 9—Elevation of Oswaldo Aranha, until now accredited as Brazilian Ambassador to the United States, to the post of Foreign Minister is greeted with satisfaction in official circles here.

It is taken as a deliberate attempt to cultivate goodwill in the United States, and the strongest indication to date that Brazil is not moving into the arms of the European dictatorships. Indeed, the appointment is interpreted in some circles as a guarantee of continuance of the pro-United States policy in Brazil.

Senhor Aranha is known to be an outstanding proponent of close cooperation with the United States, both politically and economically. He is also a firm supporter of Democratic forms of government, and his willingness to accept a prominent place in the Vargas Regime is taken as a pledge, or sorts, against a link between Brazil and overseas dictatorships.

At the same time, close observers of the Brazilian scene know that disposal of Senhor Aranha was one of the chief problems in practical politics facing President Vargas. The Ambassador to the United States was in some respects the number two man in Brazil, and authoritarian rulers usually don't like to have number two men of great stature in their immediate Government.

But that President Vargas keeps Senhor Aranha at his side, instead of shipping him back to Washington—where he is still accredited—sems to indicate an amicable understanding between the two leaders.

The new Foreign Minister was one of the most popular and effective South American envoys in Washington, with a close understanding of the United States viewpoint. He realized clearly that Brazil's economic status was overwhelmingly dependent on coffee exports to the United States, and he opposed too great contacts between Brazil and Germany or Italy.

According to expert reports reaching Washington, Brazilian official opinion reacted sharply to the first critical comments in the United States against the Vargas Regime, with interpretations that it was Fascist. So the present appointment, apart from the immediate and domestic-political exigencies that motivated President Vargas, is a strong effort to counteract these unfavorable American reactions.

Senate Sees Drama in TVA

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 9—It was an intensely human drama as Senator George W. Norris (Ind.) of Nebraska slowly rose on the Senate floor yesterday to discuss the TVA dispute. Mr. Norris dresses simply with a black bow-string tie, ready-made clothes and no senatorial air though in some respects he exercises a moral strength in the chamber surpassed by no other man. He has just passed his twenty-fifth anniversary in Congress and seems today—until he begins to talk—as inconspicuous as a small-town lawyer, or a Government clerk.

It was apparent that Mr. Norris was moved by what he had to say. He is prouder of TVA than of any other action in a quarter century of legislation; more so than his constitutional amendment abolishing the Lame-Duck session. He is the "father" of TVA, and from its inception has held it up as the test of public ownership and the new social order. He saw President Hoover twice veto proposals to turn TVA over to Government ownership; no single fact illustrates the chasm that separates the Harding-Coolidge-Hoover era from the new era better than the matter of Muscle Shoals.

Vetoed by Hoover

Mr. Hoover voided the congressional resolution of 1928 by pocket veto. When it was brought up again in 1930, he vetoed the resolution March 3, 1931, in a message that illuminated the era—

"I hesitate to contemplate the future of our institutions," he said, "of our Government, and of our country, if the preoccupation of its officials is to be no longer the promotion of justice and equal opportunity but is to be devoted to barter in the markets. That is not liberalism; it is degeneration."

The nation has forgotten Mr. Hoover's words, but they rankle on in Senator Norris' mind. Has the TVA dispute proved the accuracy of the Hoover forecast of Government "barter in the markets"? Senator Norris indignantly denies it, but the charge is flung again.

Trust in Dr. Morgan

Furthermore Senator Norris had put his trust in Dr. Arthur Morgan, TVA Chairman, "I have visited in his family and he has visited in mine," he told the quiet Senate, as he made his personal explanation.

"I was shocked beyond expression when gradually I began to see, as I thought, that he was moved by an intense jealousy against some of his associates on the Board, and that his jealousy has led him beyond reason and beyond logic."

That is Senator Norris' simple explanation of the whole matter. A personal feud within the three-man administrative authority; hitherto hushed up but slowly leaking out, first in veiled newspaper whispers, then in statements of rival members, finally in accusations compelling a White House and congressional investigation. It remains to be seen whether the Senate will accept this explanation. There was an impressive silence as the Senate heard Senator Norris slowly tell his story and plead for an investigation by the Federal Trade Commission rather than a senatorial sommittee.

It was an incongruous situation for Senator Norris, for in the past he has been most ardent in demanding that investigations be kept in the hands of Congressmen.

Sees Hatred for TVA

"But I do not want the investigation to be conducted by those who have hated the TVA from the day it was born," he declared, "and who still hate it."

Senator Norris still referred to Dr. Morgan as "a great engineer," but he declared he had spent months investigating his charges and had found them "groundless and untrue." He saw the enemies of TVA reviving old attacks on the basis of the controversy, just at a time when the construction of the great Gilbertsville Dam hangs in the balance in Congress—it is actually now in conference between the two Houses. This is the greatest dam of any the TVA will be called upon to erect in the Tennessee River—and it is now "hanging on a thread," said Senator Norris.

Then again, he demanded, why did the Acting Controller General, whose job would disappear under the pending reorganization bill, seize this moment to make charges of financial irregularity in TVA accounts, running over three years?

Senators Alben W. Barkley (D) of Kentucky and Lewis B. Schwellenbach (D) of Washington both expressed curiosity over this circumstance. The law requires the Controller to make annual reports, not three-year reports, they declared, and to make them to Congress, not newspapers; yet the accusation of three-year irregularities came through the press.

"From present indications the TVA may have the makings of another Teapot Dome." Senator H. Styles Bridges (R) of New Hampshire, declared. He and Senator William H. King (D) of Utah have a resolution for an investigation, now before the Committee on Commerce. Mr. Norris has put in a rival motion to discharge the Committee, intending to hand the investigation over to the Trade Commission.

Senator Bridges said President Roosevelt's conference with TVA directors will not interfere with his resolution for a full inquiry.

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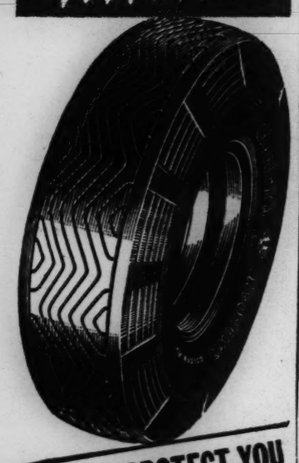

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Portrait of a Spanish Cobbler

I NEVER knew his name; but, of all the men I knew in Spain, that eloquent cobbler remains most vividly in my memory. I might also call him the village barber—for he cut hair as well as mended boots—but, then, I never actually saw him use his scissors. Though it was for his services as a barber that I visited him, on a day of stifling heat many years ago.

And now I am wondering if he ever became mayor, as his sister prophesied. Or is he mending the torn soles of the boots that have to march the stricken roads of his province? One day, perhaps, I shall seek him out again—and next time I may even succeed in getting my hair cut!

* * *

HOW CLEARLY THE picture comes back to me. The café in the tiny village, near Madrid, where I had an hour to wait for the bus. The sun-baked dust that hung over the plaza, long after the bus that had brought me there had gone. The rhythmic creak of the *patrona's* cane rocking-chair from the dark interior of the café. The shuffle of her carpet slippers; then her voice making the surprising, though sensible suggestion that I had nice time for a hair-cut.

As I had not, I remember, visited a barber for over three weeks, I said it was not a bad idea.

"But," I asked her, "is there really a barber in such a small village as this?"

"It is a *pueblo, Señor*!" she exclaimed, with a proud pursing of her lips, "and there is no better barber in the whole province than my brother, the cobbler!"

"The cobbler—?" I said, with some surprise.

"*Si Señor.* He is the cobbler as well as the barber, but we call him the cobbler. That's his house, over there."

* * *

I CAN STILL smell the strange mingled perfume of brilliantine and the bitter tang of fresh leather, that filled the dark entrance of his white-washed house. And, before me as I write, stands the black-haired, bent little figure that came forward to meet me so long ago. A leather apron covers the lower half of his shrunk body and his gnarled hands are dark with the stain of the hides.

"*Buenas tardes, Señor,*" he muttered between lips that gripped a row of nails. "Be seated."

I asked him if he had time to cut my hair, and explained that I had to catch the bus. He nodded wisely and sat down again, taking a boot between his knees.

"A moment! I shall not keep you waiting for more than a moment." He spat a nail into his palm. "A few more nails to make sure, and then—finished! In a few minutes now, we'll cut the hair." Slowly he drove the nail in.

* * *

"SO YOU ARE going to Madrid?" He gave me a confiding look. "They talk too much in Madrid. Oh, I know. I have been there! But then—" he shrugged his shoulders, "everybody talks too much. It's the same in this *pueblo*. Even the mayor. Yesterday he sat in that chair. '*Hombre*,' he said, 'stir yourself. I have a meeting in five minutes.' Then, for a whole half-hour, he rehearsed his speech to me—and it was all about how he was going to hurry the council up in the matter of buying the water rights. Yes, he wasted his time here talking instead of making the council do something. And in the meantime there is no electric light in the village, because they can't decide on a fair price to pay for the right to use Bauza's stream for power. So there you are; and here am I with only a lamp to work by after dusk."

"It is getting rather dark," I said meaningly, and glanced at my watch.

"Ah, yes," he said sadly, "time passes and there is this shoe to be finished and your hair to be cut."

"And a bus to catch at half-past six," I added.

* * *

THE SUN MUST have slipped behind the mountains, for the plaza had become suddenly shadowless in the clear evening light. Thrusting his eyes nearer to the boot, he hammered more slowly, telling me how Bauza had obtained the water rights. I forget the story now, but it went on for a long time.

At last he tapped in the last nail, straightened himself, and said triumphantly: "And now, *Señor*, if you are ready, the hair!"

I noticed that I had no more than twenty minutes to spare; but the old cobbler stood gazing out of the door, slowly wiping his hands on his apron. And then a bus rattled into the plaza and stopped before the café.

"Don't be alarmed! It will not be going back yet. And, if you will excuse me a moment, I'll just see if my paper has arrived from Madrid." And he hobbled across the plaza, waited for the postman to sort out the letters, then came slowly back. Having lit a small oil lamp, he spread the paper out on the bench.

"Look! What did I say? Speeches, speeches, speeches! Everybody has made an important speech and nobody has done anything at all." He folded up the paper again, and shook his head. "And we have not cut your hair! If only the mayor would stop talking and get the light arranged, I could work all evening. But there—you must go now."

He clapped me on the shoulder familiarly. "*Adios*, and a good journey!"

* * *

I STILL SEE him standing there, waving his hand up and down in farewell. And I can hear the *patrona* whispering in my ear, as I stopped at the café to pick up my bag: "A man of intelligence, eh? He will be the next mayor. There is nothing more certain."

And so, old cobbler, I'm afraid I shall never be able to think of you as a barber, but I often wonder if you became the mayor. Somehow, I can't help hoping that you did. What grand speeches you must have made about the electric light!

GEORGE ELLIDGE

Those Nineties

THERE seems to be a definite belief that the last ten years of the last century constitute a special and distinctive era that no other decade has ever equaled or ever will. . . .

Why extraordinary, why noteworthy, I don't know.

Mr. Thomas Beer wrote a book about those same Nineties and he called it *The Mauve Decade.*

Mr. Beer must have been color blind, for it was in the Nineties that Fancy Work reached its height, and it allowed of no colors save olive or old gold, combined with peacock blue.

The author justifies his title by a reference to Whistler, who said, "Mauve? Mauve is just pink trying to be purple."

But of course the Decade wasn't pink.

Richard Le Gallienne also wrote a book about those mysterious ten years and called it. *The Romantic '90's.* This book is also bound in mauve.

To me the Nineties connote shirtwaists and humor.

It was then that the vogue of the shirtwaist descended on the feminine population like the famed Assyrian, and with the aid and abetment of Charles Dana Gibson it became universal. . . .

But to me the great gift of the Nineties was Humor.

Humor in bulk; humor as material; humor to be realized, analyzed, utilized.

In 1892, *Life, Puck, Judge,* and *Texas Siftings* were cried out on the trains. . . .

My first four-liner was accepted by *Puck,* and I followed it up with contributions to the other humorous weeklies, only a tiny percentage of which was returned to me.

I woke to find myself, not famous, but a successful contributor to the humorous papers of the day.

Among my earliest literary adventures I encountered *The Century Magazine* whose offices were the most homey, cozy rooms possible to imagine. Open fires burning, and not of gas logs, either, but real honest-to-goodness wood Floors spread with rugs, and upholstered chairs of the most comfortable type. . . .

And right next were the *St. Nicholas* offices, where Mary Mapes Dodge, of blessed memory, presided, and Tudor Jenks, whose name is still a delight, made merry with us all.—From "The Rest of My Life," by CAROLYN WELLS. (Philadelphia: Lippincott.)

A Thread of Human Purpose

EACH year the numbers of those who know the trail and its life steadily lessen, and it may be that some of you are minded at the outset to ask: "What is a trail?"

On its material side it is a path, capable only of receiving horses or men in single file. It is only twelve or fourteen inches wide, and may be merely a smoothing of the sod; or it may be a deep scar in the solid rock, the record of centuries of travel, like the burro trails of Laguna and Walpi. In the woods of Wisconsin it may be a "carry" around a rapid; in Montana, an elk-run leading to a "lick" or water-hole.

Insignificant as a thread, far-flung upon the earth, it may unite great watersheds, linking valley to valley. To come upon it in the tangled wood is an exceeding great joy. It is a reassuring clue in the cedar swamp, a promise of water in the sand, a thread of human purpose on the hill. It is the beginning of helpfulness among animals, the evidence of cooperation among men.

To the man of macadam it seems aimless. It wavers, appears to vacillate, uncertain of its mind; and yet it attacks most difficult places. For all its apparent irresolution, it is a brave little road, discreet and persistent, venturing where the wagon-road dare not follow. It may be called the vedette of civilization.

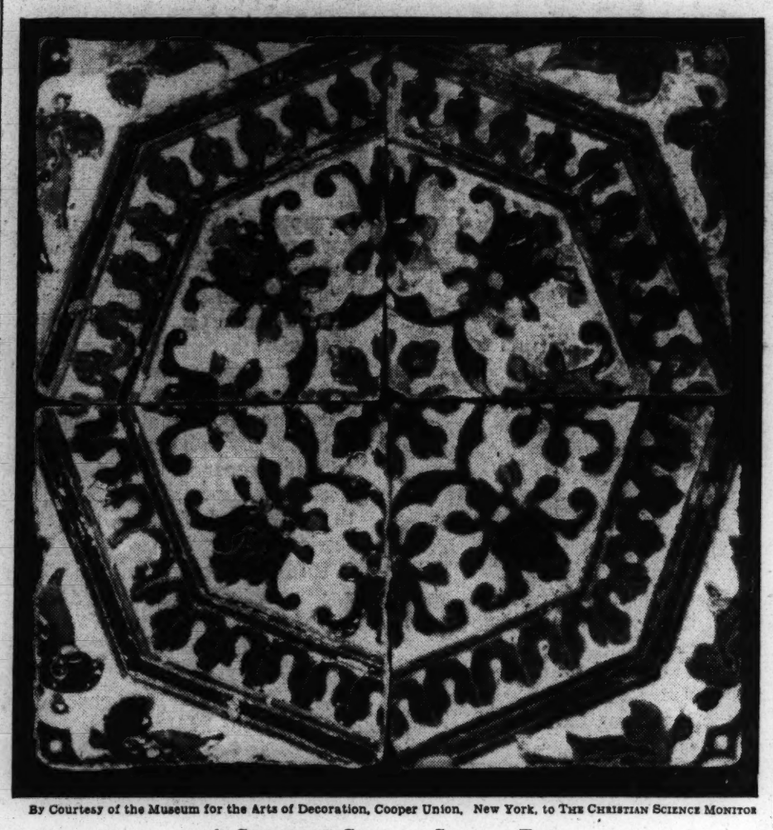
We are accustomed to hear it said that our forefathers found America a trackless waste; but this was true only in respect of wagon-roads and turnpikes. So far from being a "horrific desert," it was, indeed, a beautiful and bounteous land, a well-inhabited country even in winter, covered with a network of intersecting trails, over which the Penobscot and the Delaware lightly trod. These paths connected rivers, lakes, and villages, and led to the most promising game fields. . . .

The blood of the trailer leaps under the spur of keenly remembered joys, as he turns from the dusty, rectilinear turnpike into the hills. You are done with the dust of the crowd, the noise of traffic, the hustle of the highway, when you "hit the trail." All that nature has hidden from the engine and the cart she displays to him who rides the mountain path. Flowers at your feet; fruits caress your hand; all her shyest, most delicate plants, scents, and blooms are offered at every curve. Mountains shift and change, alluring to ever-widening horizon line, beckoning to ever more entrancing vista.—HAMLIN GARLAND, in "Joys of the Trail." (Chicago: The Bookfellows.)

Pepper Trees in The Wind

IN ALL the world, there is no movement lovelier than that of pepper trees in the wind. As effortlessly as sea-plants, impelled by the urge of some dark tide, their long fronds sway lightly across the face of the sun, trailing slim lengths of shadow through the summer dust. They make no sound; but, dreamlike, drift along the afternoon as if upon the current of some secret stream, while hill and field alike appear unreal and strange, glimpsed for a moment through the moving green of restless leaf and floating branch.

E. E. L.



By Courtesy of the Museum for the Arts of Decoration, Cooper Union, New York, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A SIXTEENTH-CENTURY SPANISH TILE

THOSE who have visited the Alhambra in Granada will recall the beauty of the tiles which serve as part of the lavish decorations. The tiles of Moorish origin were purely geometric, because Mohammedans were restricted from portraying living objects. After the Moors left Spain, the craft of tile manufacture remained and altered in accordance with the taste of the period.

The art of tile making is an old one. Like many other handicrafts, it was brought to Europe from the Orient, and those of us who do not know the beautiful patterns and colors and lustres of Persian tiles may yet be acquainted with the ceramic art of Holland and Spain and Italy.

This motif of four tiles was made in Andalusia at the end of the sixteenth century. It is known as the *cuenca* type, which was "stamped with a metal plate so that the pattern was hollowed out, the color being poured into the slight depression thus formed." Common designs in decorating such tiles were interlaces, tracery, knots, bunches of grapes, heraldic emblems and fantastic animals. Later, tiles were made more pictorial, and we know how descriptive and graphic the tiles of the Netherlands became.

Unicorn

ONLY the unicorn,
Only the doe,
Only such lunar
Creatures know

How from a silver
Vale to feed,
How to pluck
The tiny seed

From the earth
And how, being wary,
To eat of the root
And feed on the berry.

Only the unicorn,
Only the doe,
Flanked by dawn
And flecked by snow,

Shall in a dream
Of velvet run,
Out of the night
And into the sun.

HAROLD VINAL.

Founding a Famous Folk-Song Society

PASSING over the applied and decorative arts, in which Catalonia has never ceased to excel, we come finally to music, a sphere in which, during her earlier existence, she produced no individual of the first rank, but has since made one of her most welcome contributions to European culture. Singing, like dancing, has from time immemorial had a place in the heart of her people, as the many thousands of old melodies now being collected in a *Cançoner Popular* will testify. In no way did she succeed more satisfyingly in meeting the need for self-expression which surged up within her at the time of the *Renaixensa* than by breaking into song. Popular refrains, like popular legends, which for centuries had been hidden in villages and hamlets, were heard once more, and in the large towns were formed choral societies which disseminated these refrains and gave them popularity. The greatest of these societies is the famous Orfeó Català, which consisted originally of a group of music lovers meeting in a café. Founded by Lluis Millet in 1891, it made its first public appearance in the following April as a choir of twenty-eight members, which by July had grown to eighty. In 1897 its performances at an international contest held at Nice won it celebrity, and since then it has not only acquired a metropolitical character in Catalonia, but has made its influence felt in many other countries and given its own country a worthy place among them. Domènech's Palace of Catalan Music is not merely a home for the Orfeó Català but also a permanent monument to an art which in modern times has been carried to a point approaching perfection.—From "Catalonia Infelix," by E. ALLISON PEERS. (New York: Oxford.)

"A fearless wing"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN HIS first general letter, written as some believe from Ephesus, John makes the beautiful and familiar statement, "God is love." Later he adds: "There is no fear in love; but perfect love casteth out fear: because fear hath torment. He that feareth is not made perfect in love" (I John 4:16, 18).

The thought of God as Love awakens the individual to the availability of those spiritual qualities that make for tranquillity, health, assurance, vitality, and trustworthiness. The Christian Scientist turns naturally and normally to the source of all being for that which is great and good. In sickness he turns to the one Physician for health and healing. In tragedy and sin he seeks help of this loving Father for comfort and salvation.

Students of Christian Science all over the world gratefully acknowledge the fact, stated by Mary Baker Eddy (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 213), that "Christian Science gives a fearless wing and firm foundation." In the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mrs. Eddy writes on page 1, "The prayer that reforms the sinner and heals the sick is an absolute faith that all things are possible to God,—a spiritual understanding of Him, an unselfed love." The prayer of spiritual discernment and unconditional trust in impartial, universal Love annihilates fear and its train of tormenting, boastful adherents. Such prayer utilizes the "perfect love" which the real man always possesses and consciously reflects.

"A fearless wing" implies activity. And Paul, who had ample opportunity actively to demonstrate complete reliance on God, triumphantly declared (II Timothy 1:7), "God hath not given us the spirit of fear." Then why should we be afraid? Why should we not pursue our daily activities with confident, expectant hearts? In the same verse Paul mentions certain spiritual gifts needed to vanquish this blustering pretender, this wily argument that would defraud us of peaceful progress—gifts "of power, and of love, and of a sound mind." These qualities unfetter us. Accepted and exercised by every world-citizen they would destroy discord, disease, war!

The gift of spiritual power is omnipresent. We often admit God to be the only power, and we should as often remember that He is ever present, for Love is everywhere, instantly available. We need to prove that this power is realizable through radical reliance on God. Shall we flee from a difficulty when divine wisdom and strength are at our disposal? Must we surrender to any temptation when victory is ours through adherence to good?

When we understand and utilize the three gifts mentioned by Paul—power, love, a sound mind—we shall help to allay greed, envy, miserliness, lavish extravagance, and to show the fallacy of gambling and speculation.

The love which reflects Love establishes confidence. One who gives way to fear is admitting the reality of something imperfect; his love is not unselfed. Good is vital, buoyant, successful. Perfect love, reflecting Love, God, is never conscious of fear, or of anything to be afraid of. Divine Love knows itself, and witnesses its own certain effects. So we learn that self-knowledge, self-control, reverence, tact, graciousness, tolerance, good humor, cheerfulness, are all included in the right sense of love.

The gift of "a sound mind" implies reflecting that Mind "which was also in Christ Jesus" (Philippians 2:5). The intelligence which reflects pure Mind makes one capable of all good. It enables one to demonstrate a useful life. It permits no hasty, impetuous steps that must be retraced. True intelligence is steadfast, courageous; knows the will of God and is happy to serve Him. It accepts spiritual facts and rejects evil. One who chooses righteousness and rejects evil now, serves his future well, for he establishes that which time cannot erase. His future contentment, self-respect, and character depend on today's choice. Today's fearless goodness builds tomorrow's pleasant retrospect.

One who was ailing turned to Science and Health and read these words in the allegory illustrative of healing in Christian Science (p. 434): "Swift on the wings of divine Love, there comes a despatch: 'Delay the execution; the prisoner is not guilty.'" Quite suddenly she saw that God's man is "not guilty" of disease; that matter has no intelligence to report discord. She read on page 442, "Then the prisoner rose up regenerated, strong, free." Christian Science had healed the invalid—"the prisoner." "All sallowness and debility had disappeared. His form was erect and commanding, his countenance beaming with health and happiness. Divine Love had cast out fear." She too rose, healed, free.

Nothing we have done or been need frighten us, provided we are living rightly today. No betrayal, no past failure, can disinherit us of our divine birthright. Let us rise on the God-given, fearless wings of power, love, and a sound mind. The ordinary desire is to "get on." But should we not follow the Master's example, and ascertain how others are getting on, and be interested in them and helpful to them? Jesus always discovered the good in people—in Nathanael, in the woman who was a sinner, in Zacchaeus. As we discover the good in others we lose our fear of what they may do to us. As we discover the good in ourselves we gain our spiritual sonship. We find that Christian Science does indeed give "a fearless wing and firm foundation."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish]

"ALAS SIN TEMOR"

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

EN SU primera epístola general, la cual, según algunos creen, fué escrita desde Efesus, el apóstol Juan hace la declaración hermosa, tan bien conocida: "Dios es amor." Luego añade: "No hay temor en el amor, sino que el amor perfecto echa fuera el temor; por cuanto el temor tiene en sí castigo; el que teme, no ha sido hecho perfecto en el amor" (I. Juan, 4:16, 18).

El concepto de Dios como amor despierta al individuo a reconocer que aquellas cualidades espirituales que producen tranquilidad, salud, seguridad, vitalidad e integridad, están siempre a nuestro alcance. El Científico Cristiano se vuelve natural y normalmente a la fuente de toda existencia en busca de aquello que es noble y bueno. Cuando está enfermo, se dirige al Médico único en busca de salud y curación. En casos de infortunio y de pecado busca la ayuda de su amante Padre celestial para encontrar consuelo y salvación.

Los discípulos de la Ciencia Cristiana por el mundo entero reconocen llenos de gratitud la verdad, anunciada por Mary Baker Eddy en la página 213 de su libro MISCELLANEOUS WRITINGS (ESCRITO MISCELANEOS), de que "la Ciencia Cristiana nos da alas sin temor y un fundamento firme." En el libro de texto de la Ciencia Cristiana SCIENCE AND HEALTH WITH KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES (CIENCIA Y SALUD CON LA CLAVE DE LAS ESCRITURAS) Mary Baker Eddy escribe en la primera página: "La oración que reforma al pecador y cura al enfermo es una fe absoluta de que todas las cosas son posibles para Dios,—un entendimiento espiritual de El, un amor abnegado." La oración de entendimiento espiritual y de confianza sin reservas en el Amor universal e imparcial aniquila el temor y su séquito de compañeros atormentadores y presuntuosos. Una oración de esta clase hace uso de ese "amor perfecto" que el hombre verdadero siempre posee y que refleja conscientemente.

"Alas sin temor" sugieren actividad. Y San Pablo, que tenía oportunidad abundante de demostrar activamente su confianza completa en Dios, declaró triunfalmente (II. Timoteo, 1:7): "No nos ha dado Dios espíritu de cobardía." Entonces ¿por qué hemos de tener miedo? ¿Por qué no atender a nuestros quéhaceres diarios con corazones que esperan confiadamente en el bien? En el mismo verso San Pablo menciona ciertos dones espirituales que se necesitan para vencer esa sugestión fanfarrona, ese argumento astuto que quisiera robarnos de nuestro progreso tranquilo,—los dones "de fortaleza, y de amor, y de templanza". Estas cualidades nos redimen. ¡Si todos los ciudadanos del mundo aceptasen tales cualidades, aplicándolas en la práctica, éstas destruirían la discordia, la enfermedad y la guerra!

El don del poder espiritual es omnipresente. Muchas veces admitimos que Dios es el único poder; debiéramos acordarnos también de que El es omnipresente, porque el Amor está siempre presente, siempre a nuestro alcance. Tenemos que probar que este poder se puede utilizar por medio de nuestra confianza absoluta en Dios. ¿Hemos de huir de una dificultad, cuando la sabiduría y la fortaleza divinas están a nuestra disposición? ¿Hemos de sucumbir a la tentación, cuando la victoria puede ser de nuestra parte por medio de nuestra fidelidad al bien?

Cuando entendamos y utilicemos los tres dones mencionados por San Pablo,—la fortaleza, el amor y la templanza,—contribuiremos a la abolición de la avaricia, la envidia, la sordidez y el despilfarro insensato, y demostraremos también la equivocación del juego y de la especulación.

El amor que es el reflejo del Amor divino produce confianza. El que cede al temor, admite la realidad de algo imperfecto; su amor no es abnegado. El bien es vital, lleno de alegría y de éxito. El amor perfecto, que refleja el Amor divino, Dios, no es nunca consciente del miedo o de algo que haya que temer. El Amor divino se conoce a sí mismo y percibe sus propios y seguros efectos. Así aprendemos que el conocimiento de sí mismo, el dominio sobre sí mismo, la reverencia, el tacto, la amabilidad, la tolerancia, el buen humor, la alegría, están todos incluídos en el concepto verdadero del amor.

El don de un "espíritu de templanza" supone la reflexión de aquel "ánimo que estaba también en Cristo" (Filipenses, 2:5). La inteligencia que refleja el puro Espíritu divino le hace a uno capaz de todo lo bueno; le habilita para llevar una vida que es verdaderamente beneficiosa a los demás. No permite que demos pasos precipitados y atropellados que hay que desandar. La inteligencia verdadera es constante y animosa; conoce la voluntad de Dios y encuentra alegría en servir a Dios; acepta las verdades espirituales y rechaza lo malo. El que elige lo justo y rechaza lo malo en la actualidad, asegura su porvenir, pues establece aquello que el tiempo no puede borrar. Su felicidad futura, su respeto propio y su carácter dependen de su decisión actual. El bien que hoy en día defendemos intrépidamente, formará los recuerdos felices del día de mañana.

Una persona que estaba sufriendo de una dolencia, abrió el libro SCIENCE AND HEALTH y leyó estas palabras en la alegoría que ilustra el método curativo de la Ciencia Cristiana (p. 434): "En las alas del Amor divino, viene velozmente el mensaje: 'Suspéndase la ejecución; el prisionero no es culpable.'" Súbitamente ella comprendió que el hombre de la creación de Dios "no es culpable" de enfermedad; que la materia no tiene inteligencia para dar cuenta de nada discordante. En la página 442 leyó: "Entonces el prisionero se levantó, regenerado, fuerte y libre." La Ciencia Cristiana había curado al enfermo,—el "prisionero". "Toda palidez y debilidad habían desaparecido. Su figura estaba derecha y llena de poder, su rostro radiante de salud y felicidad. El Amor divino había echado fuera el temor." Ella también se levantó, curada y libre.

Nada que hayamos hecho o que hayamos sido, debe atemorizarnos, si solamente vivimos bien en el presente. Ninguna traición, ningún fracaso en el pasado puede quitarnos nuestra herencia divina. Levantémonos en las alas conferidas por Dios,—alas sin temor, llenos de fortaleza, de amor y de templanza. El deseo general de todo el mundo es de adelantar. ¿Pero no debiéramos seguir el ejemplo del Maestro y tener interés también por el adelanto de los demás y tratar de ayudarles? Jesús siempre descubrió lo bueno en las gentes—en Natanael, en la mujer que era una pecadora, en Zaqueo. A medida que descubrimos lo bueno en los demás, perdemos el miedo de lo que puedan hacernos a nosotros. A medida que descubrimos lo bueno en nosotros mismos, obtenemos nuestra filiación espiritual. Encontramos que la Ciencia Cristiana nos da de veras "alas sin temor y un fundamento firme."

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

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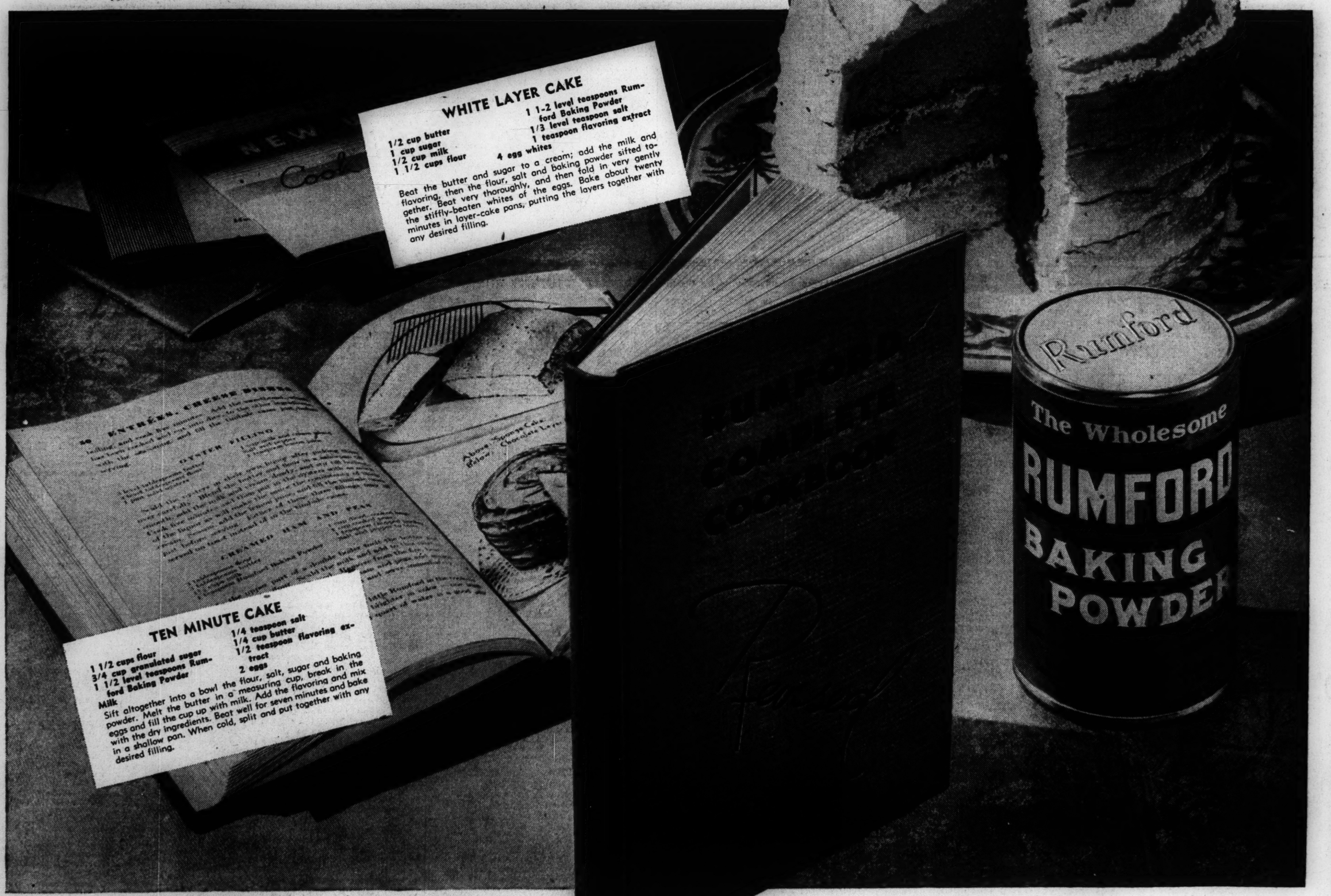
WHITE LAYER CAKE
1/2 cup butter
1 cup sugar
1/2 cup milk
1 1/2 cups flour
1 1-2 level teaspoons Rumford Baking Powder
1/3 level teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon flavoring extract
4 egg whites
Beat the butter and sugar to a cream; add the milk and flavoring; then the flour, salt and baking powder sifted together. Beat very thoroughly, and then fold in very gently the stiffly-beaten whites of the eggs. Bake about twenty minutes in layer-cake pans, putting the layers together with any desired filling.
TEN MINUTE CAKE
1 1/2 cups flour
3/4 cup granulated sugar
1 1/2 level teaspoons Rumford Baking Powder
Milk
1/4 teaspoon salt
1/4 cup butter
1/2 teaspoon flavoring extract
2 eggs
Sift altogether into a bowl the flour, salt, sugar and baking powder. Melt the butter in a measuring cup, break in the eggs and fill the cup up with milk. Add the flavoring and mix with the dry ingredients. Beat well for seven minutes and bake in a shallow pan. When cold, split and put together with any desired filling.
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New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Nine

Closing Stocks Pages 14-16 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 9, 1938

Strikers Win Partial Goal In N.H. Strike

Workers at Brampton Mill Return to Work on Full Pay for 30 Days

Fight Not Over Yet

Company Marks Time to See What Rest of Industry Will Do

The first important strike by New England workers against a pay cut during the present recession has been at least partially successful.

The workers of the Brampton Woolen Mill at Newport, N. H., went back to work yesterday morning with full pay after a week-old strike.

The Company has agreed to maintain the old rates for at least 30 days longer, pending the outcome of the fight against pay cuts in other parts of the industry.

Other Mills Reconsider

The strike also has led other mills in the Granite State to reconsider wage slashes which they had recently announced.

At the same time, a strike in the Gordon Woolen Company, also in Newport, was settled in the same fashion after conferences between the management and the Textile Workers Organizing Committee of the Committee for Industrial Organization.

Terms of the agreements at the Brampton and Gordon mills were the same, according to a statement issued today by the T. W. O. C. office in Boston. They were:

1. Wage cut withdrawn.
2. Employees to be compensated for wages lost through wage cut up to present time.
3. Wages not to be cut for 30 days from yesterday, pending the outcome of the fight against wage cuts in other parts of the industry.

Wage Cuts Canceled

In addition, the management of the Merrimack Company of Penacook, N. H., the Elm Woolen Mills of Tilton, N. H., and the M. T. Stevens & Sons of Franklin, N. H., canceled plans for wage cuts. Officials of the T. W. O. C. or other employee representatives were notified.

The cuts intended to be put into effect in each case were to have been 12½ per cent.

A third mill on which workers struck, with support of the T. W. O. C., in an effort to halt spread of the slashes to other mills of the industry, was the Dorr Woolen Company of Guild, N. H. Workers said they hoped to avoid the same wave of cuts which recently swept the cotton and shoe industries.

Salisbury Beach To Have CCC Unit

Until now the CCC has confined its activity to work in inland forests. But within a short time the first marine CCC unit will be established in Massachusetts at Salisbury Beach.

This announcement was made today by Ernest J. Dean, State Commissioner of Conservation. The unit has been sought for several months and will shortly be sent to the reservation to begin development of the beach on a large scale.

The Commissioner pointed out that a committee of the Boston Society of Landscape Architects has been working at Salisbury Beach during the past year laying out development plans which have been completed and accepted by the Commissioner.

Construction of the CCC beach camp will begin immediately and the first contingent will arrive early in May, Mr. Dean said.

Bill Urged to Stiffen Auto Stealing Penalty

In Boston Today

Measure to Curb 'Looping' Is Urged

Legislation to make misappropriation of an automobile a felony rather than a misdemeanor, was favored today by Andrew J. Gorey, secretary to Joseph F. Timilty, Boston Police Commissioner, before the Legislative Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Gorey told the committee that the bill was filed as the result of a series of citizen meetings in Charlestown, called to seek some method of preventing the practice of "looping" in Charlestown, where boys from 14 to 19 years old steal cars and race around the famous "loop" at speeds up to 70 miles an hour.

Mr. Gorey pointed out that the penalty for misappropriation of an automobile is up to two years in jail and that larceny of an automobile, a felony, is punishable by a penalty of from two and a half to 10 years in

(Continued on Page 11, Column 1)

Boston-Franklin Service Demanded

Four hundred men and women facing the prospect of abandonment of train service in the communities in which they live on the Boston to Franklin line of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, appeared today in Gardner Auditorium to register their protest against such curtailment of transportation with the Public Utilities Commission.

Representative Rudolph F. King of Millis was spokesman for residents of Charles River, Dover, Medfield, Millis, Medway and Bellingham. He is chairman of the Board of Selectmen of Millis and general manager of a shoe manufacturing concern.

During his protest against abandonment of train facilities, he presented letters from the Town Clerks of Dover, Medfield, Millis and Medway, stating that "public convenience and necessity" demanded retention of the service. Town meetings in Millis and Medway, he said, voted against the plan.

The speaker said abandonment of stations would act to the detriment of the towns affected.

Letters of protest were presented from U. S. Senators David I. Walsh and Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., and from Representative Martin and from Horace T. Cahill, speaker of the State House of Representatives.

Mr. King protested for residents of stations on the Needham branch against "the ridiculous proposition

(Continued on Page 11, Column 3)

End to Executive Council Proposed

A plan to abolish the State Executive Council and substitute a council of major State officials threw the Legislative Committee on Constitutional Law into turmoil today.

After a brief hearing on a bill by Rep. Paul A. McCarthy (D) of Somerville, Mr. McCarthy reported the committee had voted in favor of his measure—the first time such a bill ever has received a favorable vote.

He said six members of the committee voted for the bill, and four other members were absent.

Shortly thereafter, Senator John Mackay (D) of Quincy, chairman of the Committee, denied that a vote had been taken and one of the members of the Committee, said by Mr. McCarthy to have voted for the measure, announced he had yet not made up his mind.

The plan would create a new council to consist of the Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Attorney General, Treasurer and Auditor.

Stiffer Parking Law Fines Urged

Parking law violators face stiffer fines under legislation favored by Boston Chamber of Commerce representatives and police officials before the Legislative Committee on Judiciary today. A bill filed by Eliot Wadsworth, President of the Chamber of Commerce, provides a penalty for the first offense of $1, the second offense $2, and the third offense $3. The present law calls for a warning for the first offense, a $1 fine for the second, and a $2 fine for the third offense.

Deputy Superintendent John T. O'Dey of the Boston Police Department, head of the Traffic Division, said the increased fine was necessary to aid the police in eliminating illegal all-day parking. The present warning for the first offense, he declared, was not strong enough to eliminate such traffic law violations, particularly in the first two months of the year, when the Police Department finds it difficult to obtain records at the Registry of Motor Vehicles because of increased registration activity.

Albert M. Chandler, chairman of the Traffic Commission of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, representing Mr. Wadsworth, insisted this increase in fines was necessary to strengthen enforcement of parking regulations. He declared the people should be made to feel that the laws will be enforced.

Phillip T. Desmond, traffic engineer of the Boston Traffic Commission, said such legislation might force those persons who do not need to use their cars, to use other means of transportation to inner Boston. He pointed out that Boston's traffic problem is increasing swiftly, explaining that in 1927 only 80,000 cars daily entered the city, whereas today 120,000 to 130,000 come in daily. He told the committee that garage and parking space facilities in Boston will care for only 41,000 cars.

Suffolk County Bill Has Hearing

The City of Boston pays all the expenses of Suffolk County with the exception of the cost of heating the Chelsea District Court, which is borne by Chelsea itself, former Representative Thomas A. Dorgan, legislative agent for the City of Boston, told the Legislative Committee on Counties today. But fines assessed in district courts in Chelsea, Revere and Winthrop, he added, are turned over to the treasuries of those communities.

Urging favorable report on Mayor Maurice J. Tobin's bill for study of Suffolk County boundary lines, Mr Dorgan called for "intelligent approach to the problem which would result in a balancing of the equities of the case."

Senator Bernard L. Sullivan of Chelsea, led opposition to the bill, which, he declared, would lead towards formation of a separate county containing Chelsea, Winthrop and Revere—at considerable expense.

Schooner Cressy To Be Dismantled

Another chapter in the saga of the 35-year-old five-masted schooner Cora F. Cressy was written today when two tugs took the craft from its resting place of recent years at South Boston, across the harbor to the Hodge Boiler Works, East Boston.

There, workmen will remove the anchors, chains, masts, canvas, winches, and the one boiler used for generating electricity and heating purposes.

It is expected that the vessel will then be towed out to sea and burned.

Vaccine Bill Seen Pointing Legal Contrast

Injections Defended but Measuring Children Is Forbidden

Parental Consent

A poignant contrast in Government policy toward the protection of children was given in two cases of official action in Boston yesterday.

At a meeting of the Boston School Committee, the members indignantly refused to allow the United States Department of Agriculture to take physical measurements of Boston boys and girls for a Government clothing project.

They asserted the bodies of pupils could not be touched without permission of the individual parents and that such a step might be the opening wedge leading to Federal control of education.

At the same time, before the Legislative Committee on Public Health, the State Department of Public Health warmly defended a Massachusetts law whereby physicians may inject needles, containing infectious bacteria, into the arms of little children, even if the parents object. This is the compulsory vaccination law.

Parents Opposed

Dr. Roy F. Feemster, of the Health Department, opposed the efforts of a large group of parents, through the Committee for Medical Freedom, to have the compulsory feature of the law abolished.

In the one case, the attitude of parents was accepted by the public authorities; in the other, it was rejected by them. In the one case, the children were to be measured with a cotton tape; in the second, they were to be deliberately subjected to physical injection.

Protection for the children from government interference with the person appeared to be uppermost in the thought of Henry J. Smith, Chairman of the School Committee, as he asked the group to oppose the Federal project for obtaining average clothing measurements of school pupils.

Submission of children to compulsory domination to pursue a medical experiment in which doctors are themselves divided appeared to be the demand of the Health Department.

Veto Unanimous

Action of the school board in vetoing the measurement project was unanimous. Pointing out that the plan did not include study of the feet or heads, some of the members asked ironically why feet measurements were not included to help the New England shoe industry and head measurements to aid the hat industry.

At the Public Health hearing, Mrs. Jessica Henderson, representing parents and the Committee for Medical Freedom, declared the vaccination law "takes away the inherent right to freedom of the person, the right to be let alone" and pointed out that only 10 States have adopted it.

She submitted a map showing that 31 States have no compulsory vaccination laws and that six of these specifically forbid compulsory vaccination.

Declaring that medical opinion is divided as to the value of vaccination and that people have a right to choose their own doctor and their form of treatment, she said:

"This compulsory statute puts police power into the hands of the Board of Health doctors, who use it to create smallpox 'scares' or 'panics for profit,' to put over vaccination campaigns to the benefit of vaccine manufacturers, to compel people (often adults as well as children) to be vaccinated and revaccinated with the virus of disease."

New Storm Forecast To Sweep California

SAN FRANCISCO, March 9 (AP)—A new storm of gale force was charted to sweep California tonight, complicating the reconstruction from the flood situation caused by recent rains.

Thomas R. Reed, weather forecaster, said the center of the storm was 600 miles southwest of San Francisco this morning and increasing in strength.

Storm warnings were up from Port San Luis to Eureka, and warnings to small craft were out from Eureka southward to Newport Beach.

Sea Water From Gloucester To Christen West Coast Boat

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash., March 9—A quart of sea water from Gloucester, Massachusetts, sent across the continent to mingle with the waters of Puget Sound, is the high light of a story which began in the "long, long thoughts" of youth.

When Mark Mayer, Jr., of Seattle decided to name the yacht he was building the "We're Here" after the boat of Kipling's "Captains Courageous" there came another bright thought, that the boat might be christened with water from Gloucester, the home port of the famous boat.

"It wasn't anything much," according to the young yachtsman, but it started something. Back in the Gloucester Chamber of Commerce there were those who took to the idea when they received a request for sea water to be used to christen a boat away out on the Pacific Coast. A hearty, cordial letter came back from the New England city and there was a "piece in the Gloucester papers" about it. An American Airlines official heard of it and offered transportation.

A correspondence ensued. It was frankly a matter of publicity but publicity that was synonymous with romance, imagination, tang of the sea, and zest for a good story.

As a result plans have developed for sending the water West in state for the launching on March 26. The bottle will be a "flattie" type and there will be pasted on it a picture of the Gloucester memorial "They that go down to the sea in ships." It will then be wrapped appropriately in fish net.

A picture will be taken when it leaves the East showing the bottle being handed over to the plane's stewardess. Another may be taken in Chicago as the Gloucester sea water changes plane. The plans soar and soar and there may be ceremonies when it arrives in Seattle.

The boat to be christened is a 42-foot cutter-rigged yacht and can be used for either racing or cruising.

President Sees Good Bargain In New Shoe Pact

(Continued from Page 1)

Boston Herald," the President snorted triumphantly and meaningfully, and pronounced one of his favorite remarks—that it all depends on what paper you write for.

(The Herald in today's issue led its editorial page with a strong endorsement of the Government's Czechoslovakian Trade Treaty.)

Observers in Washington not directly concerned with the Czech Treaty regard it as moderate in its economic terms, and of great importance politically. They stress these two factors. They quote the State Department assertion that: "Probably no other country has gone so far . . . in attempting to open the way for an expansion of trade by the removal or relaxation of special controls and imports other than duties."

Praise Safety-Valve Clause

Not only the two anti-Administration newspapers quoted, but a good deal of general comment stresses the "safeguarding clause" by which duties on Czech shoes can be raised. Likewise, informed opinion feels that the strengthening of the Czechoslovak Government, encircled by authoritarian states, is justified on its own merits as a friendly act toward a nation that owes a great deal to American inspiration, political ideals, and practical help.

As for the trade negotiators themselves, they are delighted with the culmination of their task, which was lagging so seriously a few weeks ago, and they interpret the national reaction as being generally favorable. New England, they realized, would complain no matter what the result—if any new trade whatsoever with Czechoslovakia was to be promoted. Moreover, they write down some of the complaints to general political and economic dislike of the New Deal Administration, from Republican and Right-Wing Democratic sources.

They realize that the Roosevelt Administration is weaker in New England than in any other corner of the Nation, and they do not look for applause from manufacturers who have been protected by constantly increasing tariff barriers for generations. But, in all realism, they feel that they have done much better in the Czech Treaty than advance fears indicated, and they are proud of their job. They conclude that the country as a whole is commending the results.

They base this view on editorial comment in independent papers all across the country, and upon other advices that they have received. In their opinion, the Hull program has taken another difficult hurdle, and is now in a strong position to face up against the highest hurdle of all—the British Treaty.

Ketchikan Modernizes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KETCHIKAN, Alaska — Repair and modernization projects by local waterfront industries, now under way, will cost $40,000, according to a survey. This compares with total private building and repair projects valued at $100,000 for Ketchikan all during 1937, and indicates a revival of building operations this year to exceed any year since the depression set in.

Fifth Wage Code Benefits Women In New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., March 9—Minimum-wage codes established under the New Hampshire Minimum Wage Law now protect approximately 5,000 women and minors, and studies being conducted by the Minimum Wage Division of the State Bureau of Labor are expected to lead to further extension of the system.

The fifth and latest code applies to the beauticians' trade. It goes into effect March 15 and will cover approximately 600 women and minors. This code sets a minimum wage of 25 cents an hour for licensed operators and hairdressers, a minimum of 31¼ cents an hour for licensed hairdressers with more than one year of experience, and $3 a week for apprentices with three to six months' experience.

It also provides at least three hours' pay for any day in which an employee is ordered to report for work, regular hourly pay during waiting periods on premises at request of employer, and stipulates that employees working on commission shall receive a sum equaling the minimum wage standard. Not more than one apprentice is permitted in an establishment and the apprenticeship period is set at six months.

Codes in Effect

Codes in effect already apply to 2,000 women and minors in restaurants, 700 in laundries, 550 in clothing and accessories, and 790 in hosiery and knit goods.

The Minimum Wage Division has completed a study of the shoe industry in New Hampshire, but action in this field has been held up pending the outcome of Federal wage and hour legislation. With action on this Federal legislation apparently shelved, it is now expected that State regulations in the shoe industry will be set up.

Board to Be Named

The first step in this direction will be the naming of a board representing employees, the industry, and the public to conduct hearings preparatory to drafting a code. This code will apply to as many persons as are now covered by the other five codes taken together.

Officials of the Minimum Wage Division say that coverage of the shoe industry is extremely important since the industry, they claim, is unstable and taking full advantage of the free labor market in this field. The Division has no idea of setting up regulations that will drive the industry from the State, but believes a regulated level must be established for the protection of the workers of the State.

Freer World Trade Called Step Ahead For New England

Wide World

Prof. Alvin H. Hansen

Harvard Economist, Who Approves Easing of Trade Barriers

Harvard Economist Sees Hopeful Indication in Reciprocal Treaties

Points to Quotas In Czech Pact

Finds Undue Alarm Over Competition in Shoes From Bata Factories

New England continued to be vividly interested in the reciprocal trade agreement program of the Federal Government today, seeking assessment of possible benefits to come to the region from the program of lowering international trade barriers.

Most encouraging viewpoint came from Prof. Alvin H. Hansen of Harvard, former economist for the State Department, who said that the natural benefits generally seen by economists as accruing from freer world trade would be realized without serious injury to New England industry.

His view was supported by an analysis of the quotas and tariffs worked out in connection with the Czech treaty. These show, he said, a careful consideration of individual plants and their geographic location and specialized manufacture.

Owners and workers in such places as Haverhill, where production is largely limited to the types of shoes produced by the Bata firm in Czechoslovakia, are unduly alarmed, Professor Hansen believes, by the signing of the treaty, for their peculiar needs are well known to the Tariff Commission, and terms of the treaty were worked out on the basis of this knowledge.

Factory Conditions Studied

The professor specifically pointed out that such items as the present age and condition of individual factories and their machinery were studied by the commission and were related to a similar study of the Bata plant in Zlin. A committee of experts was recently sent to Czechoslovakia to check comparative cost information, Professor Hansen pointed out.

Asked whether the treaty might have the effect of causing plant modernization and improvement in the United States to offset the increased importation, Professor Hansen said that while he could not express a view as to the present need for such improvements in America, and particularly in New England, such modernization had resulted following signing of previous pacts affecting other industries.

Professor Hansen stressed the fact that Czechoslovakian imports were limited to about one and one-quarter per cent of the total American production, minimizing the consequences of the treaty.

When it was pointed out to the Professor that this percentage of imports might have a magnified effect ir certain plants because Bata production was concentrated in cheap women's shoes, Professor Hansen said the quotas and tariffs had been worked out with that aspect in view and he doubted whether the effect would be so serious as the manufacturers feared.

Haverhill Weighs Aid Plea

In Haverhill today, the city where shoe experts thought the most serious consequences of the Czech treaty might be felt, there was some discussion of calling a meeting to ask for special Government aid to tide the community over a period of dislocation.

Whether this request would take the form of asking for some bounty,

(Continued on Page 10, Column 3)

Worcester Ready For Last Payment By Sinking Fund

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., March 9—On April 1, the retirement of a 50-year city park loan of $250,000 will mark the end of the sinking fund method of financing, a municipal practice dating back to Worcester's incorporation 90 years ago. The park loan, made in 1888 and by which several city parks were purchased, is the last of the sinking fund loans on the city's books.

With changing financial methods, the sinking fund plan was abandoned in 1913. Since then all loans have been made on the serial payment plan, with proportionate payments on the principal each year for the duration of the loan. Under the sinking fund plan, no serial payments were made, but rather a proportionate amount was set aside each year until the loan matured. Fifty-year loans are also an echo of the past, the maximum under present financing methods running about 20 years and the average 5 to 10 years.

The expiring 50-year loan carries four per cent interest, and since the quarter of a million dollars was borrowed, twice the amount of the principal—half a million dollars—has been paid in interest on it. Part of this, however, has been offset by accumulated interest on the principal of the sinking fund. Not only has the interest made contributions to the fund unnecessary since 1924, when $50,000 was allocated in the budget, but a surplus of approximately $180,000 has been built up. This money is expected to be available next year for the retirement of other loans.

In past years, when the city's sinking fund ran into millions of dollars, the city frequently borrowed, in anticipation of taxes, from the fund instead of from outside banking sources. This practice was carried out when temporary loan rates were high or money difficult to borrow. The availability of the fund for such purposes was one of the main arguments in favor of its retention.

Worcester's City Hall and scores of other municipal projects were financed under the sinking fund plan. With the passing of the fund next month, the Board of Sinking Fund Commissioners will also disappear.

New Hampshire Car Owner Must Post Lien

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., March 9—New Hampshire automobile owners, when applying for registration, received cards on which they had to set forth whether or not there was any lien or mortgage on their automobiles; and if there was a mortgage, they were asked whether or not they had liability insurance. This was in keeping with an amendment to the Motor Vehicle Financial Responsibility Law. The amendment requires the owner of an automobile upon which there is a mortgage or a lien to post proof of financial responsibility.

Last week the State Supreme Court found this amendment to be unconstitutional, but upheld the act itself to be within constitutional bounds. On one hand, this ruling is received with favor by those selling used cars; and on the other hand, with some uncertainty by automobile finance companies. Those selling used cars found it difficult to sell cheap used cars on time, when the purchaser was required to purchase insurance for the reason that the cost of insurance was often more than the down payment on the automobile. Inasmuch as the Act provides, in the case of an accident involving more than $25, that if the person found responsible does not settle the claim, the car cannot be registered again in the State by anyone, leaves the position of finance companies in question. In other words, if they had a loan on an insured car figuring in such an accident, the car would not be marketable in the State if the owner had failed to meet the claim.

* * *

Wage Codes Extended

The fifth code under the New Hampshire Minimum Wage Law will go into effect this month, bringing some 5,000 women and minors under regulation. The code covering the beauticians' trade, which goes into effect next week, will cover about 600 women and minors. By previous invoked codes, the Minimum Wage Division of the State Bureau of Labor protects 2,000 women and minors employed in the restaurant field, 700 in the laundry field, 550 in the clothing and accessories industry, and 790 in the hosiery and knit goods industries. The shoe industry is the next in which the Division expects to set up regulations. It has already conducted a study or work-

(Continued on Page 11, Column 7)

The Week in New Hampshire

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Increasing cloudiness tonight; Thursday cloudy, probably with rain, or possibly with snow; lowest temperature tonight in the middle or upper 20's; slowly rising temperature Thursday; moderate westerly to northerly winds, becoming easterly Thursday.

Maine: Fair tonight, Thursday increasing cloudiness with slowly rising temperature and snow Thursday night.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair tonight. Thursday increasing cloudiness with slowly rising temperature followed by snow Thursday afternoon or night.

Massachusetts: Fair tonight, Thursday cloudy with slowly rising temperature followed by snow or rain on the coast and snow in the interior Thursday afternoon and night.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair tonight, Thursday cloudy slowly rising temperature followed by rain or snow Thursday afternoon and night.

Atlantic Coast Eastport to Sandy Hook: Diminishing west and northwest winds becoming easterly Thursday and fair weather tonight becoming overcast Thursday followed by rain or snow over the south and central portion.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	34	34	Minneapolis	14	14
Bermuda	66	66	New Orleans	60	56
Chicago	32	32	New York	34	30
Denver			Norfolk	42	42
Helena	34	22	Philadelphia	34	32
Kansas City	42	42	St. Louis	40	40
Los Angeles	48	48	San Francisco	50	50
Miami	72	70	Washington	36	36

A—7:30 a. m. E. S. T., March 9.
B—Minimum, March 8.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday 4:30 p. m.; height 8.6 feet.
Thursday 5:22 a. m.; height 9.7 feet.

Light all vehicles by 6:12 p. m.

Scuttling of British Trade Treaty Hinted

The proposed Anglo-American trade treaty may be scuttled by the British Cabinet as a result of the resignation of Anthony Eden, D. Graham Hutton, Assistant Editor of The Economist, of London, declared in an interview here today.

Mr. Hutton has been traveling through the United States during the last six months, interviewing financial and business leaders, on leave from his paper. He is regarded as one of the most brilliant young British writers on economic subjects.

He expressed pleasure at the cordiality with which he has been received in this country, but disappointment at the turn of events in England.

Tories in Control

"Now that Mr. Eden has gone," he said, "there are reports here and abroad that the Cabinet, dominated by Tory business interests, will say the treaty and America can go hang.

"'Why should we do anything for America,' they are likely to say, 'when we never could count on them for anything?'"

Mr. Hutton felt that Mr. Eden pursued the right policy as Foreign Secretary.

"He knew it is only with the democracies that England can get an agreement that means anything," he declared. "He sought economic agreements among the democracies and backed the trade treaty as one of these.

"What is the use of an agreement with Germany or Italy, when those countries can fix any price they want three hours after the agreement is signed? Only in the democracies is there still a free economy, in which we can predict what prices and costs will be for a year or two following an agreement."

Manufacturers Opposed

Mr. Hutton said British manufacturers and farmers, protected by the new Empire tariff system, had been opposing the proposed treaty with the United States "much as your manufacturers, similarly protected by tariff system, have been opposing it."

"Like most individuals, they are unable to see beyond their particular welfare to the welfare of the country as a whole," he said.

The journalist declared a majority of Englishmen would support Mr. Eden "if they took a vote," although the Parliament backed the Prime Minister. "Parliament no longer is representative of public opinion," he contended. "The party system makes Conservative members of Parliament vote to support the Cabinet, no matter what their constituents may think. And the Cabinet seeks only the welfare of the party, not that of the country."

Nothing short of "trouble in the streets," he held would bring about an immediate election. In the ordinary course, a general election will not take place for two years.

Asked what Englishmen who believe in the policies of Mr. Eden could do to help restore them, he replied: "Propagandize and make speeches."

Finds Labor Divided

As for the possibility of the Labor Party resuming the reins of government, which it relinquished to the so-called National Government five years ago, Mr. Hutton said:

"The Labor leaders are positively jittery lest they should have to take command. They wouldn't know what to do, if they were given authority. They are split on every topic except foreign policy and you can't build a party on foreign policy."

Mr. Hutton deplored what he termed a growing voluntary censorship by the English press of its own newspapers. Proprietors of the Conservative papers refuse to print what they do not agree with, he declared, with the result that free criticism appears only in a few journals like the Daily Telegraph (Labor) and the Manchester Guardian (Liberal).

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

Shubert—
"You Never Know," musical comedy by Cole Porter. Starring Lupe Velez, Clifton Webb and Libby Holman. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2:30.

Movies

Fenway and Paramount—
"Big Broadcast of 1938," featuring W. C. Fields, Martha Raye and Dorothy Lamour. Fenway: 12:55, 2:56, 5:57, 9:58 Paramount: 9:15 a. m., 12:15, 3:15, 6:30, 9:24. Also "Scandal Street," with Lew Ayres and Virginia Weidler. Fenway: 2:27, 5:28, 8:29. Paramount: 11:05 a. m., 2:05, 5:10, 8:10. Tomorrow: "Gold Is Where You Find It," with Claude Rains, Margaret Lindsay, George Brent, and Olivia de Havilland. Also "Penrod and His Twin Brother."

University—
"The Hurricane," with Jon Hall. 2:55, 6:10, 9:30. Also Miriam Hopkins in "Wise Girl." 1:35, 4:50, 8. Tomorrow: "Love and Hisses," with Simone Simon and Walter Winchell. Also "Thank You, Mr. Moto," featuring Peter Lorre.

Fine Arts—
"The Life and Loves of Beethoven," starring Harry Baur. 2:10, 4:40, 7:20, 9:50. Also "The River." 1:35, 4:10, 6:40, 9:20.

Brookline Village—
"Rosalie," featuring Nelson Eddy and Eleanor Powell. 2:55, 6:10, 9:35. Also "Change of Heart," with Gloria Stuart and Michael Whalen. 1:45, 5, 8:15.

Radio Programs—Page 10

Uptown—
"Every Day's a Holiday," with Mae West. 1:10, 4, 6:55, 9:50. Also "Change of Heart," featuring Gloria Stuart. 2:45, 5:40, 8:35.

Scollay and Modern—
"The Hurricane," featuring Jon Hall and Dorothy Lamour. Scollay: 9:45 a. m., 12:40, 3:35, 6:35, 9:30. Modern: 9:05 a. m., 12:10, 3:15, 6:30, 9:25. Also "The Kid Comes Back." Scollay: 11:30 a. m., 2:25, 5:25, 8:20. Modern: 11 a. m., 2:25, 5:25, 8:20.

Keith Memorial—
"Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs," multiplane coloring. 10:30 a. m., 1:30, 4:55, 7:40. Stage, "Rhapsody in Rhythm," revue. Wynn Murray, Georgs Campo, Vic Hyde, and Rosemary Dering. Preview at 10:10 of "Bringing Up Baby," starring Katharine Hepburn and Cary Grant.

Met—
"Kathleen," an Irish singing and dancing film. 11 a. m., 1:50, 4:35, 7:20, 10:05. Also "Dynamite Delaney." 9:40 a. m., 12:25, 3:10, 5:55, 8:45.

Boston—
Phyllis Brooks and Ricardo Cortez co-starred in "City Girl." 9:45 a. m., 12:06, 2:34, 5. Also "Maid's Night Out," featuring Joan Fontaine and Allan Lane. 10:46 a. m., 1:12, 3:38, 6. Special show 8, and 9:50. Tomorrow: "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs."

Tremont Temple—
"Dawn Over Ireland," all-Irish film. To be shown through Wednesday. Continuous from 1-11 p. m.

Exeter—
"Rosalie," starring Nelson Eddy and Eleanor Powell. 2:40, 5:35, 8:30. Also short subjects. Tomorrow: "Change of Heart," featuring Gloria Stuart and Michael Whalen. Also "The Hurricane," starring Dorothy Lamour and Jon Hall.

Tremont—
Shirley Temple in "Heidi." Also "The Woman I Love," with Paul Muni and Miriam Hopkins. Continuous from 9:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m. Tomorrow: Don Ameche and Loretta Young in "Love Under Fire." Also "Winterset," with Burgess Meredith and Margo.

South Station Theater—
Robert Taylor in "Buried Loot," "Peru Color Travel," "How to Ski," Andy Clyde comedy, latest newsreels, and other shorts.

Repertory and Medford Square—
"Mountain Justice," with George Brent. Also "Star for a Night," with Claire Trevor and Jane Darwell. Continuous from 12 noon to 11:30 p. m.

Wellesley Community Playhouse—
"Rosalie," starring Nelson Eddy and Eleanor Powell. Also new "March of Time." 3:30 and 7:30.

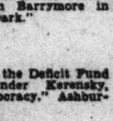
In the World of the Arts

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Mondays.
News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

Coolidge Corner—
"The Hurricane," with Jon Hall, Dorothy Lamour, Mary Astor, C. Aubrey Smith, Thomas Mitchell and Raymond Massey. 3:30, 6:30, 9:40. Also "Borrowing Trouble." 2:05, 5:15, 8:30.

State and Orpheum—
"Goldwyn Follies," featuring Adolphe Menjou, the Ritz Brothers, Phil Baker and others. A Technicolor musical film. Orpheum: 9:30 a. m. Both theaters. 11:35 a. m., 2:10, 4:45, 7:30, 9:55.



Colonial—
"In Old Chicago," starring Tyrone Power, Alice Faye, Don Ameche, and others. Produced by Darryl F. Zanuck. Directed by Henry King. Daily, 2:30 and 8:30.

Metropolitan—
"Sally, Irene and Mary," featuring Alice Faye, Tony Martin and Fred Allen. 10 a. m., 1, 4, 6:55, 9:55. Also "Blondes at Work," with Glenda Farrell and Barton MacLane. 11:45 a. m., 2:45, 5:35, 8:40. Tomorrow: Edward G. Robinson in "A Slight Case of Murder." Also John Boles, Gladys Swarthout and John Barrymore in "Romance in the Dark."

Other Events

Ford Hall—
A special meeting of the Deficit Fund will present Alexander Kerensky, "On Behalf of Democracy." Ashburton Place, 8:15

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Mrs. Sayward will present guidance lecture tour on Greek Art, 11 a. m.

What's Going On in the Arts

Grace Horne Galleries

Karl Zerbe's paintings and gouaches occupy two exhibiting rooms at the Grace Horne Galleries, 71 Newbury Street. The third room is hung with oils and water colors of Eleanor Goodridge of Cambridge.

Ever since Mr. Zerbe came to Boston, he has provided tantalizing fare in exhibitions of his pictures. Yet his style was not so prohibitive as to prevent his being asked to teach at the Boston Museum School.

We have been prompted each season to dwell upon the boldness and spontaneity of Mr. Zerbe. He is a romanticist, following the path of his choice, expressing himself as flowingly, as structurally, as spiritedly as he wishes at the moment. Being a romanticist today implies immense freedom, inasmuch as an unprecedented lawlessness has been rife among painters. Both in subject matter and in formal handling, they have transcended every known limit.

Mr. Zerbe had apparently branched from the German school of Expressionists. His earlier pictures were spotted, diffuse, allusive imagery, breaking out into bright color or resolving into muted tones, all of which were chosen with good taste and undeniable originality. To a tradition-ridden community, Mr. Zerbe may have been something of a shock, and a beneficial one. The fact that he has been absorbed with such apparent harmony into the art life of Boston indicates how eager we really were for such material.

The present exhibition is a varied one. It reveals new departures of the painter, and it confirms our convictions about the special qualities of his talent. He has been working of late in a new painting medium, namely, cellulose lacquer, which we learn has been used with success by outstanding Parisian artists. The pictures catch the eye, for the medium in its nature is brighter, heavier, broader in application, and it commands the attention. But so does a poster, by virtue of its simplification and lack of secondary subtleties. The cellulose lacquer reminds us of many smooth, not too shiny objects of utility which we see in everyday life. The "body" of the pigment has a reason for being—it must wear well. The coat of paint on the outside of a house must resist sun and rain. Though inherently it belongs in the same category as the paint used in a Raphael portrait, the two vary greatly as they fulfill their special needs. For us Mr. Zerbe has lost some of his most sensitive characteristics in the use of this medium. The fine modulations, the quivering dynamic surface quality of his aquarelles are lacking entirely. True, colors do flash out here and there—a scorching vermilion, a piercing green—but that does not suffice; it all too raw, too obvious.

There are some strong likenesses which show his taste for the Egypto-Roman Fayum portraits, with gaunt faces, terra cotta complexions and penetrating eyes. He has a good sense of the dramatic, a feeling for brilliance and stylishness through the clever manipulation of black-and-white, and sky blue and earth tones.

Miss Goodridge's pictures are notable for a strong sense of the decorative, a three-dimensional design in which solid shapes and spatial relations are emphatically characterized. Ofttimes she records very engagingly a descriptive episode.

D. A.

Wide World Studio

Bidu Sayao

Who Will Sing Juliette and Mimi in the Metropolitan Opera Company's Boston Season

Industry Is Found Best Market For Bulk of Diamonds

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., March 9—It is generally understood that most of the diamonds mined annually are used in the fitting of jewels, but actually only a small percentage goes into jewelry. Sixty per cent of diamond production is used in industry, according to Dr. Sydney Hobart Ball, consulting mineralogist of the Bureau of Mines, speaking here at Smith College.

The diamond was first worn only by royalty or by the very wealthy, but today, because of the general level of wealth, the knowledge of cutting the diamond, its popularity and adequate supply, have made it possible for all classes of persons to buy the stone. This information was given by Dr. Ball in a talk this week at Smith College.

Of the 7,000,000 carats mined today, Dr. Ball said, 3,500,000 are bort (a defective, coarse diamond), and are used in industry for truing abrasive wheels, in airplane manufacture, or in boring holes with a diamond drill; 1,750,000 are off color, 150,000 are of first quality, 25,000 are lost in cutting, and 100,000 are for sale.

The diamond was valued at $750 per carat in 1927, dropped to $500 during the depression, and now is back at $650 per carat.

Of the many diamond sources, South Africa, Belgian Congo, and Brazil are the chief ones. There is a possible source in the Canadian north country, Dr. Ball says, although there is doubt whether prospectors would find sufficient quantity to put it on a paying basis. At present, only scattered stones, rather than rich materials, have been found in this region.

Flood Bill Gives President Power To Pick Projects

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 9—Presidential selection of projects would be provided in the proposed new Administration flood control bill, according to plans now under consideration.

The tentative program would authorize the Federal Government to pay 100 per cent for all dam-and-reservoir projects which the President decides meet certain specified conditions, such as being of an emergency nature and calculated to bring the Government some revenue in the future.

Under such a bill, it is believed here, the Connecticut and Merrimack Rivers flood control projects would be ordered prosecuted by the President.

It is pointed out that President Roosevelt is understood to believe considerable power can be developed in New England, and it is known that he desires prompt flood control for the region. Presidential conviction that power can be developed from the New England projects would be sufficient to meet a requirement respecting prospect of future Federal revenue from a project, it is said.

The proposal to have the President, rather than Congress, do the selecting would at least partially meet, it is hoped by Administration leaders, the objections voiced by Senator Francis T. Maloney (D) of Connecticut and others that the 100 per cent Federal Payment principle would open the door to raids upon the Federal Treasury.

The pending McCormack-Brown bill, introduced by Representative John W. McCormack (D) of Massachusetts and Senator Fred H. Brown (D) of New Hampshire, against which such criticism has been directed, provides for 100 per cent Federal payment for all dam-and-reservoir projects in the 1936 Flood Control Law.

World Trade

(Continued from Page 9)

such as given western sugar beet raisers under the Jones-Costigan Act, was not known.

Professor Hansen said he felt the treaty provisions were sufficiently comprehensive to protect Haverhill without special help.

Broad approval of the treaty came today from Prof. Colston E. Warne of Amherst today, president of the National Consumers Union. He characterized the treaty as an "excellent move." He predicted it would prove beneficial to consumers because of lowered prices and that it would promote export trade of the United States.

Boston shipping men were reluctant to hail the treaty today unless the impression be given they were contemplating possible benefits to come to them at the expense of other New Englanders.

Previously, however, many have gone on record as favoring the reciprocal trade program and Secretary of State Cordell Hull has pointed to the Port of Boston as particularly benefiting from the increased imports that followed signing of the 16 agreements that preceded the Czech treaty.

Grady to Speak at Hartford

Local interest in the reciprocal trade agreement program is expected to flare anew Friday when the New England Council holds its quarterly meeting in Hartford. Principal speaker will be Henry F. Grady, Chairman of the Committee for Reciprocity Information. He is largely credited with the actual negotiations between the United States and Czechoslovakia, and he will also preside over the hearings opening Monday in connection with proposed Anglo-American treaty.

The hitherto largely inarticulate group in New England who favor the treaty program is expected to find its voice at the Hartford meeting.

It will serve as a prelude to the Washington hearings, before which no less than 200 New Englanders have sought permission to appear.

The Czechoslovakian treaty is a step in the right direction: Editorial Page.

Newport to Keep Torpedo Factory

WASHINGTON, March 9 (AP)—President Roosevelt assured Senator Theodore F. Green (D) of Rhode Island today the reopening of a torpedo station at Alexandria, Va., would not interfere in any way with operations at the Newport, R. I. torpedo station.

In a letter to Senator Green, the President said, "furthermore it is important that the torpedo factory at Newport be kept up to every modern requirement in respect to buildings and machinery."

Boston Degeneracy Drive Nets 50 Cases to 12 Men

In a crusade on crimes of degeneracy in Boston, William J. Foley, Suffolk County District Attorney, announced yesterday the return of more than 50 indictments against 12 men.

In the cases against the men, some of whom are already in jail, several children are involved.

Colleagues of Revolution Meet in Boston

By a Staff Photographer

Pitirim A. Sorokin
Professor of Sociology at Harvard

Alexander Kerensky
Former Ruler of Russia

Kerensky Sees Fall of Soviet Dictatorship

"The mass treason trials of Soviet Russia are a sign of the disintegration of the present Communist dictatorship," stated Alexander Kerensky, here, yesterday. For nine months head of the Provisional Government that intervened between the regimes of the Czar and the Bolsheviks and now a lecturer and defender of democracy, Mr. Kerensky, who speaks tonight before Ford Hall Forum on "On Behalf of Democracy," stated the future lies with democracy and that dictatorships, whether Fascist, National Socialist or Communist, are doomed to pass away.

Mr. Kerensky denied that Leon Trotzky, former leader of the Red Army and now an exile in Mexico, had anything to do with the trials. He asserted the Trotzkyist movement in Russia no longer existed and that the defendants at the present and past trials have been members of the conservative wing of the Bolshevik Party. They had attempted, he added, to restore some measure of freedom to the peasantry and lighten some of the burden of collectivization. The opposition of the executed Army leaders, Mr. Kerensky said, centered about their desire to free the Army from political influence. He believes this desire is still strong in Army circles.

Stalin's Fall Seen

The effect of the trials, said Mr. Kerensky, is to separate Dictator Joseph Stalin more and more from the rest of the Communist hierarchy in Russia. Asked about the political views of the Russian people, he said he doubted if they were behind Mr. Stalin, but added it is impossible to predict when the present regime would collapse. The collapse of all dictatorships, however, he believed to be but a matter of time. In Russia it is not a question of restoring capital, he said, but of restoring freedom.

It was 20 years ago last November that the Government of Mr. Kerensky finally fell before the Bolsheviks. After the Bolshevik leader, Nikolai Lenin, took over the reins of Government, Mr. Kerensky was forced to flee into exile by way of the far-northern port of Murmansk. Yet he confidently stated that some day he and his friends, who now run a small anti-Bolshevik revue in Paris, would return to Russia. The Communist regime is temporary, he stated, but "Russia is eternal."

Condemn Dictatorships

Pressed for a comparison between Mr. Stalin, Signor Mussolini and Herr Hitler, Mr. Kerensky refused to separate them from their forms of government. He stated history would condemn all dictatorships and that he could not defend one and condemn another. He did say, however, that he did not believe the claims of both Signor Mussolini and Herr Hitler that they had saved their countries from Communism.

In closing his interview, Mr. Kerensky stated there was little, if any, chance for Communism to triumph in the United States. The American Communist Party is very weak, he said.

Beside Mr. Kerensky as he spoke, adding a word or two when the former Premier hesitated, sat Prof. Pitirim Alexandrovitch Sorokin of Harvard University. It must have seemed like old times to Professor Sorokin to aid Mr. Kerensky, for he was secretary to the latter during the Provisional Government's existence. This meeting was in the way of a reunion between the former colleagues.

At present, Professor Sorokin is chairman of the Harvard University Department of Sociology. Although he now enjoys the academic quiet of Cambridge, it was evident he recalled pleasant memories of the busy Petrograd days of 21 years ago.

The last meeting between Mr. Kerensky and his secretary occurred nearly 16 years ago in Berlin. This was some four years after Mr. Kerensky's escape and already the Soviet Regime was sending its roots deeper and deeper into Russian soil. Yet, like his former superior, Professor Sorokin believes the Stalin Regime some day will collapse.

Worcester Bureau Bars Price Rise At Legion Convention

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., March 9—Legionnaires and friends who are planning to attend the convention of the State Department of the American Legion in this city, Aug. 18-20, may rest assured the Convention Bureau of the Worcester Chamber of Commerce will take steps to prevent hotels and restaurants from boosting prices during the convention. The Bureau has sent a letter to all hotel men asking them not to increase rates during the convention. The letter points out that about 50,000 visitors are expected for the convention, suggests it would be poor policy to boost room prices for the occasion.

The letter states the convention at Worcester was brought about by direct efforts of the Chamber Convention Bureau and calls attention to adverse publicity that might follow any attempt to profiteer at the expense of Legionnaires.

The warning is intended to avert dissatisfaction similar to that which followed the Springfield, Mass., session two years ago. At that time, Legion members claimed there was a widespread boosting of prices in hotels and eating places.

The Bureau plans to send similar letters to restaurant keepers.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these programs. A schedule containing announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Thursdays of each month. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Change in Schedule

Rhode Island

Providence—Friday, March 25, 6:15 p. m., Saturday, April 16, 1:15 p. m., WJAR, 890kc.

Hereand There in Boston Shops

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

What with counter after counter of clips, pins and gagets we encounter daily in the downtown shops we simply can't ignore the importance of all this when it comes to gathering together an ensemble. It's fast getting to the point where a trick new pin can do something to the old blue sheer wool in the way of making it seem less like the same old thing; or it is used as a substitute for a new hat when there's nothing left in the budget but the desire (and surely you know what a hat does!).

Definitely American are the new pins that dramatize some historical event or place. There's a Liberty Bell if you like; all crystallized in enamel and rhinestones, for instance. Or a covered wagon for your lapel; a duplicate of the one in which your great-uncle blazed the westward trail. Or a clipper ship . . . or the good American eagle which will perch itself right at the neckline of your starched piqué collar in a most conspicious and patriotic manner. These are at Jordan's. But, should it be a something entirely different that you want on your lapel; surely you couldn't beat a scallion. So real looking you can almost taste it (which is grand if you like them) . . . for a dollar. If your sense of decoration doesn't carry you quite that far, though, then how about a tiny vase of lilies of the valley (yes, there they are, right in a vase!) for the same price. Both at Filene's. And that reminds us, for days we wondered what in the world those adorable little leather shoes were for at Jays. We guessed everything from bookends up . . . but we had to be told that they were to be tied into the lapel of our suit; and are they darling! $1.90 and they're yours.

Typewriters Of Portable Type

Some particularly good prices that we saw in the way of portable typewriters down at E. A. Raphael Company's store at 49 Bromfield Street, reminded us of the many times we've heard people say they'd like to learn to type . . . if a machine didn't cost so much in the first place. There was one Corona portable for only $26.95, which is a buy in any man's language. Capital letters and back spacer and shift keys . . . which we mention because, believe it or not, all machines aren't equipped with these little niceties. However, if you have an old machine you wish to trade in, we understand that you can do so . . . using said machine as your first cash payment; in case you're buying it on the installment plan. But if you'd like to see just how you're going to like the whole business, machine and all, before you really tie yourself up by actually buying one; you can rent yourself a portable typewriter for three months for only $5. Then if you decide to buy the machine that $5 goes in on the purchase price . . . so you aren't out a thing. In fact you're "in" a machine for three months; the way we figure!

Here's a Soft Tweed Cardigan Suit

Jordan Marsh's sport shop has a way of crashing through with good looking new items that don't cramp even the most demure clothes allowance. And their latest cry for recognition is their soft tweed Cardigan suit. The idea seems to bring everything right down to the minimum this season, with everything pared down to the core . . . we mean no collars and no folderol on a lot of things. And this little suit follows that example. It has that fashionable nipped-in-at-the-waistline silhouette, which is so good . . . if you can find your waistline! Four slip pockets, two above and two below, a faint suggestion of exaggeration at the shoulders, and a kick pleat in the skirt. Oh yes, and six or seven big silver-colored buttons . . . which seem to be the thing on tweed at the moment. In navy, strawberry, blue and gold. For only $10.95.

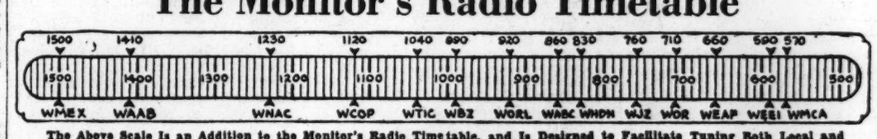
Here Are a Few Attractive Items

Footnotes: Polka dots . . . yes, little pin-size polka dots they are . . . form the facing of that straw sailor we saw at Jordan's! You can buy yourself a suit for as little as $14.95 at Radio's . . . at 228 Boylston Street. Just suppose you want a pair of gloves to match the crushed strawberry antelope hat you just bought, and you can't find any that match. Slattery's will do something about it for you . . . They'll have them made up for you in any color at all! Nice to remember. If you still know where there's snow, Brine's sale on ski stuff might interest you. Out at Harvard Square. And you don't have to buy a piano to patronize Ivers and Pond Piano at 258 Boylston Street. For they repair and tune pianos as well, you know!

Janet Treat

A Regular Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday Feature

The Monitor's Radio Timetable



The Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, and Is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 Follow the Moon	Dance Interlude; news	"Dick Tracy"; sketch	Sport reports	Variety Sports Review
5:15 "Mary Sothern"	"Don Winslow"; sketch	"Terry and Pirates"	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30 "Stepmother"	The Singing Lady	"Jack Armstrong"	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45 "Hilltop House"	Tom Mix sketch	Little Orphan Annie	Sport reports	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sportshots	News; Dance Revue	Yankee News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 Rhythm Revue	Commentator	Top Hatters: orchestra	Dinner concert	Italian radio review
6:30 Boake Carter, news	Musical program	"Musical Rendesvous"	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45 "Lum and Abner"	Lowell Thomas	"Musical Rendesvous"	Sport reports	Vin Vincent's Orchestra
7:00 "Poetic Melodies"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	Colonial News Service	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
7:15 "Hobby Lobby"	Dramatic sketch	"Uncle Ezra"; sketch	Anti-Vivisection talk	"Five Star Final"
7:30 "Hobby Lobby"	Mario Cozzi, songs	"Musical Moments"	"The Lone Ranger"	Vocalist; piano duo
7:45 CBS dance music	"Vocal Varieties"	Concert Album	dramatic sketch	"Dance Melodies"
8:00 Cavalcade of America: sketch	"Midweek Function"	"One Man's Family"; dramatic sketch	U. S. Marine Band	"The Wordcaster"
8:15 Eddie Cantor; Deanna Durbin; or.	"Midweek Function"	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.; vocalists	Studio speaker	Miss Gerry's Swing
8:30	Commentator		Jazz Nocturne; soloist; quartet; orchestra	Vocalist; orchestra
8:45	Jimmy Kemper and Co.			"Movie Stardust"
9:00 Lawrence Tibbett; commenta; orch.	Cleveland Orchestra	Fred Allen in "Town Hall Tonight"; quartet; Players; guest artist; orchestra	Larry Funk's Orchestra	Federal Theater; "History in Action"
9:15	Cleveland Orchestra		Larry Funk's Orchestra	
9:30 Ben Bernie and All the Lads; soloists	Cleveland Orchestra		"Let's Visit"; informal home interviews	N. Y. U. Law School Alumni dinner
9:45	Cleveland Orchestra			
10:00 "Gang Busters"; dramatic sketch	Choir Symphonette	"Your Hollywood Parade"; Rosemary Lane; choral group; orchestra; C. Bennett	"Symphonic Strings"; orchestra	Vin Vincent's Orchestra
10:15	Nola Day, contralto			Jimmie McHale's Orch.
10:30 Talk, Income Tax	NBC Minstrel Show; soloists; chorus		Melodies From the Sky	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
10:45 Can We Avoid War?			Melodies From the Sky	"The Monitor News"
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; Roundelay	Yankee News Service	Melodies From the Sky	"Amateur Night in Harlem"; variety
11:15 CBS dance music	Music As You Desire It	Weather Service	Billy Losser's Orch.	
11:30 Sammy Kaye's Or.	Music As You Desire It	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Irwin Gilbert's Orch.	"Amateur Night in Harlem"; variety
11:45 Sammy Kaye's Or.	Music As You Desire It	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Irwin Gilbert's Orch.	

Thursday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Popular variety	News; "Musical Clock"	Morning Musicale	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:15 Popular variety	"Musical Clock"	News Service	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:30 Popular music	"Musical Clock"	"George and Juanita"	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:45 WEEI news	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Clock"	The Morning Watch	
8:00 Forecasts; music	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	News Service	"Musical Timetable"
8:15 "Caroline Cabot"	"Musical Clock"	Weather Service	Organist; vocalist	"Musical Timetable"
8:30 "Radio Almanac"	"Mac and Moore"	Recorded program	Jacobson's Rhythm	"Musical Timetable"
8:45 "Tunes"; music	"Musical Clock"	Recorded program	Jacobson's Rhythm	"Musical Timetable"
9:00 Kitchen of the Air	"As You Like It"	Houseboat Hannah	Food talk	"Musical Timetable"
9:15 Kitchen of the Air	"As You Like It"	Household talk	Merry-Go-Round	Chick Morris, news
9:30 "Road to Life"	"Breakfast Club"; popular orch.; soloists	Food news	Merry-Go-Round	Italian Echoes; music
9:45 Bachelor's Children		"Widder Jones"	Studio interview	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Pretty Kitty Kelly	"Margo"; sketch	"Mrs. Wiggs"; sketch	"Singing Strings"	Studio speaker
10:15 Myrt and Marge	Drama and music	"John's Other Wife"; sk.	"Choir Loft"; organist	Studio speaker
10:30 Talk, Emily Post	"Terry Regan"; sketch	Just Plain Bill; sketch	"Get Thin to Music"	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Ma Perkins"	Home Forum: talk	Dramatic sketch	Soloists; orchestra	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Mary Lee Taylor	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	"David Harum"; sketch	Poultry talk	Vocalist
11:15 Dramatic sketch	"Women and News"	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	"Melody Strings"	"Fashion Congress"
11:30 Big Sister; sketch	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	Home economist	Freudberg's Orchestra	Charity news
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Edw. MacHugh, hymns	"The Mystery Chef"	Vocalist; orchestra	News commentator
12:00 Commentator	News; feature; weather	Talk, Rev. Stidger	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 Edwin C. Hill, news	report; music; stocks	"The O'Neills"	Agriculture talk	Italian Radio Review
12:30 Helen Trent; sketch	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam," baritone	Italian music program	Music; weather
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour; guest	"Dan Harding's Wife"	Italian music program	"The Monitor News"
1:00 "Betty and Bob"	speakers; reports;	News Service	Women's clubs' news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 Hymn recital	Homesteaders' Orch.	"Joyce Jordan"	"Treasures in Melody"	Ad Club speakers
1:30 Grimm's Daughter	Matinee Melodies	"The Hemingways"	Piano soloist	Ad Club speakers
1:45 Hollywood comment	Commentator	Don Van Wart, pianist	Voice of Experience	Ad Club speakers
2:00 Talk; music	Vocal trio	"Way Down East"	George and Juanita	"Gems of Melody"
2:15 "The O'Neills"	"Let's Talk It Over"	"Musical Roundup"	"Reveries"; music	"Gems of Melody"
2:30 American School of the Air	Songs and patter	Household talk	Organ concert	Organ concert
2:45	Vocalist; orchestra	Armchair Quartet	"Between Bookends"	Syncopated music
3:00 News Service	Rosa Linda, pianist	Pepper Young's Family	Colonials: orchestra	Federal Theater dramatization
3:15 "News Voices"	Eastman School of	"Ma Perkins"	Colonials: orchestra	
3:30 Community Bulletin	Music Orchestra	"Vic and Sade"	Sport matinee	Sport reports
3:45 Studio speaker	Network program	"The Guiding Light"	Network program	Sport reports
4:00 C. Hector's Orch.	Stocks; music	"Lorenzo Jones"	Rhode Islanders: orch	Manhattan Serenade
4:15 The Boston Hour	Commentator	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Rhode Islanders: orch	Manhattan Serenade
4:30 "The Goldbergs"	Club Matinee: variety	Commentator	Sport matinee	Sport reports
4:45 "Party"; music	Club Matinee: variety	"The Road of Life"	Sport matinee	Sport reports
5:00 Follow the Moon	Dance Interlude; news	"Dick Tracy"; sketch	Sport matinee	Sport reports
5:15 "Mary Sothern"	Don Winslow, sketch	Concert Violinist	Sport matinee	Sport reports
5:30 "Stepmother"	"The Singing Lady"	"Jack Armstrong"	Sport matinee	Studio speaker
5:45 "Hilltop House"	Tom Mix sketch	Little Orphan Annie	Baseball School	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sport review	News; Dance Revue;	News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 Dinner music	orchestra; sports	Fred Koey's Roundup	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Boake Carter, news	Music; comment	"Musical Rendesvous"	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45 "Round the Town"	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendesvous"	Sport reports	Vin Vincent's Orch.
7:00 Reader and orch.	"Easy Aces"; sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Jimmie McHale's Orch
7:15 Hollywood news	Network sketch	Vocal Varieties	Talk, Mayor Tobin	"Five Star Final"
7:30 "We, the People";	Ruby Newman's Orch.	Eddie Duchin's Orch.	"Headlines"; sketch	Terry O'Toole, songs
7:45 guests; orchestra	Ruby Newman's Orch.	Eddie Duchin's Orch.	Studio speaker	Legion speaker
8:00 Kate Smith's Hour;	News dramatizations	Vallee Hour: Connecticut	Sinfonietta	"The Wordcaster"
8:15 Jan Hall, player;	News dramatizations	Yankees; guests	Sinfonietta	Commentator
8:30 Abbott - Costello,	Barry McKinley, songs	Vallee Hour: Connecticut	Sammy Kaye's Orch.	Vocalist; orchestra
8:45 comedians; music	Rochester Philharmonic	Yankees; guests	Sammy Kaye's Orch.	News commentator
9:00 Major Bowes's Hour	Orchestra, Howard	"Good News of 1938";	Lawrence Welk's Orch	John Early, songs
9:15 Major Bowes's Hour	Hanson, conductor	motion picture stars;	Lawrence Welk's Orch	Vin Vincent's Orch
9:30 Major Bowes's Hour	"Town Meeting"; talks;	picture previews; solo-	Ray Sinatra's Orch.	Midweek Forum
9:45 Major Bowes's Hour	"How Can Labor Settle	ists; orchestra	Ray Sinatra's Orch	Midweek Forum
10:00 Essays in Music;	Its Differences?" ques-	Music Hall: Bing Crosby;	"Hollywood Serenade"	Playboy Quartet
10:15 soloist; orchestra	tions	Bob Burns; Fourscore	"Hollywood Serenade"	Ovie Alston's Orch.
10:30 Hollywood Showcase	NBC Night Club	Quartet; John Scott	Musical Revue: Henry	Ovie Alston's Orch
10:45 Hollywood Showcase	NBC Night Club	Trotter's Orchestra	Weber's Orchestra; so-	"The Monitor News"
11:00 E. B. Ritecut; news	News; Roundelay	News Service	loists; chorus	Jimmie McHale's Orch
11:15 C. Calloway's Orch.	Music As You Desire It.	Weather Service	Hockey	Jimmie McHale's Orch
11:30 Nye Mayhew's Or.	Music As You Desire It.	Henry Busse's Orchestra	Irwin Gilbert's Orch.	Request Serenade
11:45 Nye Mayhew's Or.	Music As You Desire It.	Henry Busse's Orchestra	Irwin Gilbert's Orch.	Request Serenade

Short Wave Programs

For Thursday, March 10

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
3:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
10:45	WMEX	1500kc
Shortwave		
2:30	W1XAL	15.25mc
3:30	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

Paris—9:30 a. m.—Chamber music. TPA2, 19.6m, 15.25meg.

Tokyo—4:45 p. m.—Orchestral Selections. JZJ, 25.4m., 11.80meg.; JZI, 31.4m., 9.53-meg.

London—6:20 p. m.—"The Count of Monte Cristo" (Part X). GSC, 31.3m., 9.58meg.; GSB, 31.5m., 9.51meg.; GSL, 49.1m., 6.11-meg.

Moscow—7 p. m.—News and Program for English Listeners. RAN, 31m., 9.8meg.

London—7:10 p. m.—"The Way of Peace," Hon. Harold Nicolson. GSC, 31.3m., 9.58-meg.; GSB, 31.5m., 9.51meg.; GSL, 49.1m., 6.11meg.

Rome—7:30 p. m.—Selections from Operas: "Heroes of the Mountains," talk. 2RO, 31.1m., 9.63meg.; IRF, 30.5m., 9.83meg.; 25.21m., 11.90meg.

Prague—8 p. m.—Popular Concert. OLR3A, 31.4m., 9.55meg.

Caracas—8:30 p. m.—"The Waltz Hour." YV5RC, 51.7m., 5.8meg.

Boston—8:30 p. m.—Sonata recital: Klaus Goetze, pianist. WIXAL, 25.6m., 11.73me.

Berlin—8:45 p. m.—"Report on the Leipzig Fair." DJD, 25.4m., 11.77meg.

London—9:40 p. m.—"Music of George Gershwin": Louis Levy and his Symphony; "Microphone at Large." S. P. B. Mais. GSD 25.5m., 11.75meg.; GSC, 31.3m., 9.58meg.; GSB, 31.5m., 9.51meg.; GSL, 49.1m., 611meg.

Paris—11:45 p. m.—Musical Recordings. TPA4, 25.8m., 11.72meg.

'The Monitor Views the News'
For Thursday, March 10
12:00 WORL 920kc
12:45 WMEX 1500kc
3:00 WORL 920kc
6:00 WMEX 1500kc
10:45 WMEX 1500kc
Shortwave
2:30 W1XAL 15.25mc
3:30 W1XK 9.57mc
6:00 W1XK 9.57mc
6:00 W1XAL 11.79mc

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GERTRUDE LAWRENCE in SUSAN AND GOD
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Plymouth Thea., 45th St., W. of B'y. Evgs. 8:40
No Mats. Ports. Mats. Wed., Thurs., Sat., 2:40

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News In Boston Today

Measure to Curb 'Looping' Is Urged

(Continued from Page 9)

State Prison. But, he said, it is difficult to obtain a conviction in an automobile larceny case, unless it can be proved that the defendant intended to keep the car permanently. If he did not intend to keep it permanently the offense is a misdemeanor.

If the misappropriation offense is made a felony, he said, it will help to curb the practice of "looping" and will give the courts an opportunity to impose more severe penalties upon the defendants and to save lives.

The bill calls for penalties ranging from two and a half years to 10 years in State Prison, or up to two and a half years in a jail or house of correction.

Representative John Patrick Doherty (D) of Charlestown said: "Although this might work an individual hardship on some boy convicted under this law, and it might seem harsh and cruel to send him to State Prison for 10 years, I feel that this law will eventually end 'looping' and be of great benefit in the long run."

He pointed out that several persons had been killed in the past by these so-called "loopers," who travel at 70 miles an hour through thickly settled districts for the thrill of boasting that they have "looped the loop." He said, also, that the Massachusetts Safety Council vetoed the plan to establish traps and to build safety islands in Bunker Hill street to make it impossible to continue the looping process.

At one time there were 75 boys in Concord Reformatory, Representative Doherty declared, for this offense at the same time.

Council Awaits Return of Kelly

The controversy over whether Lieut. Gov. Francis E. Kelly assaulted the State Commissioner of Health, David L. Williams, nearly a year ago, was postponed today until Mr. Kelly returns from a vacation in Miami, Fla.

The Executive Council, to which Dr. Williams sent a letter naming Mr. Kelley as his assailant, adopted on order postponing the matter "until the next regular meeting after the return of the Lieutenant Governor." The Councilors felt no harm would come by delay, since the matter already is rather hoary.

Immediately after the Council session, Gov. Charles F. Hurley telephoned to Mr. Kelly at Miami and informed him of the action. He reported that the Lieutenant Governor was pleased to be able to continue his planned vacation among the palm-lined shores of Southern Florida.

Prior to the meeting, Mr. Kelly, conducting his defense by long distance telephone, had had his secretary, James T. Burke, deliver a message to the Council expressing doubt that Dr. Williams actually had authorized the original letter of accusation.

"Because there is not the slightest evidence that Commissioner Williams has made this false assault charge to a single sane person, I now publicly request the Governor and Council to demand that Commissioner Williams immediately repeat this alleged charge face to face (at his home or any other place) to any or all of the five law enforcement investigating bodies:

"1. The District Attorney of Suffolk County or his representative.

"2. The Attorney General of Massachusetts or his representative.

"3. A member of the Boston Police Department.

"4. A member of the State Police.

"5. The Governor and Council or their agent."

B. & M. Believes I. C. C. Act Helpful

In response to inquiries seeking his views of the freight rate increase granted by the Interstate Commerce Commission, Edward S. French, President of the Boston and Maine Railroad and the Maine Central Railroad, today stated that "we have not yet completed study of what the freight rate increases granted by the Interstate Commerce Commission will mean to the Boston and Maine and Maine Central Railroads."

Mr. French added that "while it is obvious that the raises in rates granted will not cover the increases in costs of labor, federal taxes, and materials we are already paying, it is a step in the sorely needed increased revenue and will assist in the ultimate solution of the transportation situation."

Boston-Franklin Service Demanded

(Continued from Page 9)

of the railroad." He pointed out to the commission that boys and girls in outlying towns were forced to depend upon the railroad for transportation to classes in advanced schools in Boston.

He also presented petitions for nearby towns, carrying 50,000 signatures. When asked if all the signers were riders on the railroad he answered that they were not but they were taxpayers and interested persons and were joined in this fight to protect property amounting to $18,000,000.

Another argument advanced for retention of the present train service was that many young couples had bought homes in that section because train service was available.

Gilbert Cox, Needham Town Counsel, asked the Chairman of the Commission to require the railroad to furnish a statement of profits and losses.

Mr. Cox stated that rumors were current that the road contemplated abandoning branch lines. When counsel for the railroad objected to this line of thought, Mr. Cox's inquiry, "Are you afraid of the question?" brought applause and a ruling by the Chairman to refrain from further demonstration.

Samuel H. Wragg of Needham, President of the State Senate, declared the railroad should not be allowed to shut off service beyond Needham. Such a move, he said, was neither reasonable, right nor proper.

Others speaking in opposition to the change included Walter Channing, real estate broker of Dover, who attributed the development of the Charles River section to the transportation services; and Associate Justice Albert L. Saunders of the Franklin-Walpole Court, who declared he believed the New Haven was deliberately trying to "make this a bad picture" and had not furnished adequate service or equipment on the road.

Representative Charles Olsen of Ashland, Representative G. Farrington Fiske of Sherborn and Representative Sidney G. Carpenter, Jr., were recorded against the measure, together with Paul Britt, Chairman of the Needham Board of Trade; Carl Bryant, Town Clerk of Dover; Representative J. Austin Peckham of Wellesley, Charles C. Cabot, Selectman of Dover; and Representative Mason Sears of Dedham.

Harpsichord Used At Museum Concert

Music of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, played as the composers intended it upon the home instrument of their period, drew considerable applause this morning from some 300 members and subscribers of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. Claude Jean Chiasson gave a recital in the lecture hall using a harpsichord, now owned by the Museum, built in 1798 by the celebrated London maker, Joseph Kirkman.

Speaking of the instrument, which Mr. Chiasson has just finished restoring to good condition, Edwin James Hipkiss, Curator of the Department of Decorative Arts, where the Museum houses its collection of rare musical instruments, pointed out that it represented three centuries of harpsichord development.

This Kirkman harpsichord, known as one of the finest in mechanism and tonal values produced, was discovered about 50 years ago by the Rev. Canon Galpin in a cottage in Worcester, England. It became part of his collection of antique musical instruments until William Lindsey purchased it and in 1917 presented it to the Museum.

Wing-shaped like a grand piano, it has two banks of keys, and the strings, instead of being struck by a hammer, are plucked, giving a tone more like that of a harp than a pianoforte, a quality lending itself better to the blending with the human voice, violin or cello.

Opening his program with the Praeludium by John Bull, a contemporary of Shakespeare, and also of "rare Ben Jonson," whose lyrics were doubtless sung to such an instrument, Mr. Chiasson followed with seventeenth and eighteenth century compositions, including those of Jacques Champion de Chambonnières, François Couperin, Domenico Scarlatti, Johann Sebastian Bach, Joseph Haydn and Thomas Arne. His performance illustrated how distinctly the humor of the composer expressed itself in the instrument for which his works were written.

Laconia Re-elects Mayor

LACONIA, N. H., March 9 (AP)—Mayor Edward J. Gallagher (D), newspaper publisher, yesterday was re-elected for a second term.

He had been given the nomination by both the Democratic and Republican parties.

No Caps and No Leaks

By a Staff Photographer

New Valve Invented for Tires

Scenes in Bridgeport Factory Turning Out the Invention of Former Plantation Owner

Harvard Invites Teachers to Week Of Conferences

Problems confronting modern teaching throughout its three phases—elementary, secondary, and collegiate—will come up for discussion at the forty-seventh annual meeting of the Harvard Teachers Association, which will convene for a series of conferences at Harvard beginning Saturday, March 19, and will continue the ensuing week. Sponsored by the Harvard Graduate School of Education, the meeting will attract over 1000 teachers, professors, and school and college officials from the New England area.

In small group sessions, which will be open to the public, such subjects will be discussed as civic education, vocational guidance, training of teachers, teachcing pupils how to read, child psychology, teaching of English, the natural sciences, music, and the classics.

An introductory program of conferences is scheduled to open on Friday, March 11, when the thirty-eighth annual meeting of the New England Association of Teachers of English gathers for a two-day convention. Subdivisions of this Assocition will hold meetings every day next week, mostly in buildings of Harvard and Radcliffe.

Paid School Board For Boston Sought

Michael J. Downey, Assistant Superintendent of Boston Schools for the Boston School Committee, appeared before the Legislative Committee on Cities today to oppose measures which would change the method of filling vacancies on the School Committee and would establish salaries for the members of the Committee—at present unpaid.

Representative Charles Miller of Boston supported the measure which would establish salaries of $3000 each for members of the Committee and $3500 for its Chairman. "It would tend," he said, "to cause them to give better service to the city" and would lessen the chance of waste.

The other measure opposed by Mr. Downey would provide for the filling of vacancies in the School Committee by the Superintendent of Schools, with appointees serving until the next biennial municipal election. Under the present system vacancies are filled by a special board composed of the Mayor of Boston, the President of the City Council and the active members of the School Committee.

New Leakproof Valve for Tires Is Capless and Dustless, Too

By the Natural Science Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—A new type of capless, dustproof, rubber-stemmed, leakproof tire-valve, guaranteed for the life of any tire, is now available.

The invention of Frank Watson of Jonesboro, Ky., and Bridgeport, the valve has been patented and is being manufactured at present to fill orders equipping airplanes as they roll off the assembly line. There are no parts that need replacement, no caps to fumble and lose, and a rubber stem that in case of puncture or tube creeping recedes easily and safely through the rim hole without tearing the tube. The whole device is as simple and safe as the old valves were complicated and subject to frequent failure through sticking, wearing out or loss.

Thoroughly Tested

According to B. J. Lee, executive vice-president of Jenkins Brothers, manufacturers of the new valve, several years of research and testing is behind the product to make doubly certain that it cannot fail, either through mechanical frailty or human oversight.

"It is the modern tire valve," says Mr. Lee, "and had to be built just as surely as rubber tires themselves had to replace the iron tires of horse and buggy days. It will add to the mileage of the tires themselves because tires can now maintain their proper inflation always, and there is a substantial saving in the cost of the valve to the tube manufacturer."

Recalling the events that led up to this invention, Mr. Watson, formerly a large cotton plantation owner, said he had to make the rounds of his tenants almost daily, sometimes getting two or three punctures a day. Frequently he wouldn't notice a flat tire until he was riding on the rim, and "first thing you know," he said, clapping his hands, "smack bang, you've ripped the valve right out of the tube. I lost a lot of brand new tubes this way.

Homemade

"So one day I ran up to Memphis and bought me some tubing. I turned a valve on a lathe, cutting it off real short, plugged it in one end of the tubing and then vulcanized the other end on the tube. It worked real well and I've never lost a tube since. I made some for my neighbors, but didn't have time to do much with it until the depression came along, and I found myself plantationless."

Mr. Watson then went to Akron, Ohio, where, in co-operation with rubber manufacturers, he started making valves with rubber stems. In the course of a few weeks he sold 30,000 and leased the manufacturing rights to a tube manufacturer.

"But when orders piled in for 270,000 tubes equipped with my valve," said Mr. Watson, "the other manufacturers got excited and they all began turning them out. Then first thing I knew, no one was paying me anything for the use of my patent rights. There is a difference in cost between the old metal valve stems and the rubber ones, of $39.50 a thousand—which amounts to a saving to manufacturers of more than $10,000,000 since rubber stems came out.

"I'm suing them in the courts right now, but regardless of how the case comes out, my new valve Jenkins Brothers is making is so far superior to those now on the market that they will all be using it before the suit is settled."

More than 1000 of the new valves were tested on taxicabs in Baltimore during recent months, and after 30,000,000 miles of travel, not a single defect was reported.

Harvard to 'Play' T. Roosevelt Talk

By the Associated Press

Cambridge, Mass., March 9

The trust-busting voice of Theodore Roosevelt, "canned" on records more than 20 years ago, will be used Saturday by a Harvard instructor to show the New England Association of Teachers of English how records may be used in voice training.

The voices of Robert Frost, Vermont poet, and T. S. Eliot, novelist, also will be played.

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only

To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Steamship	Sailing	Due		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Bremen	Mar. 11	Hamburg	Mar. 18	Mar. 11 1:00 pm	Mar. 11 8:00 pm
Paris	Mar. 12	Plymouth	Mar. 19	Mar. 11 8:00 pm	Mar. 12 8:00 am

Pacific Sailings

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Empress of Asia	Victoria	Mar. 19	Mar. 14 4:00 pm	Mar. 14 7:30 pm

Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Manukai	San Francisco	Mar. 15	Mar. 10 4:00 pm	Mar. 10 7:30 pm
Niagara	Victoria	Mar. 18	Mar. 11 4:00 pm	Mar. 11 7:30 pm
Mariposa	San Francisco	Mar. 27	Mar. 22 4:00 pm	Mar. 22 7:30 pm
Mariposa	San Pedro	Mar. 29	Mar. 24 4:00 pm	Mar. 24 7:30 pm

Air-Mail Service

Extensive air-mail service to major points in Central and South America, the Caribbean and the Canal Zone includes planes for which the closing time (except for registered mail) at the General Post Office, New York, is 6:30 p. m. Mondays and Fridays (not including holidays).

Air mail to Hawaii, Guam, Philippine Islands, China, and Oriental points leaves San Francisco on Wednesday by "Clipper" planes, mail closing at the South Postal Annex, Boston, at 12 noon on Tuesdays and at the GPO, New York, at 2 p. m. on Tuesdays.

New Hampshire Car Owner Must Post Any Liens

(Continued from Page 9)

ing conditions, hours of labor, and wages.

Port of Entry Planned

Within a year or so New Hampshire will have a port of entry into Canada. CCC boys have completed about two thirds of the nine-mile wilderness road which will run from the State highway at the Second Connecticut Lake to the Canadian boundary. Rough grading and graveling is proceeding at the rate of about 200 feet a day. The State has control over sufficient land on each side of the road to make certain that the effect of wilderness will not be destroyed. The road is narrow, but provision has been made for turn-outs at frequent intervals along the stretch. Where the road passes by the shore of the Third Connecticut Lake, parking areas and picnic facilities are being developed. A number of vista cuttings are being made, so that people using the highway will get the full advantage of the scenery.

Platform Timber Gathered

Though Gov. Francis P. Murphy did not announce his candidacy for re-election until the day following the announcement by Attorney General Thomas P. Cheney that he would seek the Republican nomination, Governor Murphy appears to have launched his campaign while Attorney General Cheney was vacationing. Last week the Governor, in addressing a meeting sponsored by the men of the Congregational Church in the town of Fitzwilliam, traced the history of his administration; and the speech, in 14 typewritten pages, was provided to the press. From this statement and from other indications, it is apparent that the Governor will use two important moves as the basis for his campaign. First, the long awaited report of his privately financed Commission for the Promotion of the Wealth and Income of the People of New Hampshire is expected to give him a basis for his platform. Secondly, if the state Constitutional Convention approves an amendment broadening the state's constitution as to the tax situation, and possibly another amendment permitting the use of state funds to the benefit of private industry, the Governor is expected to campaign for a tax system relieving real estate; and he might revive his drive to have state funds used to assist needy industries as a means of curbing direct relief and restoring employment.

Relief Responsibility

The relief problem has resulted in a falling out between officials of Hillsborough County and Governor Murphy. State assistance in paying the cost of regular direct relief is to end in about a month; and on June 1 all regular direct relief cases now being handled by the cities and towns will become county charges, with the counties faced with the entire cost of regular direct relief. The county governments receive their revenue from taxation against the cities and towns within their boundaries. County officials in Hillsborough County made the first move in requesting a special legislative session to assist them in this situation. Last week they had a conference with Governor Murphy and received from him a flat refusal of a special session.

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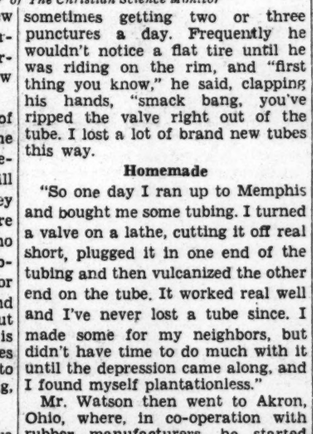

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Bruins Can Clinch First Place in New York — Basketball at Harvard Tonight

Local Sextet to Face Americans and Rangers

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Hockey fans who follow the career of the Bruins, will have to turn their attention to New York for the balance of the week. The Bruins, with a four-point advantage over the Rangers for first place in the American Division standing, meet the Amerks in Madison Square Garden, tomorrow night, and Rangers on the same ice, Sunday night. In the interim they will play a practice game among themselves at West Point, Friday night, and will not return here until Monday morning.

It is possible for the locals to clinch first place during this stretch. Both the Rangers and Bruins have four games left to play and should the Rossmen beat Amerks tomorrow night and then edge the smooth and speedy Rangers, they will have a total of eight points and the New Yorkers will have only three games left, making it mathematically impossible to overhaul the Bostons. Rangers rest until the Sunday night affair.

Bruins Win 7 to 0

Last night the Bruins ended their two-game losing streak by submerging the Americans here, 7 to 0. It was an artistic lacing and the score could easily have been doubled had it not been for the courageous work of Earl Robertson, the Amerk goalie. He kicked out countless pucks despite the loose play and non-support of teammates. Having been very much in the running for the Georges Vezina goaltender trophy until last night, it was a sad climax for him.

A winning team usually looks good and last night proved no exception. The Bruins could have beaten any team in the league; their defense having few lapses and the attack was boring in constantly. When retreating, the local forwards were backchecking with fury. The Kitchener line of Woody Dumart, Milt Schmidt, and Bobby Bauer proved the greatest source of trouble for the Amerks.

Dumart got two goals while Schmidt and Bauer collected a goal and an assist each. The four defensemen also registered, Clapper with a goal and an assist, Hollett with two assists, Shore with a goal and Portland with an assist. Jackson scored, Cowley and Pettinger got assists to complete the scoring.

Americans were short handed for the contest, leaving Allan Murray and Ching Johnson at home. Murray was the more important loss of the two and never did the little midget defenseman seem so important as during his absence last night. Hooley Smith did yeoman service in alternating between playing center and left defense and must have been on the ice some 35 or 40 minutes in all. Along with Happy Day Robertson and Joe Jerwa, Smith completed the only Amerks to look good.

Stewart Two Shy of 300

Nels Stewart did not come even close to registering his 300 goals and remains the same two shy of that total as before the contest. Dave Schriner, high-scoring left winger of the Amerks, missed an open net on a rebound play, but before and after that he was hardly noticed. The team wore down badly as play progressed and did not look to be in condition to enter any hockey so important as the play-offs.

Over in New York the Rangers kept pace with the Bruins by beating the Toronto Maple Leafs, 4-3. According to reports the Rangers were much superior to the Leafs than the score might indicate. This news, in the fact of the loss of Art Coulter, indicates that the Bruins cannot afford to let up such as they did last week in losing two games. Larry Molyneau was up from Philadelphia to take the place of Coulter and evidently did well enough. He will be tested further in the game with the locals Sunday night.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Ben Connor, line coach, named head football coach at De Paul University.

Five Years Ago

Hack Wilson given chance to deal with other clubs after rejecting Brooklyn Dodgers' terms.

Dartmouth Five Facing Crimson In Court Game

Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League

	W	L	Points For	Points Agst	P.C.
Dartmouth	8	3	482	425	.727
Pennsylvania	6	5	420	416	.545
Cornell	6	5	459	464	.545
Harvard	5	5	350	371	.500
Columbia	5	5	402	377	.500
Princeton	4	6	363	363	.400
Yale	3	8	379	449	.273

Games Tonight

Dartmouth at Harvard.
Princeton at Columbia.

Unfortunately the edge has been taken away from the Harvard-Dartmouth basketball game at the Indoor Athletic Building tonight. The game retains natural rivalry interest, however, and means another step toward progressive court play for the Crimson. But the Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League title has long been settled in favor of the Indians.

Until a week ago the Crimson had a chance to catch the Big Green by winning against Princeton, Dartmouth, and Yale. When the Harvards lost to Princeton their last opportunity to make a bid for the 1938 title slid away. Had they beaten Princeton, tonight's game would have created tremendous interest.

Dartmouth was fortunate in having established such a good lead so easily in the race. Recently they were hit by scholastic difficulties and the loss of Moose Dudis, powerful center, slowed the Big Green to a walk. Just when it looked like the Harvards might have crawled up to the Indians, they, too, were hit hard by the loss of Charley Lutz, versatile star of the team, who is out for the balance of the season with injuries.

Fesler Has Done Well

Forgetting for the moment that the league title is no longer involved, those who interest themselves in Harvard court activities will be in hand for this game. Coach Wes Fesler has done an admirable job in lifting Harvard basketball from the doldrums and will floor a good team tonight despite the loss of Lutz.

The Crimson became a factor in the Eastern League from the start. Fesler had no outstanding basketball players to form a team, but did groom a select group into a team and by capable substitution, he nursed the Crimson to some excellent victories. Unfortunately for Harvard, it met Dartmouth at Dartmouth at the start of the season and was forced to begin the campaign with a defeat. That defeat did not disgrace the Fesler team, however, for the Indians only gained it by the margin of one point, 43 to 42.

Joe Cottone and Bob MacLeod, two of the Dartmouth starting line-up, were members of the successful Big Green football team last fall. Harvard will counter with Vernon Struck in its starting line-up. Struck having played fullback last fall, and will serve as assistant backfield coach under Harlow.

Big Green Scores

Dartmouth players quite completely outscore the Harvards over the season with Bill Thomas having a mark of 112 and the high scorer for Harvard, John Herrick, rangy center, has totaled only 74 points. That will have little to do with the outcome tonight, for rivalry often upsets facts, figures, and form. Even though Harvard cannot win the title, the Crimson is determined to climb as high as possible in the final standing, and victory tonight will be helpful along that line.

The Crimson is counting on Princeton to upset the Columbia Lions in New York tonight. The Tigers have been going great of late, but they will find it difficult to win in the gynasium of the Lions.

The Harvard freshmen open the festivities for the evening in a game against Dean Academy.

Coach Tom Bolles will take his varsity crews on regular workouts now that the Charles River is free of ice. It is a long time before the Harvard-Yale race, but for crew, it is never too long.

♪ ♪ ♪

This will be a big week end for Harvard-Yale activity. There are no less than six contests billed between the two with the varsity basketball, hockey and swimming topping the list.

♪ ♪ ♪

The Eli hold an edge in the court game, having scored one victory over Harvard already, and the hockey series is all even with one game each. The swimming teams have not met before this coming affair.

♪ ♪ ♪

There will be a jayvee H-Y court game, a freshman encounter and yearling swimmers will clash.

♪ ♪ ♪

With 'spring training' well underway, Coach Fred Mitchell has cut his varsity baseball squad to working proportions and has retained 31 for further trials. W. M.

Boston Newspaper Bowling League Standing

	Strings Won	Lost	Pinfall
Monitor 1	342 65	27	34,085
Post 1	343 62	30	33,990
Globe 1	345 61	31	34,082
Record	345 60	32	34,076
Post 2	345 45	47	33,335
Monitor 2	345 43	49	33,466
American	343 43	49	33,823
Transcript	345 38	53	33,029
Globe 2	343 33	59	31,899
Pilot	345 30	72	31,839

Results March 8

Post (1) 3, Record 1.
Globe (1) 3, Transcript 1.
Monitor (1) 4, American 0.
Post (2) 3, Globe (2) 1.
Monitor (2) 4, Pilot 0.

Records

High Single—Johns, Post (1), 158.
High Total—Swanson, Monitor (1), 376.
High Team Single—Post (1), 576.
High Team Total—Post (1), 1606.

Patty Berg Wins

BELLEAIR, Fla., March 9 (AP)—Patty Berg of Minneapolis stepped back into a winning stride yesterday and advanced to the second round of the Belleair Women's Golf tournament with a convincing 8 and 6 decision over Mrs. Mark McCarty of St. Petersburg. Victor in the first four events she entered this winter, Miss Berg won 13 consecutive matches before she was stopped in the first round of the Florida East Coast tournament at St. Augustine last week by Jane Cothran Jameson of West Palm Beach.

'Don't Do as I Do, Do as I Tell You'

By a Staff Photographer — Capt. Charlie Hutter (in Pool) and Coach Hal Ulen

Ulen Does Well as Harvard Swimming Coach

By David M. Haefele
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Not that it is meant to detract anything from the great string of victories that Yale has compiled while under the guiding hand of Bob Kiphuth, but one certainly must give Hal Ulen, Harvard's varsity swimming coach, much credit for directing the spotlight to his Crimson natators.

It had been taken for granted that the Eli would emerge victorious in each swimming meet for so long that whenever it came time for a good prep-school swimmer to decide on a college it was only natural that his thoughts turned to New Haven. So it is for this reason that Coach Ulen should derive his greatest satisfaction in this year's group of swimmers which he is leading against Yale at New Haven Saturday and to a possible national championship later—the fact that most of them are ones that he has trained from scratch.

Ulen was brought to Harvard in the fall of 1929, and it is whispered that the fine recommendation of Bob Kiphuth went a long way toward his acceptance here. A graduate of Strivers High School in Dayton, Ohio, he attended the University of Cincinnati, but was forced to leave college and started in as a coach of public playgrounds there. Later he was offered a place with the Cleveland Y. M. C. A., where he stayed five years. It was there he first coached swimming, and when asked why he chose it, he replied: "Because it is so interesting and a sport which will gain prominence as people come to realize and give it credit for the good clean sport and enjoyable pastime it really is."

Ulen Still Fast in Pool

Recently Ulen and Mat Mann, the great swimming coach of Michigan, were taking a few turns up and down the pool and it seems that the pace gradually increased until both were going "all out." As they drew up at the end of the pool Mann turned to Ulen and said: "What's all the hurry?" According to Mann Hal has lost none of his old ability to click off a fast time in the freestyle.

After Hal left the Cleveland Y he became associated with the Cleveland Athletic Club where he developed a powerful team which beat Chicago and all other opponents with the exception of Illinois. At that time the well-known Johnny Weissmuller was on the Illinois team.

Next he received an offer from Syracuse University which he accepted because he believes it is easier to work with college youths who really like to forge ahead than with club members who seem to be a little less willing to train. During the seven years he was there he developed intercollegiate champions and the runner-up team on two occasions in the National Intercollegiates.

And speaking of the Nationals it looks like a good year for the Crimson in these great races. Certainly it is the best chance that Harvard has ever had to capture the team championship and also to garner a lot of the individual medals. Last year Harvard did very well with Charlie Hutter winning the 220-yard championship.

Seven Years at Harvard

When Ulen arrived in Cambridge seven years ago they were just starting the Indoor Athletic Building which is now almost home to him. The Pool was dedicated with the National Intercollegiates in the spring of 1930, but Harvard was not represented. Starting from scratch in the fall of that year, Harvard emerged victorious in six meets, losing only to Yale and West Point. That first year Hal surprised everyone by developing the great Bill DeLima who broke three New England records in one night.

The following year (1931) Harvard won seven out of eight, once more bowing to the mighty Eli. And so it was down to last year when, due largely to the superb performance of Charlie Hutter, who also made the Olympic team, they eked out a hard-fought victory over the sons of Eli by a scant two points.

Up to this writing the Crimson has been undefeated for the season. They have only one more dual meet left, that with Yale at New Haven on Saturday. On paper the Cambridge swimmers are favored to win. After the meet with the Eli, the Crimson aquatic forces will concentrate on the National Intercollegiates at New Brunswick, N. J., March 25 and 26.

Another pat on the back to Hal Ulen is that in the brief span of seven years he has brought Harvard swimming from infancy to a major sport.

Caras Beats Rudolph Ties for Third Place

NEW YORK, March 9 (AP)—Jimmy Caras, the youthful former champion from Wilmington, Del., moved into a tie for third place in the World's pocket billiards championship tournament with Joe Procita of Gloversville, N. Y., yesterday, when he trounced Erwin Rudolph, another ex-titleholder from Cleveland, 125 to 6.

In a prolonged match that went 38 innings, Caras outsmarted the Cleveland veteran to chalk up his fourth victory in five starts, and pull up to within a half-game of the two unbeaten leaders from Philadelphia, Andrew Ponzi and Willie Mosconi, who have won four matches.

In another match, Benny Allen, of Kansas City, won his second game in seven starts by defeating George Kelly of Philadelphia, 125 to 61. Allen, also a former champion, equalled his best game of the tourney by running out in 12 innings. He ran 46, while Kelly, who lost his seventh straight start, ran 19.

National Hockey League

American Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Boston	23	8	11	132	81	61
Rangers	26	5	13	139	86	57
Chicago	13	9	22	90	135	35
Detroit	10	11	22	84	116	31

Canadian Division

Toronto	22	8	14	131	113	52
Canadiens	16	11	16	109	115	43
Americans	16	10	16	91	92	42
Montreal	11	5	28	90	134	27

Results March 8

Boston 7, Americans 0.
Rangers 4, Toronto 3.

Dorothy Jones Medalist

HAMILTON, Bermuda, March 9 (AP)—Dorothy Jones of Denver, Colo., who won the Bermuda Women's Golf title, led a field of 50 in the qualifying round of the Belmont Manor Women's tournament yesterday. She had a score of 82. Louis Miller of Chester, N. S., shot a 68 to lead the qualifiers in the men's Warwick Vase tournament at Riddel's Bay Club.

Young Bagby Impresses Cronin With His Batting

By Edwin Rumill
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SARASOTA, Fla., March 9—It develops that one of Manager Joe Cronin's freshman pitching prospects may be eliminated before spring training is a month old. Eliminated, at least, from the hurling picture.

James C. Bagby, Jr., who stands three inches over the six-foot level and is the son of the old Cleveland pitcher, won 21 games for Hazleton last season in the New York-Pennsylvania League and was named the circuit's most valuable player by unanimous vote of the baseball writers. But while young Jim came to the Red Sox with a flattering reputation as a hurler, he also can hit.

Joe Cronin took one look at the strong rookie, noticed his grace and sureness in fielding fly balls, and immediately announced that he would be given the opportunity to step down from the rubber and roam the outfield. Bagby is a player of the old school, fashioned after his dad. Jim Junior in early workouts here in Sarasota shapes up as a young man who could adapt himself to almost any position. He is a "natural."

Hitting Ability Counts

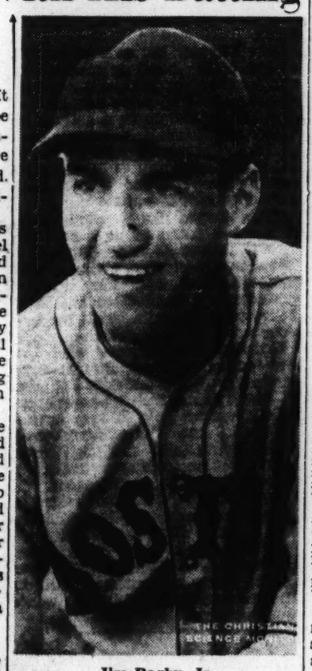
With the Red Sox pitching staff in a state of confusion, Bagby will probably continue with the mound class. But he hits a ball hard and often, and no doubt will eventually force his way into the outfield, where his offensive gestures would daily bother the opposition.

Remember Babe Ruth's pitching with the early Red Sox? Had the Babe stayed in the middle of the diamond he would have become an all-time hurler, but his bat spoke louder than his arm. George Sisler, one of the truly great first basemen, broke into baseball as a pitcher. So did Bill Terry, and many others. Perhaps a similar future awaits young Bagby.

Last year was Bagby's second in pro ball. In 1936 he wore a Rocky Mount uniform in the Piedmont League and was graduated to Hazleton in '37. The Red Sox, through Billy Evans, were prepared to move Jim to Little Rock or possibly Minneapolis this season, but Evans heard so many New York-Pennsylvania League "experts" insist the boy was ready for a major trial, he advised Joe Cronin to take a look at him in training camp. That Cronin look may change the entire outlook of Bagby's career.

New Faces Soon

In two or three years Fenway Park will present many new faces in the Red Sox family. Bob Grove, Cronin, Jimmy Foxx and other faithful veterans, although still ranking with the topnotchers, must some day give way to younger men, and it is encouraging to Bostonians when youngsters of the Bagby caliber are appearing over the horizon. Ted Williams, the youthful outfielder from San Diego; Emerson Dickman, Little Rock freshman hurler; Charley Wagner, Minneapolis mound prospect, and Jimmy Tabor, another Little Rock youngster, are names which will soon become prominent in the Fenway picture.



Jim Bagby, Jr.

The best minor league records of the current Red Sox rookies were turned in last season by Bagby and Lindsey Deal. Along with winning 21 and losing only eight at Hazleton, Bagby compiled an earned run average of 2.71, a figure which surpassed those of both Grove and Jack Wilson. With Little Rock, Deal finished with a .340 batting mark after patrolling the outfield in 72 Southern Association games.

♪ ♪ ♪

Tom Daly, who comes out of the Red Sox bull pen this year to fill the vacant third base coaching berth, caught Jim Bagley, Sr., with Cleveland back in 1916 and '17.

♪ ♪ ♪

The opener of the Red Sox-Bee series is scheduled at Bradenton, March 17.

Budge-Mako to Open Campaign

PASADENA, Calif., March 9 (AP)—Don Budge and Gene Mako, Davis Cup tennis teammates, will open a new American campaign in the first annual Hotel Huntington Round Robin Men's Doubles tourney here March 19-20. Frankie Parker, another Davis Cupper, will pair with Jack Tidball, Los Angeles.

Sporting Around the Hub

The Boston Olympics will be given their hardest test of the season next Saturday night and Sunday afternoon when they meet the strong Concordia sextet from the Montreal Senior group. Coach Sylvio Mantha will arrive in the Hub with a team claiming victories over such outstanding sextets as the Atlantic Sea Gulls, Sherbrooke, Valleyfield, Granby, and St. Jerome.

Mantha's success as a coach was well rewarded when young Armand Raymond graduated from Concordia into the ranks of Les Canadiens two weeks ago. The departure of Raymond to the professional group left a gap in the Concordia roster which has been filled by the acquisition of Jean Armand who played here earlier in the season with the University of Montreal.

♪ ♪ ♪

The world's largest portable tank will be brought to the Boston Arena for the International Aquatic Follies of 1938 which will be here for a four-day run, March 17-20. The tank, built from designs of local expert marine engineers, is 75 feet in length, 25 feet in width, and seven feet deep at the diving end. It required more than 18,000 feet of lumber to construct it. The entire outfit cost more than $15,000 in its completed stage.

♪ ♪ ♪

Ping pong, deck tennis, fencing, a series of informal games, and the Midget Basketball League championship game between St. Stevens of the North End and St. Thomas of Jamaica Plain, will headline the Boston Park Department WPA Annual Parents Night exhibition Saturday at Curtis Hall, Jamaica Plain. The program will be under the direction of William M. Mullen, assisted by his staff of athletic instructors who for the past four months have conducted recreational activities in the various agencies.

♪ ♪ ♪

Outstanding swimmers from Amherst, Springfield, Williams, Wesleyan, Brown, W. P. I., Connecticut State, Trinity, and other New England colleges will assemble in Amherst this week end for the New England Intercollegiate Swimming Association meet.

♪ ♪ ♪

The New England A. A. U. handball championships, both in the singles and in the doubles, will be held at the Boston Y. M. C. A. courts on March 21 and April 4, respectively. There is an entry fee for each participant of 25 cents. This fee must accompany applications. Entries for the singles close March 14 while entries for the doubles must be in by March 28.

♪ ♪ ♪

Springfield and Amherst have elected their 1938-39 basketball captains. The Lord Jeffs have appointed Charles Foster Otis, a junior from Bradford, while the Gymnasts chose Bob Hettler of Rochester, N. Y. Otis, who prepared at Exeter, has seen service at guard, center, and forward. Hettler was the regular Springfield center.

♪ ♪ ♪

The second-place Candlewood polo team meets the last place Danvers' riders in a Commonwealth Polo League game Saturday night at the Commonwealth Armory. Two other non-league tilts have been scheduled with the Class B teams of Artillery horsemen meeting the Harvard Junior Varsity team and the Harvard Freshmen riding against Yale.

Baker Trophy Is Reposing In Hanover Again

Quadrangular Hockey League

College	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Dartmouth	6	0	0	28	14	12
Harvard	2	1	3	22	23	5
Yale	2	0	4	21	28	4
Princeton	1	1	4	19	25	3

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

When the Quadrangular Hockey League was started in 1934 with Harvard, Yale, Princeton and Dartmouth composing it, the Hobey Baker Memorial Trophy was presented as the prize to be held by the winning college during the year. As a result of this first championship, the trophy named in honor of one of the greatest hockey players of all time—Hobart A. H. Baker of Princeton—went to Hanover, N. H., there to repose in the hands of Dartmouth College until the end of the following season. The next year found Yale taking the championship title and trophy to New Haven, Conn., where it remained until the following year when Capt. F. R. Moseley and his Harvard six took them to Cambridge where they resided for a couple of years as Capt. George S. Ford and his Harvard team of 1937 was successful in defending the honors last year.

This year, however, has seen the title and trophy leave the Crimson and they are now again reposing among the hills of Hanover, N. H., with Dartmouth their custodian. This year found the Green team playing a very fine brand of hockey under the captainship of Richard S. Lewis and the coaching of E. J. Jeremiah '30. In fact one of the features of the season was the improvement made by Dartmouth over its showing of the previous year. Dartmouth won all of its six championship games and scored 28 goals against 14 for the opposition. Harvard gave the Green its keenest opposition losing both games by a single-goal margin with both going to overtime.

Harvard's showing this winter was as disappointing as Dartmouth's was brilliant. The Crimson had most of the players who had been so successful in the defense of the title last year and was expected to make it three straight. In its six championship games the Crimson won only two and tied one with Princeton and tomorrow will find it trying to win its series with Yale in the third game at New Haven, which, however, does not count in the Quadrangular League. The scores of the championship games:

Dartmouth	3	Harvard	2
Dartmouth	7	Harvard	6
Dartmouth	6	Yale	4
Dartmouth	5	Yale	1
Dartmouth	4	Princeton	1
Dartmouth	3	Princeton	2
Harvard	5	Yale	4
Yale	3	Harvard	2
Harvard	3	Princeton	2
Harvard	4	Princeton	4
Princeton	6	Yale	3
Yale	8	Princeton	4

Daniel J. Sullivan '40 of Dartmouth was the leading individual scorer of the league with five goals and six assists for a total of 11 points. Joseph A. Patrick '39 of Harvard was runner-up with five goals and four assists for nine points. David I. Walsh '39 of Dartmouth was the leading goal scorer with seven to his credit; but he had only one assist credited to him which placed him in a triple tie with Francis A. Harding Jr., '39, of Harvard and Forest L. Mather, Jr., '38 Dartmouth, for third place in the point standing with eight. The full list of individual scorers follows:

Player, Class and College	Gls	Assts	Pts
D. J. Sullivan '40, Dartmouth	5	6	11
J. A. Patrick '39, Harvard	5	4	9
F. A. Harding Jr., '39, Harvard	5	3	8
D. I. Walsh '39, Dartmouth	7	1	8
F. L. Mather Jr., 38, Dartmouth	4	4	8
Capt. R. S. Lewis '38, Dart.	5	2	7
D. S. Humphrey 3d, '39, Yale	5	2	7
G. F. Roberts '38, Harvard	3	4	7
P. T. Gillespie '40, Yale	5	1	6
G. W. Humphrey '39, Yale	3	2	5
L. T. Merriam Jr., '39, D'rtm'th	3	2	5
J. S. Meechan '38, Harvard	3	2	5
R. E. Wyer Jr., '40, Princeton	3	2	5
F. M. Burr '40, Yale	2	3	5
H. S. Fraker '39, Princeton	2	3	5
R. L. Pope Jr., '38, Harvard	3	1	4
Capt. R. A. Burke '38, Princet'n	2	2	4
R. A. Bordley '40, Princeton	2	2	4
E. L. Cutler Jr., '38, Harvard	1	3	4
D. G. Cochrane '39, Princeton	1	3	4
H. W. Turner '40, Princeton	1	3	4
A. D. Foster '39, Dartmouth	2	1	3
C. C. Kite '40, Yale	2	1	3
David Boise '39, Yale	1	2	3
Capt. S. T. Hicks Jr., '38, Hrv'd	1	2	3
J. T. Bissel '38, Princeton	1	2	3
Capt. C. L. Childs Jr. '38, Yale	0	3	3
S. C. Woodhull '38, Princeton	2	0	2
A. L. Lane '40, Princeton	1	1	2
M. A. Cross '40, Dartmouth	1	1	2
Harold Howe 3d., '40, Yale	1	1	2
E. D. Tolan Jr., '40, Yale	1	1	2
Eugene Emerson '38, Harvard	0	2	2
G. S. Seabury '40, Yale	0	2	2
John Gibson, 3d., 38, Yale	1	0	1
R. M. Egelhoff '38, Dartmouth	1	0	1
W. Winslow '40, Harvard	1	0	1
T. E. Barnicle '39, Princeton	1	0	1
W. A. Barrett '38, Princeton	1	0	1
R. S. Mueller '38, Princeton	1	0	1
Condit Moore '39, Princeton	1	0	1
H. N. Ervin '40, Harvard	0	1	1
D. B. Rodd '40, Yale	0	1	1
W. S. Barnes '40, Yale	0	1	1

Crimson Captain Climbs to Third

NEW YORK (AP)—The Eastern Intercollegiate Swimming League title probably will be settled Saturday when Harvard and Yale, both unbeaten, meet at New Haven. Last year Harvard won to oust Yale from the top of the standings for the first time in years.

The Crimson has won five meets while Yale has accounted for four with Princeton still to be encountered. The Blue figures to whip the Tigers March 16, however.

No contestant was able to dislodge Pennsylvania's Paul Williams from the scoring lead last week. Although Penn has completed its schedule, the Quakers' freestyle artist held to first place with 56¾ points. Princeton's Hank Von Oss remained in second with 40½ while Charlie Hutter, Harvard captain, jumped to third with 38½ points as the result of scoring 15 points in two meets last week.

Cutter Starlight Wins Three Major Trophies

HAVANA, March 9 (AP)—The winners of all the prizes in the ninth annual St. Petersburg-to-Havana yacht race rode at anchor at port today and the only thing that remained was to get the last couple of yachts across the finish line.

Riding under a brisk northeast wind, 10 of the original 13 starters passed the line at Morro Castle yesterday to finish the 284-mile race which began from St. Petersburg, Fla., last Saturday.

The first arrival, the 44-foot cutter Starlight owned and sailed by Albert Fay of Houston, Texas, reached port at 10:32:30 a. m., yesterday to take three major prizes.

Starlight not only won the coveted prize for being first to arrive, but led the fleet and the cutter and sloop division on corrected time. Her full time for the voyage was 70h. 32m. 30s. She received a 52-minute time allowance in her class from Col. A. E. Peirce's cutter Sonny, the scratch boat which finished about 35 minutes later. An allowance of 6h. 20m. in the fleet ratings gave Starlight the winning corrected time of 64h. 12m. 30s.

N. E. College Results

Basketball

Providence 61, Lowell Textile 40.

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Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Business as Courtesy—With Courtesy Her Business

Fashions—Food
A Wednesday and Friday Page

To Joan Wing Politeness Is A Business Escalator

Taking a Firm Right Up; and Her Job Is to Teach It to Employees, With Emphasis, of Course, on Sincerity

By Marjorie Shuler
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Joan Wing has made a business out of courtesy. Graduated from high school she went to work as a telephone operator. In that and succeeding jobs she had plenty of opportunity to observe the general habit of reserving politeness for Sundays and holidays. That gave her some pretty good talking points when she went out to sell the idea of courtesy to a big manufacturing concern. And her success there has led from one thing to another until now she has offices in New York city, has nine clients on her list, and doesn't want to stop until every person in the United States realizes that it will pay dividends to themselves as well as to their employers to show consideration every hour of every working day.

To the employers Miss Wing's argument runs something like this. For every prospective customer who talks to an executive there are hundreds whose sole contact with a firm is the girl who answers the telephone, or the receptionist, or the clerk at the outer counter.

How It Makes Business

Once she has sold the employer she begins to talk to his staff about the Golden Rule, about putting yourself in the other person's place, about how you shop where you are best treated.

If she finds a recalcitrant employee, one who thinks that the United States is a place where all citizens are free and equal and to show politeness means subservience, she doesn't argue. She just says, "Try my way for a month. If you don't feel happier yourself and haven't made more friends than before, then go back to your old way of doing."

Miss Wing is wise. She knows that once employees learn that politeness is an escalator which takes them up instead of down they will want to use it all the time. In fact her whole business rests on the conviction that people are good and that each of us should try to bring out the best in all of us.

There is just one little item that Miss Wing does believe in emphasizing and that is that politeness isn't a pollyanna-ish attitude that one can put on and off like powder on the nose or a new necktie around the neck. It has to be sincere. The voice has to have more than a smile, it has to have a real concern for the person addressed.

Miss Wing finds that her system works like a charm with people who are impolite from any one of four reasons, natural boorishness, lack of social graces, reservation of courtesy for use only with superiors, and freshness resulting from the desire to be breezy. Privately Miss Wing thinks that the greatest obstacle to adopting her methods is the theory that politeness is unbusinesslike and a time waster. That is why she has adopted for her slogan "Speed with Politeness."

Summed Up This Way

The rest of her talks with employees might be summed up as follows:

Politeness aids business and hinders no one.

Such words as "yes, sir," "thank you," and "please" do not indicate servility; they are proof of good breeding.

Never say "hello"; reply with the name of the company, and your own name if you are the one who is to deal with the business in hand.

Brusqueness has no place in business.

Politeness does not waste time; it saves time and sweetens temper.

Clear enunciation is more precious than rubies.

The small dealer you are courteous to today may be a big customer next year. We can't play favorites or have part-time politeness. Our courtesy must be genuine.

Sham politeness is worse than none.

All Kinds of Customers

Miss Wing has all kinds of customers herself, manufacturing concerns, Wall street houses where more than 98 per cent of the business is transacted over the telephone, even trolley lines where she has to convince drivers that obliging passengers means to serve the people whose nickels and dimes go into the pay envelope.

One thing she will not do, and that is to install her plan without servicing it. Any business which asks her to come in and advise its employees must also accept her "servicing" follow-up, meaning a kind of pleasant watchfulness, which she insists is intended not to rebuke those who may fall by the wayside but to compliment those who do follow out the courtesy system.

Perhaps a big part of Miss Wing's success is due to her own affection for her first job at the telephone switchboard. She says that she would rather operate a board than go to a matinee. She has been known to give an employee an afternoon off and take her place. With Miss Wing never putting in a plug herself without the hope that the caller will think "that's wonderful service" it is pretty hard for one of her students not to acquire a happier sense of the importance and the usefulness of work.

Children's Breakfast Surprises

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

When serving hot breakfast cereal, cream of wheat or any white cereal, I add vegetable coloring. This doesn't change the flavor of the cereal. To each individual serving put 1 drop of red coloring in the center, working round and round with a spoon. This will shape a deep red center rose. It is pretty served in a blue or white pottery bowl. And listen to the children say, "Roses are red."

Add several drops of purple coloring to pancake batter and when these are served you may hear them say, "I've never seen a purple cow," or "I am sure Snubs's boss would like these."

Children enjoy using small pitchers with cream or milk in them. They can pour the entire contents on their cereal. You can hear them guessing, while they are washing, which pitcher they will have this morning. Sometimes, a preference will be voiced.

Bread buttered and cut in narrow pieces with crust top and bottom proves interesting to boys. Sometimes these pieces are working men who help little boys and girls eat their soft-boiled egg. First bite will be his hat (top crust), then his strong shoes (bottom crust), and the soft part soon follows. These prove as interesting as gingerbread men.

(Mrs.) J. M. O.

The Luster Jug

The luster jug is very old,
Two hundred years at least, they say;
Its luster shines like burnished gold
Upon my mantelpiece today
As, long ago, it used to shine
With jugs of ordinary delf,
Hung in a gaudy, glowing line
Upon a dresser shelf.

Here, when I hold it in my hand,
I think I see its home once more,
With mountains shadowing the land,
And waters lapping round the shore;
A cottage on a broad hillside,
Where dishes crowd the kitchen wall,
And this old jug set up in pride,
The Queen among them all.

Its brown has caught the bracken tint
Of yon far lonely island place;
The stags and hinds that lightly print
A pattern round its gleaming base
Are captured from the hills and glens
Circling the home it used to know
In Jura, Island of the Bens,
A long, long time ago.

Elizabeth Fleming

Miss Joan Wing, Who Has Proved Over and Over Again That Sincere Heart-Felt Courtesy on the Part of Every Employee Is a Powerful Means of Improving Business

Pancakes for Parties

Easy for the Amateur Cook or the Most Recent Bride

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

From an obscure position at the breakfast table, the pancake has lately stepped up to the tea table, the buffet, and the Sunday evening supper menu. Unlike the popular waffle, which must be served hot and crunchy from the baking iron, pancakes may be baked beforehand and kept hot and delicately tender in a low oven, or the warming oven.

The method is to stack them as baked—a dot of butter between each layer, either on a platter with an inverted bowl to cover, or in a deep dish with a lid; being careful in either case not to cover quite tightly, so that steam may escape and prevent the cakes from becoming "sad."

Using Prepared Flour

With the many good brands of prepared flour on the market, the making of pancakes is now easy and safe for the most amateur cook or the most recent bride. When mixing my own pancakes I have always added the shortening to the batter, baking them on an aluminum griddle without greasing. Recent experiment with the prepared flour has proved the same method to be successful—adding one tablespoon of melted shortening to each cup of batter. This eliminates the smoke from frying, and improves the cakes.

For a party of four, an electric griddle may fry the cakes fast enough to serve, but for a larger group, or buffet serving, the frying beforehand plan allows the hostess to have everything ready and enjoy the party too.

If the cakes are to be eaten with the traditional butter-and-syrup, do have the latter hot, as it adds much to the flavor of the cakes and helps to keep them hot. Crisp bacon strips, brown little sausage cakes, or squares of broiled smoked ham are delicious served with the pancakes. All that is needed in addition is a hot beverage, with perhaps a salad or fresh fruit dessert.

Or With—

Creamed chicken or tuna with pancakes may be the main service at a luncheon or supper party. Melted cheese is also a delicious topping, while a spoonful of jam or mound of powdered sugar on two, hot, buttered pancakes makes a delectable and distinctive dessert. And for something entirely new and different try pancakes with a chocolate syrup made in the proportion of one cup sugar, 2 tablespoons cocoa, ½ cup water, pinch of salt. Boil about one minute, to thicken, add small lump of butter, and allow to cool before serving with the hot cakes.

If there should be any pancakes left over, they may be used next day as canapes by cutting into wedges or circles and dotting with jam, peanut butter, chopped pickle, or soft cheese. These are dainty enough to serve to friends who might drop in for tea, or as a "different" garnish for the family meal.

Tailored Suits for Morning, Noon and Night

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

The demand by women for tailored spring suits for day and evening wear is causing a considerable flutter in London fashion houses. The question is, can a woman cut a tailored suit?

Ronald Morrel, who has just shown his advance spring collection, in which perfectly cut suits are a feature, maintains that only a man can produce a well-cut man-tailored suit, and has persuaded a man's tailor to enter his service in order that his models may have the special finish of men's tailoring. The result combines extreme smartness with utility, many of the suits being adaptable. A walking suit in a new shade of green, for example, has a front panel, joined at the sides with three hip buttons, concealing shorts. The coat is collarless, interest centering on the conspicuous revers. A blouse in lollipop pink and bright green accompanies the suit. Another "trouser skirt," of green check material, is worn with a matching shantung blouse and a coat of green check lined with flame colored silk.

For Cruising

A delightfully youthful cruising suit in this collection comprises a skirt of fine navy blue and white check, and a little fitted navy blue jacket, with a kick pleat at the back of the waist. The squared opening at the neck of the jacket shows a scarlet blouse beneath. With this suit is worn a racy little cap edged with blue and white braid, and having a tiny white tassel suspended by a scarlet cord from the front tip. The introduction of head-wear by Morrel is a distinct departure and must, he says, be regarded merely as an experiment, since he does not profess to be a milliner but "enjoys the fun of putting something somehow on someone's head."

Another refreshingly new cruising suit has a tailored jacket of very thin white cloth, with long darts at the waist and four patch pockets. The short skirt is of blue cloth, and the cravat is in stripes of red, white, and blue.

Tailored cruising suits of tropical, crease-resisting worsted are being shown accompanied by blouses in soft shades of jersey, or lawn shirts, which are equally good with shorts. Isobel is featuring perfectly tailored little suits in lovely shades of finely woven stockingette and light-weight wool two-pieces in faded lilac, clover, and egg-shell brown. Coats are quite severely tailored to the waist, or swing in a boxy back, and are made in the same color as the frock though of a different shade. A deep purple coat, for instance, goes with a faded lilac dress. Interest is added to these smart suits by the use of self-trimmings. A band, cut from the reverse way of the material, is inserted from shoulder to waist where it forms a front belt, and newly designed pockets—sometimes as many as six—decorate the waist-length coat.

Fitted waistcoats, in soft suede, matching the fabric of the skirt, often replace the regular jackets, the sleeves and backs of the coat being made of finely ribbed, hand-knitted wool.

The box jacket and gored skirt is the alternative to the classic tailored suit with its straight, pleated skirt and jacket with big revers, broad shoulders and straight back, and is much easier to wear. Digby Morton shows a sky blue suit over which is worn a box jacket of brown and blue check which is kind to the figure and looks smart at the same time.

For formal afternoon wear, tailored suits in black or dark navy will be worn. These may have closely fitted blouses to match in jersey relieved by rows of pearls or jeweled clips at the neck. A black wool suit may have a black or white satin blouse; a navy jersey suit goes with a navy satin blouse and is accompanied by dark navy suede gloves and shoes. Less subdued in tone is a suit comprising a black woolen skirt and little tailored jacket in colored chamois, the shoes, gloves, and bag being in black suede.

A very smart tailored suit for a dressy occasion, by Morrel, is in navy with a white waistcoat finished with a high, flared collar and black tie bow. The little jacket is cut to a point at the back and two points in front. The revers are faced with silk, the entire effect, with the exception of the collar, being definitely masculine.

For Evening, Too

Tailor-made evening suits are not only fashionable but convenient, the high neck, sleeves, and coat giving warmth. These may be made of anything—velvet, alpaca, or even cotton—the severity being relieved by the introduction of ornamental buttons. Many have waistcoats of bright colored fancy stuffs. The jackets may be very short, or a severe cut-away resembling a man's morning coat. A novel suit has a short, fitted skirt of dull, rough crêpe and a fitted jacket in pink jersey with horizontal pleatings. The jacket is buttoned down the front, the V neck being filled in with a broad black tie.

Tailored boleros are being shown, some having little up-standing collars to mark the new trend in style.

Dorothy Lovell

Photo: Peter Clark

Beige Flannel Tailored Suit, by Isobel

Through the Editor's Window

Household Employment—A Labor Question

By Millicent Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Do these things mean that we are waking up to the insistent need of studying and solving the household employment problem? several free-lance articles on the subject in our more recent mails, a newly released reference list published by the Women's Bureau of the U. S. Department of Labor, and a masterly introduction to a factual study of the subject published by Fortune in its March number?

The Fortune article is built upon a survey conducted by that magazine. More than 17,000 Fortune subscribers, 500 editors of women's pages of newspapers, and 3,000 women's clubs responded to Fortune questionnaires and poured in letters analyzing and describing the problems of household employment as they saw it. The findings seem to us so important that we shall report upon them categorically in occasional future issues of this column. A tremendous, yet nagging, employer-employee relationship, located squarely in the domain of the housewife, having a labor turnover that would wreck any business or industry, a debris of opinion and prejudice and class feeling that seriously handicaps all attempts at an impersonal, intelligent solution of it as a straight labor problem—its importance, its influence upon other labor problems, its sociological repercussions, and the towering neglect it has received, total up as a challenge to all women.

In the factory the machine has enabled men to standardize working conditions, hours, and wages. In the home there are a thousand things that machines will never be able to do, which must be done individually, by hand, under circumstances that vary widely with each home and with the family personnel of each. In the midst of all this, and with the factory as competitor, how to achieve the greatest amount of standardization of wages, hours, working conditions, and housing of employees, along with economic balance and working efficiency, seems to be the job women must face and solve if they would put household employment where it deserves to be in the labor ranks.

"Indications are that about two thirds of the households that can afford help think of it in terms of a problem," says the Fortune article. "And the percentage of dissatisfied workers is doubtless even higher. Mistresses complain of 'independence' (favorite word), high wages, shiftlessness, lack of interest, irregularity, carelessness, and so forth. Servants complain of long hours, short tempers, low wages, caste distinctions, uncomfortable quarters, and lack of understanding." Between these two stools the thing falls.

The "servant problem," if it is to come up for solution, must first of all be impersonalized. We women must learn to think of it in broad terms as a labor question. For example, there are on the one hand people with money to spend on domestic service. On the other, there are in the United States some 8,000,000 unemployed of which a large number are likely to be eligible for domestic service. And in the midst of unemployment and relief, there are household jobs going begging because a percentage of those eligible will face unemployment hardships rather than the low working conditions and the social stigma attached to domestic service. So the question is closely linked with that of employment as a whole and can be solved only in relation to the larger problem.

It is linked with the housing question, in that its solution must include a study of living and working conditions of employees. The Fortune questionnaire did not deal with size and light of workers' rooms "but in Manhattan the packing of servants into minute bedrooms in apartment houses is notorious," according to the article (which adds, by way of fairness, that this is largely the fault of the architects). About 16 per cent of the full-time servants in 5- to 8-room homes in the United States, it is found, have no rooms of their own, and half have no bath (and in the United States, baths in such types of homes are scarcely classed as luxuries). Some 13 per cent in the larger 9- to 12-room homes have no bath. Servants' sitting rooms are scarce, and considered luxuries everywhere. As a part of this housing angle, too, is the number of workers reported as not allowed to have visitors in their off hours, as having no provision for visitors. In addition, the rooms they are given are often bare, ugly, poorly lighted and otherwise unattractive.

Wages show a sharp differential according to regions of the United States. Hours, however, cry out particularly for solution. A type case built out of deductions from the survey indicates that the most serious question in connection with hours is the "on call" or sudden overtime demand, due to change of plans on the part of the family, such as unexpected guests brought home—in many cases a legitimate privilege on the employers' part but no less an essential factor in solving the hours angle of the problem.

But as we tried to bring out in our preliminary discussion of this question two weeks ago, one of the most serious obstacles to solution of the question, is that the ancient caste system still survives. Jenny is supposed to "keep her place," and her "place" is a highly personalized hand-me-down from another age. Therefore, Jenny's "place" is due to come up for an intelligent examination in the light of industrial progress, the peculiar needs of the home, and of labor questions in general. And because this is the most personal, most intimate angle of the entire problem, we women must make special effort at this point to see far beyond our own homes in seeking to analyze and solve it.

The article based on the survey makes this interesting statement: "The conscientious housewife may worry all she pleases, but she will never get the problem solved by consulting her own difficulties. The problem, indeed, is incapable of solution as long as it is approached solely from the employers' point of view." Here then is a question demanding our best abilities if indeed we are to make sound progress in meeting its challenge. But we must get away from the "my maid" and "my cook" viewpoint, and approach it frankly as a labor problem.

A Wednesday Column

International Friendships Fostered by Clubs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Melbourne, Victoria

The realization by some thoughtful women of the need of more understanding between the nations of the world led to the establishment some years ago of the International Club here. This association has more than fulfilled the hopes of its founders, who see frequently gathered under its roof representatives of more than 60 nations. Some of these nations are at war with each other, but the discussion of international differences is forbidden in the Club, and the individuals representative of the various countries meet on an entirely social and friendly basis.

Mrs. Herbert Brookes is the President of the International Club. For some years Mr. Herbert Brookes held the office of Australian Commissioner in New York, and it was after their return to Australia that Mrs. Brookes felt the need of some common meeting-place where people of foreign nations could gather and unite under social conditions which promote friendliness.

The Honorary Secretary is Mrs. M. R. McMillan, who has the gift of unfailing tact and kindliness. While in contact with her one senses the ideals to the furtherance of which she has given up her whole time. She realizes that we can never find out the differences between nationalities but she believes that from the angle of personal friendships a greater understanding will result, and so help forward the peace of the world.

Each month combined social afternoons are organized by members of different nations and national food is served according to the customs of their respective countries. Switzerland, U. S. S. R. and the United States joined together; Italians and Japanese when talks were given by noted educationalists; and at a Chinese gathering a magnificent exhibition of Oriental Art was held.

The last meeting was organized by the Scandinavian Group, Sweden, Norway and Denmark. Addresses were given by the Consul for Sweden, Mr. G. T. Pihl; the Consul for Norway, Mr. J. A. Shreuder, and the Consul for Denmark, Mr. P. J. Holdenson. Each speaker described the characteristics and social customs of their respective countries. One realized, in the expressive faces of the hundreds of their listening compatriots, the keen pleasure they were experiencing in re-living for a while, if only in thought, the life of their native country. The national anthems of Denmark, Sweden and Norway were sung and the sweet songs rose waveringly through the room. The national food which was prepared at the Club by the hostesses brought many reminiscent smiles when happy parties in their native land were recalled.

Mrs. Herbert Brookes in her greeting to the members emphasized that the peace of the world would be accomplished by, firstly, friendliness and understanding being promoted between individual members of the various nations, which would in course of time permeate throughout the countries of the world.

Wash Day Hints From Laundry Chemists

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Much in the manner of the parlor "Animal, Vegetable or Mineral?" game, home laundry chemists have evolved a succinct formula for the guidance of housewives on Wash Day and upon it they have predicated a list of practical "don'ts."

There are two general classifications of fibres in the average family wash: vegetable and animal. Fabrics made from these fibres must be washed separately, for vegetable fibres generally require more strenuous treatment than can be given to those belonging in the animal group.

Cottons and linens are made from vegetable fibres, and as shown by Bendix home laundry researches, have considerable resistance to heat. Silks and woolens are made from animal fibres and should not be subjected to high temperatures. So:

Don't let woolens get too dirty; wash them frequently, but don't let them be soaked in standing water.

Don't wash woolens of various dark colors together or mix them with light colors when washing; they may discolor one another.

Don't expose woolens to excessive heat, the direct rays of the sun, or freezing temperature; always use a warm iron when ironing woolens.

Don't soak silks or synthetics overnight; don't rub or boil them, and never wring out by twisting.

Don't dry white cottons and linens indoors; sunshine is an effective bleach.

Don't hang sheets and tablecloths from corners or edges; fold them hem to hem, wrong side out, and hang one-third over the line.

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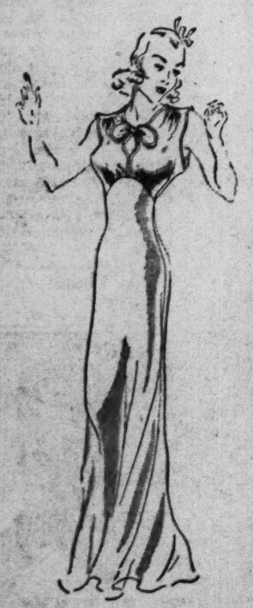
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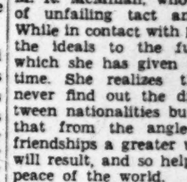
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Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est) 600,000
Previous day 737,350
1938 volume to date 42,145,640
1937 volume to date 129,338,286

General Decline In Stock Market; Trading Still Dull

NEW YORK, March 9 (AP)—The stock market shifted to varying winds today rallying, then drifting lower as tax selling and profit realization appeared.

As the final hour neared losses among the leaders ranged from fractions to a point or more.

Rail Stocks Drop

The rails, which had made a fair showing in the face of what was described as a less than expected increase in freight rates, granted by the Interstate Commerce Commission, lost stamina as the day progressed. Dips of a point or more were frequent in the group.

The slump was general. Steels, rubbers, coppers and some farm implements yielded early gains. Motors were more resistant.

Losers—some of them came back a bit—included U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Chrysler, U. S. Rubber, Oliver Farm Equipment, American Telephone, Westinghouse Electric, American Smelting, Johns-Manville, Consolidated Edison, Boeing, Santa Fe, New York Central, Southern Pacific and Great Northern.

Resistant were Sears Roebuck, International Harvester, du Pont and Union Carbide.

Transfers were at the rate of about 600,000 shares.

Bond Market Lower

After achieving modest gains in early trading the bond market turned downward today in sympathy with a dip in share prices.

U. S. Governments and most low-yield corporate liens were unaffected by the reversal. The federals were firm at gains ranging from 1-32d to 5-32ds.

Rails led the downward movement. After an opening advance offerings increased as financial quarters weighed the opinion of railroad interests the Interstate Commerce Commission's decision on freight rates was disappointing. The Commission awarded the carriers only a part of the requested 15 per cent boost.

In the final hour losses ranged from 1 to around 3 points in loans of Erie, Cleveland Union Terminal, Baltimore & Ohio, Colorado & Southern, American Water Works, Pennsylvania, Wabash, Virginia Iron Coal & Coke, Southern Railway and Northern Pacific.

NEW YORK, March 9 (AP)—Industrial specialties led a moderate upward movement in the curb market today.

Prominent among the gainers in late trading were Pittsburgh Plate Glass and American Cyanamid "B." The former, quoted ex-dividend, ruled more than 3 points above the previous closing. Cyanamid was steady after a gain of about 1¼.

Also higher were Humble Oil, New Jersey Zinc, Pan American Airways, Sherwin Williams and Gulf Oil.

Distilled Liquors, Inc., which broke sharply yesterday following the suspension of Richard Whitney & Co., from the stock and curb exchanges, was quoted at a fractional loss.

Reserve Members' Deposits in 1937 Down $2,579,191,000

WASHINGTON, March 9 (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reported a decline of $2,046,670,000 in the deposits of its 6,341 member banks during 1937.

A compilation of year-end conditions reports showed deposits totaled $40,838,656,000 on December 31, 1937, compared with $41,490,046,000 on June 30, 1937 and $42,885,326,000 on December 31, 1936.

The decrease in demand deposits during the years was $2,579,191,000, offset by an increase of $532,521,000 in time deposits.

Loans and investments declined $1,247,929,000 during the year to $31,-751,755,000. The major portion of this decline was in holdings of Government securities, which dropped $1,065,343,000 to $10,574,143,000. Loans, however, increased $597,970,-000 to $13,957,823,000.

Wheat Values Off 2¼ Cents a Bushel

CHICAGO, March 9 (AP)—Copious rains making the domestic crop outlook increasingly auspicious tumbled wheat prices down 2¼ cents a bushel today, outdoing the season's previous low price record.

Disappointing action of the Liverpool wheat market also influenced downturns of prices here. Selling was largely in the nature of liquidation by futures holders who regarded the rains as the best in weeks.

At the close, Chicago wheat futures were 1⅝-2⅛ cents under yesterday's finish, May 88⅛-⅛, July 83⅜-⅞, corn ⅛-⅜ off, May 58⅞, July 60¾, and oats unchanged to ⅛ lower.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: A better demand for securities was evident in practically all section of the list today with British funds and industrials registering moderate gains. Steels and tobaccos moved up and the oil and mining groups closed higher. Transatlantic shares held steady while the bond section was active and firm. Home rails improved slightly and rubbers were neglected.

Paris: Industrial shares closed higher in the Bourse with gains running from 10 to 20 francs above Tuesday's close. International securities were in demand with Suez Canal advancing 250 francs and Royal Dutch 90. Rentes finished 45 to 110 centimes higher.

Liverpool: Wheat futures eased on talk of heavy Australian weekly exports and weakness in Winnipeg prices today. Net declines were ¼d to ½d at the close.

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
40½	36¼	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	1	40½	40½	40½	Mar 4
62	36	Acme Stl (2)	1	40½	40½	40½	Mar 7
10⅜	8⅛	Adams Exp (.80g)	7	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
20⅜	19	Adams-Millis (2a)	4	20¼	20¼	20¼	Mar 8
32	19½	Addressog (1.60)	2	21½	21	21½	+ ⅝
2	1⅛	Advance Rumely	3	2	2	2	
58¼	45½	Air Reduction (1a)	7	54¼	53	54½	+ ½
1¼	1	Air-Way El Appl	4	1⅛	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
13⅜	10½	Alas Juneau (.60a)	26	11	10⅞	10⅞	
1⅝	1¼	Alleghany Corp	6	1⅜	1¼	1¼	
17⅜	12	Alleghany pf xw	3	14	14	14	Mar 4
17⅜	11¼	Alleghany pf$30ww	5	13½	13½	13½	— ¼
17¼	12	Alleghany pf$40ww	1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	Mar 7
17½	13½	Alleghany pr pf	1	15½	15¼	15¼	Mar 7
21⅜	15¼	Allegheny Steel	4	16¼	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
9⅛	7½	Allen Industries	1	7⅞	7½	7½	Mar 8
178½	154½	Al Chem & Dye (6)	4	165	165	165	
9⅝	8	Allied Kid (1)	1	8½	8½	8½	Mar 2
14⅜	11	Allied Mills (2g)	1	12	12	12	Mar 7
9⅜	6½	Allied Strs	15	7⅝	7½	7½	+ ⅛
53½	42	Allied St pf (5)	1	48	48	48	Mar 8
51¾	38	Allis-Ch Mfg (⅝e)	44	48	45½	46⅝	+ ⅝
15¼	11¾	Alpha P Cem (1)	1	12½	12½	12½	— ½
3⅜	2½	Amal Leather	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	
24	18	Amal Leath pf	1	15	15	15	—1
72½	57	Amerada Corp (2)	2	64½	64½	64½	+ ½
66	55	Am Ag Ch Del (1¼e)	1	60	60	60	Mar 8
15⅞	11	Am Bk Note (½e)	*2	14¼	14¼	14¼	+ ¼
42½	30¼	Am Bk Shoe (3.40g)	14	36½	35½	35½	— ½
91½	70¾	Am Can (4)	2	86	86	86	
167	163	Am Can pf (7)	1	165½	165½	165½	+ ½
27½	19½	Am Car&Pdy (¼gf)	11	22½	21	21½	—1
50	37	Am Car&F pf (4g)	1	44	44	44	Mar 4
17¾	12½	Am Ch & Cab (¾e)	10	14¼	13½	13½	— ⅝
100½	89½	Am Ch&Chl pf (5)	1	89½	89½	89½	Feb 18
104½	95	Am Chicle (4a)	1	104	104	104	Mar 8
8½	6	Am Colortype	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	Mar 8
13¾	10½	Am Com Alco (⅜g)	2	12¼	12¼	12¼	
16⅝	12½	Am Crystal S (¾e)	1	13½	13½	13½	+ ⅛
4¾	3⅝	Am Encaus Tiling	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
6½	5	Am European	1	5	5	5	Feb 3
4⅝	3	Am & Foreign Pow	2	3½	3⅜	3½	+ ⅛
19¾	12	Am & F P $6 pf	10	18	18	18	Mar 2
25¼	16⅜	Am & F P $7 pf	1	20	20	20	+ ⅛
11½	7½	Am & F P 2 pf	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	Mar 4
12	10	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	3	10¾	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
4⅝	3	Am Hide&Leather	3	3½	3½	3½	+ ⅛
26	20	Am Hide & L pf (3)	2	20	20	20	Mar 7
37¾	33⅞	Am Home Pr (2.40)	1	36	36	36	
2½	1⅝	Am Ice	1	2¼	2½	2⅛	
18	15½	Am Ice pf (½e)	2	17¾	17	17	
7⅞	5¾	Am International	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	
23½	16½	Am Locomotive	9	21¼	19⅝	20	+ ½
74½	56	Am Locom pf (7g)	1	60	60	60	—1½
14½	12⅝	Am M & Fdy (.20e)	8	13¾	13½	13¾	+ ¼
5¼	3¾	Am M & Met	2	4	4	4	Mar 8
38¾	29	Am Metal (3g)	5	31¼	30¾	31	+ ½
104	103	Am Met 6% pf (6)	1	105¼	105¼	105½	+3¾
7½	4	Am Pow & Lt	5	4¾	4¾	4¾	
40½	26	Am P & L $6pf(1¼k)	3	29½	29	29	
33	22	AmP&L$5pf(.93¾k)	2	25¼	25¼	25¼	+ ¼
14¼	11½	Am Rad&St S (.60)	15	12¾	12	12¼	
22⅞	17¼	Am Roll Mill	11	18⅝	18⅜	18½	
78	66	Am Roll M pf (4½)	3	74	71	71	Mar 8
20⅞	17	Am Safety Raz (2)	2	19⅜	19⅛	19⅜	Mar 8
14¾	10	Am Seating (1¼g)	4	10¾	10½	10½	— ¼
56¾	44¼	Am Sm & R (1¼e)	19	49¼	47½	48¼	
131	121	Am Sm&R pf (7)	5	122¼	122½	122½	Mar 4
52	50½	Am Snuff Co (3a)	1	51½	51½	51½	Mar 8
34¾	22⅝	Am Stl Fdrs (¾e)	37	29	26¾	27	— ⅜
11¾	8¼	Am Stores	4	8½	8½	8½	Mar 8
31	25	Am Sugar Ref (2)	2	28¾	28½	28½	
116½	108½	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	116¼	116¼	116½	Mar 8
18½	17	Am Sumat Tob (1)	1	17	17	17	— ¼
149¾	127½	Am Tel & Tel (9)	*19	133⅝	132¼	132⅜	—1⅜
71	60¾	Am Tobacco (5)	4	65½	65½	65½	—1½
72¾	63½	Am Tob B (5)	7	68	67¼	67½	+1
139⅝	138⅝	Am Tob pf (6)	3	139⅝	139⅝	139⅝	Mar 8
7⅝	5¼	Am Type Fdrs	2	5¾	5⅛	5¼	+ ⅛
13½	8¾	Am Wat Wks	1	9	9	9	
86	76	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	79¼	79	79	Mar 8
5⅝	4	Am Woolen	2	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	Mar 5
35¾	27	Am Wool pf	5	31	30	31	Mar 8
8½	4¾	Am Zinc L&S	6	7	6⅝	6⅝	
40	30½	Am Zinc pr pf(2½g)	1	30½	30½	30½	Mar 7
36¾	27¾	Anaconda (¾e)	79	32½	31½	31⅝	+ ⅛
50	38	Anacon W & C	1	38	38	38	—1
18	15½	AnchorHockGl(1.15e)	2	16¾	16¼	16¼	Mar 8
19	12½	Andes Copper (½g)	1	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	Mar 7
3¼	3⅛	A P W Paper	1	3	3	3	— ⅛
30¼	25¾	Arch-Dan-M (½e)	1	27	27	27	Mar 7
100½	95	Armour Del pf (7)	1	98	98	98	Mar 2
6⅞	5	Armour Ill	98	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
72	40	Arm Ill pr pf	3	40½	39⅞	39⅞	+1⅞
94½	90	Arm Ill pf (7)	1	94½	94½	94½	Jan 31
39	30¼	Armstrong Crk (¼e)	6	32¾	32¼	32¾	+ ¾
7½	6⅛	Arnold Const (⅜e)	6	7	6¾	7	Mar 8
5½	3¼	Artloom Corp	2	4	3⅞	3⅞	Mar 8
8⅜	6¾	Assd Dry Goods	9	7	6½	6⅝	Mar 8
69	66	Assd D Gd 1 pf (6)	1	69	69	69	+4½
68¼	68¼	Assd D Gd 2pf(1¾k)	1	68¼	68¼	68¼	Mar 5
35	32	Associates Inv (3a)	1	32	32	32	Mar 7
42	32	Atch T&SF (2g)	43	35½	33⅜	34	— ⅝
72	60½	Atch T&SF pf (5)	13	62	60½	62	+1
27⅝	20¼	Atl Cst Line (1½g)	13	23½	21¾	21⅞	—1⅛
7¾	5⅝	Atl G & W Indies	2	6	6	6	Mar 8
14½	9	Atl G & W In pf	1	10	10	10	
24	20	Atl Refining (1)	28	22¾	22¼	22¾	+ ⅝
107	104¼	Atl Refining pf (4)	1	106½	106½	106½	+ ½
9⅞	7	Atlas Corp (.80)	2	7½	7½	7½	+ ⅛
43	39½	Atlas Corp pf (3)	6	40¼	40	40	Mar 8
48	42	Atlas Pow (½e)	9	47	44	44	Mar 8
7⅜	4⅞	Atlas Tack (½g)	1	6	6	6	Feb 28
6½	3¼	Auburn Auto	6	4¼	4	4¼	+ ¼
3½	2¼	Austin Nichols	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
4⅝	3⅜	Aviation Corp	2	3½	3¼	3¼	— ⅛

B

10⅜	7⅜	Bald Loco ct	32	9½	8⅜	8⅞	— ¼
10⅛	7¾	Balt & Ohio	94	8⅜	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅜
13¾	9½	Balt & Ohio pf	31	10½	9½	9¾	— ⅜
34	30	Bangor & Ar (2½)	1	33	33	33	Mar 5
19	14½	Barber Co (1g)	11	17	16¾	16⅞	+ ⅛
10½	8	Barker Bros (¾g)	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	Mar 8
16⅜	13	Barnsdall Oil (1)	15	15½	15	15¼	+ ¼
13¾	10½	Bayuk Cig(.18¾e)	10	12	12	12	Mar 7
17¾	15¼	Beatrice Cream(1a)	2	17	16½	17	Mar 3
96½	92½	Beat Crm pf ww(5)	1	92½	92½	92½	Feb 4
103⅞	97	Beech-Nut Pk (4a)	2	102¾	102¾	102¾	Mar 5
8⅝	7¼	Belding-Hem (¼e)	2	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	
83	82	Belg N R pf (3.27g)	8	82	82	82	Feb 16
14⅞	10⅝	Bendix Aviat	15	12¼	12	12¼	+ ⅛
19	16⅜	Benf Ind Ln (.45e)	2	18¾	18⅜	18⅜	+ ⅛
40½	29	Best & Co (2½a)	1	37	37	37	Mar 8
65⅞	50⅛	Beth Steel	96	56½	54¼	55½	— ⅛
16½	14½	Beth Stl 5% pf (1)	4	15¼	15¼	15¼	Mar 8
98½	89½	Beth Stl 7% pf (7)	3	92⅜	92⅜	92⅜	+ ⅛
28	20¼	Bigelow-Sanf	1	22½	22½	22½	Mar 8
17⅞	12¼	Black & Decker	9	13½	12⅜	13½	— ⅜
15½	11¼	Blaw-Knox (1.20g)	11	15	14⅜	14⅝	+ ⅛
35½	25⅞	Boeing Air (.40g)	28	28¾	27⅝	28	— ¼
30	23½	Bohn Al&Brass(4g)	3	25⅞	25½	25⅞	Mar 8
13⅞	12	Bond Strs (1.60)	5	12½	12½	12½	Mar 8
19⅝	17⅛	Borden Co (1.60)	5	17¾	17⅜	17⅝	— ⅛
28½	21½	Borg-Warner	21	25¼	24½	24⅝	— ⅜
4¾	3	Boston & Maine	5	3½	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
23¼	16¾	Bower Roll B (½e)	3	18	18	18	Mar 8
10⅝	7⅞	Bridgeport Brass	6	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
26¼	19¾	Briggs Mfg (4g)	6	22⅜	21⅞	21¾	— ⅛
30½	23	Briggs & Strat (¾e)	1	29½	29½	29½	
34	28	Bristol-Myers(2.40)	2	31	31	31	Mar 8
2¾	1¾	Bklyn & Qu Trans	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	Mar 5
7¼	6⅜	Bklyn&Q Trans pf	2	7	7	7	Mar 8
13⅜	8⅜	Bkly-Man Tr	3	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	+ ⅛
37	25½	Bklyn-M Tr pf (6)	1	30¼	30¼	30¼	Mar 7
21½	14½	Bklyn Un Gas	2	15½	15½	15½	Mar 8
41	35	Brown Shoe (3)	3	38	38	38	— ⅛
10	7⅝	Brunswk Balke(1g)	5	8	8	8	+ ¼
9¾	7½	Bucyrus-Erie (⅝g)	3	8½	7¾	8½	+ ⅛
6⅜	4½	Budd Mfg	10	5½	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
5⅝	3⅜	Budd Wheel (.20g)	4	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
20	15½	Bullard Co (¾e)	2	17¾	17¾	17¾	— ⅛
32¼	24½	Bulova Watch (4)	7	30⅝	30	30	+ ¼
9½	7	Burling Mills (1)	1	8	8	8	
20¼	16¼	Burr Add M (.20e)	9	17¾	17	17½	Mar 8
3½	2	Bush Terminal	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Mar 8
11	7	Bush Term 7% deb	1	8	8	8	+ ⅛
8⅝	6¾	Butler Bros (.80)	2	7½	7½	7½	+ ⅛
22	19	Butler Bros pf(1½)	4	21	20¾	21	Mar 8
4⅝	3	Butte Cop & Z (.10g)	1	3½	3½	3½	+ ⅛
11⅝	8⅝	Byers (A M) Co	3	9½	9¼	9½	
19¾	15¼	Byron Jackson (⅛e)	1	18	18	18	Mar 8

C

24½	19	Calif Pack (1⅜a)	1	20	20	20	— ½
49¼	48½	Calif Pack pf(2½)	1	49½	49½	49½	Feb 25
2½	1½	Callahan Z-Lead	9	1¾	1¾	1¾	
10⅛	8⅞	Calumet&Hec(1.10g)	7	8⅞	8¼	8¼	— ⅜
15⅝	10	Campbell Wyant(1)	2	14	14	14	
19¾	13½	Can Dry G Ale	14	18½	17¼	17¼	— ½
27⅝	15¼	Canad Pacific	26	6⅜	6½	6½	— ⅛
36	29	Cannon Mills (1e)	1	34½	34½	34½	Mar 8
7¾	4½	Capital Ad A (⅛g)	1	6	6	6	Mar 7
18	15½	Carpenter Stl (.10e)	3	16⅛	16	16	Mar 8
4½	3½	Carriers&Gn (.35g)	4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	Mar 8
97½	79	Case (J I) Co (6g)	2	87	86¾	86¾	+1½
55½	39¼	Caterpil Trac (½e)	2	46	46	46	+ ½
102¾	100½	Caterp Trac pf (5)	1	102¼	102¼	102¼	Mar 5
18⅞	14	Celanese Corp	6	15⅝	15½	15½	— ⅜
94	92	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	94	94	94	Jan 12
25½	18	Celotex Cp (1.20g)	7	20	20	20	Mar 7
28	26	Cent Aguirre (1⅞)	1	27¼	27	27	Mar 7
4½	3¼	Cent Foundry	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
11	9½	Cent R R & B	4	11	11	11	Feb 23
8¼	6	Cent Vio Sug (⅛g)	2	6¼	6¼	6½	— ⅝
9¼	4	CenturyRibM(1.60)	4	4	4	4	Mar 8
46½	23½	Cerro de Pas (1e)	4	40½	39½	39½	
8⅝	6	Certain-teed Prod	1	7	7	7	
30½	27	Champ P&P (¾e)	2	27½	27	27	Mar 8
13¾	7⅞	Chesbro Cab	1	10	10	10	+ ⅝
38½	31½	Ches & Ohio (1½e)	20	34⅝	33½	33⅝	— ⅝
89	88	Ches & Oh pf (4)	1	87	87	87	
48½	37½	Ches Corp (3)	2	43¾	43½	43½	— ½
1¼	⅝	Chi & E Ill	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	Feb 23
3¾	2½	Chi & E Ill pf	1	2½	2½	2½	+ ½
1¾	1	Chi & N West	5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
4⅝	3	Chi & N West pf	1	3½	3½	3½	Mar 8
1¼	⅝	Chi Grt West	12	⅞	¾	¾	
5⅝	3	Chi Grt W pf	2	4	4	4	
14	11	Chi Mail Or (½e)		12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	Mar 2
1	⅝	Chi M St P & P	10	⅝	⅝	⅝	
1⅝	1¼	Chi M St P & P pf	9	1⅝	1¼	1¼	
13½	9⅝	Chi Pneu Tool	7	10⅝	10½	10⅝	Mar 8
32½	27	Chi Pneu T cv pf (3)	1	30½	30½	30½	Mar 7
1¼	⅝	Chi Rk Is & Pac	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Mar 7
3½	1½	C R I & Pac 6% pf	5	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
2½	1½	C R I & Pac 7% pf	4	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
12⅜	9½	Chi Yell Cab (1½g)	1	10	10	10	Mar 4
16⅛	13⅝	Chick Cos Oil (½e)	2	14½	14¼	14¼	Mar 8
8½	3¾	Childs Co	3	4¾	4¾	4¾	
63½	48⅝	Chrysler Corp	83	63	60⅝	61⅛	— ⅛
13¼	10⅝	City Ice & Fuel (3)	6	13⅛	11⅞	12⅛	+1
3¾	3½	City Stores	1	3	3	3	

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
24	17½	Clark Equip	1	18½	18½	18½	
26½	19⅝	Clev Graph B(2.80g)	3	21½	20½	20½	—1½
41	33½	Climax Molyb(.30e)	4	38¾	38	38	
15½	13½	Cluett Peabody (1)	2	14⅝	14½	14½	Mar 7
125	112	Coca-Cola (½e)	1	121	120	120	+1⅝
59	58	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	58⅝	58⅝	58⅝	Mar 4
11⅞	8½	Colgate-Palm P	11	9½	9	9	— ⅛
98½	87½	Colgate-Pm-P pf (8)	1	93	93	93	Mar 8
27⅜	20½	Coll & Alk (½e)	2	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	Mar 8
20	14½	Col Fuel & Iron (1g)	6	14¾	14⅜	14⅜	+ ⅛
22¼	17⅜	Colm Bdcst A (.40e)	16	17⅜	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
21¼	17½	Colm Bdcst B (.40e)	1	17	17	17	—1
9⅝	6¼	Colum G&El (.45g)	22	7⅜	7¼	7¼	
79	68	Colum G & E pf A(6)	1	70¼	70¼	70¼	Mar 7
15½	11⅞	Colum Pict vtc (1)	3	13⅜	13½	13⅜	— ⅛
34	30	Colum Pict pf (3½)	1	34	34	34	Mar 7
76	62¼	Colum Carbon (4)	22	67½	67	67	Mar 8
38¾	31⅝	Coml Credit (4)	10	36⅛	35½	35½	+ ⅝
95	86	Coml Cred pf (4¼)	2	95	94½	95	Mar 8
44¾	36	Coml Invest Tr (4)	*5	39⅞	39⅝	39½	+ ⅝
97¼	93	Com In T cv pf(4¼)	1	97½	97½	97½	Mar 4
10	7⅝	Coml Solvents (.80)	12	8	7⅞	7⅞	
2	1⅜	Comwith & South	22	1½	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
42¼	30	Com&South pf(1¼k)	6	37⅜	36¾	36¾	+ ¼
27⅝	22¾	Conde Nast	1	6	6	6	Mar 8
24½	20½	Congoleum-N (¼e)	4	21¼	21	21	— ⅛
8	7¼	Congress Cigar (1g)	2	7½	7½	7½	Mar 3
19½	13¾	Consol Aircr (½g)	3	15½	14¾	14¾	— ⅛
8	6½	Consol Cigar (¾e)	1	7½	7½	7½	+ ⅛
28⅞	20¼	Consol Edison (½e)	13	21¼	21	21	— ⅛
96½	90	Consol Ed pf (5)	2	93½	93½	92½	+ ½
1⅞	1¼	Consol Film Ind	1	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜	
6⅞	5½	Consol Film pf (⅜g)	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	— ¼
5¾	4½	Consol Laundries	2	4½	4⅜	4⅜	Mar 8
10½	8½	Consol Oil (.80)	17	9¼	9	9	
101½	101⅛	Consol Oil 85 pf (8)	1	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	Feb 21
7½	3⅝	Consol RR Cuba pf	3	5½	5½	5½	Mar 8
⅛	⅛	Consol Textile	9	⅜	⅜	⅜	Mar 8
5⅝	3⅜	Consol'n Coal	2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
22	13½	Consol'n Coal pf	6	18	14½	15	Mar 8
86½	83½	Consumers Pw pf (4½)	*2	84½	84½	84½	+ ⅛
16⅜	12⅜	Container Cp (1.20)	7	14¾	14¼	14⅜	+ ½
16½	10¾	Cont Bak A	2	14	13½	13½	
3⅝	1½	Cont Bak B	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Mar 8
85	73	Cont Bak pf (8)	2	84½	84½	84½	Mar 1
45¾	38¼	Cont Can (¼e)	4	42½	42⅜	42½	
110¼	107	Cont Can pf (4½)	1	109½	109½	109½	Mar 8
9⅝	7½	Cont Diam Fib	2	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	Mar 8
32	27½	Cont Ins (1.60a)	7	30	29½	29⅝	— ⅜
1¾	1¼	Cont Motors	8	1⅝	1¼	1¾	+ ⅛
34⅜	27⅜	Cont Oil Del (¾e)	15	29	28	28½	+ ⅛
16½	12½	Cont Steel (1¾g)	2	13½	13½	13½	Mar 7
65½	58⅜	Corn Products (3)	4	64	63¾	64	— ⅛
166¼	164	Corn Prod pf (7)	2	164	164	164	
4¾	3¾	Coty Inc (.10g)	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	Mar 8
29¼	19	Crane Co (1g)	24	27⅞	26¼	27	+ ⅝
92	90	Crane Co cv pf (5)	4	92½	92	92	Mar 8
25	21⅞	Cream of Wh (½e)	3	24	24	24

Commerce and Finance

ICC Grants $270,000,000 Freight Rate Increase to Railroads

Business and Industry

Reorganization Impetus Seen In Whitney Failure

NEW YORK (AP)—Wall Street was in a flurry of conjecture over the possible impetus to stock exchange reorganization and reform which may result from the sensational failure of Richard Whitney & Co.

While eagerly awaiting revelations as to the financial transactions that resulted in the announcement of suspension and insolvency of the brokerage house headed by the exchange's former president, some Wall Streeters saw deep significance in the possible blow to the prestige of the stock exchange's "old guard."

The entire exchange membership, it was pointed out, is now voting on proposed amendments to its constitution, which if approved, would bring an entire new board of governors into office next May.

Whitney Ousted

Mr. Whitney became president of the exchange in 1930 and was ousted in 1935 by an "insurgent" group which supported Charles R. Gay, present president. The insurgents opposed Mr. Whitney as representing the "old guard" which they charged perpetuated itself in control year after year, operated the exchange as a private club, and had not been alert to changes in public and political temper toward Wall Street after 1929.

Some members of the "insurgent" group have complained, however, that the Gay administration has represented little alteration in control, since it found many of the "old guard" still in key positions in the board of governors.

The Whitney suspension gave Wall Street a shock such as it has not received in years. Never in stock exchange history had a president or former president been suspended.

Some Wall Streeters said it was necessary to go back to the Grant and Ward failure in 1884, or possibly to the Jay Cooke failure in 1873, to find a name so prominent involved in a stock exchange member insolvency.

That the market received the news calmly, it was explained, was due to the fact that the name of Richard Whitney was prominent more for position and connections, than for great wealth or financial power. While a brother of a Morgan partner, and often executing orders for the "House of Morgan," Mr. Whitney, it was said, has been primarily a broker rather than a financier, has executed orders for others rather than being a large holder in leading corporations.

Adding to the senational aspects was the formal announcement of the stock exchange that the notice of insolvency from the firm came after the exchange's committee on business conduct had "discovered evidence of conduct apparently contrary to just and equitable principles of trade," and had "presented to a special meeting of the governing committee charges and specifications."

The committee set March 17 for a hearing on the charges. At the same time, the State Attorney General's office began an investigation of the firm to learn whether there had been any violation of the Martin Act governing security dealings, and the Securities Exchange Commission was busy going over the firm's records. In Federal Court, where the Whitney firm filed voluntary petition in bankruptcy, 10 days were permitted for filing detailed schedules of assets and liabilities.

Vote on Amendments

March 17, the date set for the stock exchange's hearing on its own committee's charges against the Whitney firm, is the final date for balloting on the proposed constitutional amendments.

It has been widely believed in Wall Street that the amendments would be approved. The extent of change in control, some explain, will depend upon the selections to the new board of governors. The nominating coamittee is understood to be already at work. Some of the "insurgent" group have warned that if the committee's selections do not satisfy them as sufficiently representative, there will be an opposition slate.

The new plan would give the exchange a board of 32 governors, in contrast to the present 50. It would be made up of a salaried, full-time president, in place of the present member president serving without salary; a chairman, for which position Gay has been frequently mentioned; 15 members of the exchange representing various interests in the membership; six partners in firms doing a commission business with the public; six partners in firms having their principal offices outside of New York city, and three representatives of the public.

American Can Co. Sales 5 P. C. Below Last Year

NEW YORK (AP)—H. A. Baker, president of American Can Co., told stockholders at the annual meeting sales of general line cans in the first two months of 1938 were about 5 per cent lower than in the same two months last year.

He said expenditures for new construction in 1938 would be scaled down to around $7,500,000 from $11,-500,000 spent last year.

In answer to a question from a stockholder Mr. Baker said the company's inventory position had undergone some increase through additions to finished products since the first, of the year when inventories amounted to about $41,000,000, two thirds of which was represented by tin plate.

Retiring directors were re-elected.

Airplane Engine Approved

NEW YORK (UP)—United States Bureau of Air Commerce and Army Air Corps approved designs of a 14-cylinder, double-row, Wright Cyclone engine of 2,600 cubic inches displacement, Wright Aeronautical Corp., subsidiary of Curtis-Wright, announced. Officials said the engines called for a higher rating than ever before submitted on an American-built aircraft engine of any type.

Argentina's Corn Crop at 15-Year Low

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

Department of Agriculture advices indicate that the 1937-38 Argentine corn crop will be the smallest in 15 years.

On the basis of a recent field trip American agricultural attaches in Buenos Aires estimate the crop will amount to only about 177,000,000 bushels because of the drought damage last fall.

Last season's crop amounted to 359,615,000 bushels, while the five-year average ending with 1935-36 was 334,328,000 bushels.

Steel Firms Detect An Improved Trend In Orders Past Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—For the first time since early January, some of the steel companies have been able within the past week to detect an improved trend in orders, says Iron Age.

The change, however, continues the report, is not substantial enough to be convincing of a sustained seasonal expansion in buying. Individual orders are running into lots of a carload or more as contrasted with the recent frequency of less-carload quantities. A further indication of broadening interest is a greater diversification of buyers.

A decision on railroad freight rates, handed down Tuesday by the Interstate Commerce Commission, which includes a 10 per cent increase on steel products, may have the effect of stimulating some immediate buying of steel for prompt delivery.

The steel user will bear the brunt of the increased freight rate costs, as important raw materials of the steel producers—ore, coke and bituminous coal—are excepted from the increases, though scrap will pay the higher rates.

Pointing to the probable need of equipment by some roads, the Bangor & Aroostook has ordered 665 freight cars, the largest number bought from car builders by one road since early last fall. The Southern Railway has been authorized to spend $1,035,000 on the repair and air conditioning of passenger cars.

A sowly rising demand for steel products, mainly for replenishment of depleted inventories, is not yet in sufficient aggregate volume to make any appreciable change in the industry's ingot production rate, which remains at about 30 per cent for the third consecutive week.

SEC Official Sees Shortage of Capital For Small Industry

WASHINGTON (AP)—L. C. Vass, the Securities and Exchange Commission's expert on investment banking, advised Senators that small business enterprises need "machinery other than investment banking" to supply them with long-term credit. He told the Senate banking sub-committee that is studying ways of aiding the "little fellows" financially that "a shortage of capital in small business enterprises is a matter of serious concern to the entire nation."

The SEC's studies of the subject, Mr. Vass said, disclosed that "the problem of financing for small business is its inability to raise junior-debt and equity capital, rather than an absence of short-term credit.

He reported that an anaylsis of 483 registration statements filed with the SEC in a three-year period, beginning in 1933, all covering issues only slightly more than $500,-000, showed than 30 per cent of the registrants were unable to sell any of their securities.

The committee before which he testified has under consideration a proposal by Senator Pepper of Florida to establish a $500,000,000 system of regional industrial banks to solve the long-term credit problem.

Power Output Off 7.5 P. C. From 1937

NEW YORK (AP)—Production of electricity in the United States for the week ended March 5 totaled 2,-035,873,000 kilowatt hours, a gain of 2 of 1 per cent over 2,031,412,000 in the preceding week but a loss of 7.5 per cent from 2,199,976,000 kilowatt-hours in the comparable 1937 week, the Edison Electric Institute reported.

The institute reported the following percentage losses from a year ago in major geographic areas: New England 9.8, middle Atlantic 1.1, central industrial 15.3, west central 4.9, southern states 6, Rocky Mountain 14.4, Pacific coast 1.4.

35 Grain Ships Chartered For Export From Montreal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL — Thirty-five ships have already been chartered to take grain out of Montreal during 1938. British ships predominate. Two vessels have been chartered for next November at three shillings and one pence half-penny which is higher than the rate for summer traffic. There is a May charter from Montreal to four Danish ports, and two to Finland.

There will be five vessels carrying the French flag, while Holland will be represented by a tramp, and there will be at least five Scandinavian tramps which with British vessels will bring the total to 35. This will represent about 8,000,000 bushels out of Montreal. Quite a proportion of this will be American grain.

Maine Calls Bonds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Belmont Smith, treasurer of the State of Maine, has called us of April 1, 1938, $128,000 Kennebec Bridge Loan bonds, Nos. 1218 to 2089 inclusive of the issue of April 1, 1937, and as of May 1, 1938, $38,000 bonds, Nos. 976 to 1013, inclusive, of the issue of Nov. 1, 1923.

6 P. C. Freight Rate Rise Grant Held Inadequate

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission has granted a $270,000,000 annual increase in freight rates to save the railroads from threatened insolvencies and possibly to stimulate industries which sell railroad equipment.

Railroad men, who had pleaded for a flat 15 per cent increase amounting to about $470,000,000 were frankly disappointed, however.

President Roosevelt, who had been waiting for the rate decision before searching for a permanent solution to chronic ills of the railroads, immediately summoned a group of congressional, I. C. C., railroad and labor leaders to meet next week to discuss the next step.

Briefly, the I. C. C. gave the railroads a 5 per cent increase on farm and forest products and 10 per cent on virtually everything else that moves by rail. These increases, however, are inclusive of raises granted on steel, coke and many other "heavy" commodities last fall. Therefore, on some of the rates raised in the autumn there will be little or no additional increase.

Soft Coal, Iron Excluded

Bituminous coal, lignite, coke and iron ore were excluded specifically from any further increase and the increase on anthracite was limited to 10 cents per ton, or approximately 5.9 per cent.

The commission was virtually unanimous on the broad aspects of the decision. Only Commissioner Charles D. Mahaffie declared the increases were insufficient.

Several of the commissioners, in concurring opinions, warned the railroads that much corporate and financial housecleaning lies between them and sound operations. Commissioner Miller called for consolidation of all railroads into a single system.

While conceding that laws and conditions virtually force a partial increase in rates, the commission was not wholly optimistic about the effect of the rates. Commissioner Atchison predicted the increase would hamper business recovery, and the majority opinion emphasized that higher rates might be offset somewhat by decreasing traffic volume.

Commissioner Eastman, the administration's former Co-ordinator of Railroads, estimated, however, that the increase would amount to $270,000,000 per year and would be adequate to compensate the carriers for increased wages and other costs and also for the failure of past increases to meet expectations

No Action on Passenger Rates

The commission postponed action on a request of the Eastern railroads for an increase from 2 to 2½ cents per mile in passenger coach fares.

The majority opinion of the commission said, "the present revenues of the applicants are inadequate . . . under honest, economical and efficient management, to provide in the public interest adequate and efficient railway transportation service at the lowest cost consistent with furnishing such service."

It asserted, however, that the flat 15 per cent asked by the railroads was larger than was reasonably necessary and would be "such a deterrent to traffic as to stifle movement."

Chairman W. M. W. Splawn said the new rates would average 5 per cent higher than existing charges. They may be put into effect on 10 days notice by the railroads, but must become operative by July 31.

The commission pointed out that the sweeping nature of the increases made it likely that many individual products would be charged either too much or too little and that adjustments would be made as cases arose.

More Problems Unsolved

The decision marked completion of one phase of the Administration's unofficial recovery program, which includes aid to the railroads, negotiation for peace with the utilities, tax revision and exchange of views with businessmen.

What additional railroad aid may come out of next week's White House conference is not known. President Roosevelt has advocated reductions in railroad capitalization and elimination of unprofitable competition but these are problems for which no solution acceptable to all has been found.

Scores of smaller railroads and some of the larger ones already have failed and are enmeshed in a tedious reorganization process from which only one tiny suburban railroad has emerged in a decade.

Several roads have survived the depression only on RFC loans. Chairman Jesse H. Jones of that agency declined to comment on the decision.

Those to attend the conference at the White House included Messrs. Splawn, Eastman, Senator Wheeler (D-Mont.), Rep. Lea (D-Calif.), Carl Gray of the Union Pacific Railroad, and George Harrison of the railroad unions.

Lumber Industry Shows Slowing Down in All Lines

WASHINGTON (AP)—The country's lumber industry has reported a slowing down of activity in all lines. Mill reports for the week ended February 19 showed shipments and production stood level with the previous week. New business, while somewhat higher, did not show the appreciable gain of other recent weeks.

The National Lumber Manufacturers' Association fixed production for the week ended Feb. 19 at 48 per cent of the corresponding week in 1929; shipments, 53 per cent.

Association reports on 508 mills showed a 127,201,000-foot production of lumber during the week ended Feb. 19. Shipments totaled 154,277,000 feet and orders 190,468,000 feet.

The preceding week 542 mills reported a production of 137,982,000 feet; shipments of 154,184,000 feet, and orders of 188,622,000 feet.

Five Pending Measures Have Banks, Bank Groups as Targets

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — While no major banking legislation or important developments in the field have come up recently, several minor developments are thought here to merit attention. One of these is, of course, the recent move against group banking systems, embodied in the Glass-McAdoo-Steagall bill now in the Senate and House. Another is in the field of the common or co-mingled trust fund. A third is the bill pointing at Albany to change the "legal" list of investments for savings banks, and a fourth the Livingston-Piper bill to permit savings banks in New York State to go into the life insurance business as the Massachusetts savings banks have been privileged for 20 years. Probably last in importance is the pending Patman bill to transfer ownership of the Federal Reserve banks from the member banks to the United States Treasury.

The anti-group-banking movement, quiescent for some time, took on life in January with the President's press conference adverse remarks about holding companies in general, and utility and bank holding companies in particular. He specifically differentiated between group banks, controlled by holding companies, and branch banking systems. Wright Patman then introduced a characteristic bill not only to prevent further purchase of bank stocks by holding companies but to require the liquidation of existing group systems in three years.

Unscrambling a Hard Problem

This seems to have been too much for the unit bankers, for the problem of unscrambling the group bank systems is essentially one of finding capital to replace that which would have to be withdrawn. Senator Glass then introduced his bill to prevent any further expansion in group banking and to put existing systems under more rigid control of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation as well as the Federal Reserve System.

Group or chain banking operates like the holding company in the utility field, thus differing fundamentally in corporate structure from branch banking. A person or corporation simply buys or invests in sufficient of the voting stock of a bank to effect control. It can thus jump state lines and was until 1933 not subject to regulation, either by state or federal banking authorities, just as in the railroad field the Van Sweringen holding companies and the Pennroad Corporation bypassed the federal control over railroad investments.

The movement began with the formation of the Marine Bancorporation of Seattle in September, 1927, and since then has developed in every section of the country and nearly every city of any size. The expansion period came to an abrupt end after 1929, and since that time there has been a considerable shrinkage in the number of bank-holding company systems and the number of banking offices so controlled.

Found 52 Groups

A comprehensive study of the subject in the February, 1938, issue of the Federal Reserve Bulletin reported that as of Dec. 31, 1936 "there were 52 groups comprehending 479 banks and 1,326 banking offices with . . . deposits of $6,840,000,000. These groups embraced 3.2 per cent of all commercial banks and 7.3 per cent of the banking offices, which held 14 per cent of the loans and investments and nearly 14 per cent of the deposits of all banks in the United States."

The Reserve Board gives the following definition: "A group system comprises separately incorporated banks, with or without branches, . . . owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by a corporation, business trust, association, or other similar organization. Chain banking is similar to group banking except that control is held or exercised by an individual or a group of individuals."

The average size of the banks in group systems is considerably higher than outside. Twenty-three groups are said to have resources of $25,-000,000 apiece or over. A group consisting of less than three banks is not counted in the official figures. Transamerica Corporation, Giannirini-controlled, is generally considered by unit bankers as the archtype of group banking system. It controls banks in several Pacific and mountain states and has a large block of National City Bank stock.

Surprises in Glass Bill

There were several surprises in the Glass bill. The principal one was the arbitrary definition of control as consisting of 10 per cent stock ownership. Previous definitions had run as high as 50 per cent. Transamerica owns about 10.09 per cent of the stock of National City, and would either have to sell the surplus over 10 per cent or else National City would come under rather severe restrictions, including a veto on the opening of branches. This was surprising in part because the Giannini interests have been consistently favorable to the New Deal. The predecessor bill, the McAdoo bill of 1937, was much more favorable to group banks, seeking to force their dissolution but also in effect permitting them to reorganize as branch banking systems crossing state lines.

The movement for the release of the co-mingled trust fund from obsolete legal limits was greatly advanced when on January first the Federal Reserve Board brought out its long-awaited revision of Regulation F applying to trusts. The co-mingled trust is a device for pooling small trusts and thus obtaining diversification of investment and less managerial overhead. Some of the big New York banks had worked hard on the new instrument when a few years ago they ran afoul of both Federal and New York state taxes on such funds which, by imposing in effect double taxation, made the cost of operating the funds virtually prohibitive.

Section 166 of the Revenue Act of 1936 therefore stipulated that as soon as the Federal Reserve Board drew up the new regulations, the co-mingled trust fund should be exempt from federal taxation as a corporate entity, the beneficiaries to pay only personal taxes on their share of the income and capital gain if any. And last Summer the McCall-Stephens Act was passed at Albany making these instruments exempt from state taxes.

Federal Reserve Rules

The Federal Reserve Board was supposed to get out its regulations by last October first, but with help from New York it brought out a simple but satisfactory set of rules by the first of this year. The State Banking Board then set to work and last Thursday is said to have completed the regulations applying to state-chartered banks, so as to fit with the Reserve rules, and the state rules are expected to be made public shortly. Both contractual and non-contractual trusts have to conform to the Federal Reserve Board ruling to obtain federal tax exemption but the contractual type is not subject to the new State Banking Board rules.

A New York State Banking Department bill is now pending at Albany to revise the list of legal investments for savings banks, thus correcting a curious anomaly, for New York State is one of the leaders in banking legislation but its "legal" list has become obsolete during the depression. It includes about $4,500,-000,000 of rail issues of which only about $950,000,000 would, on their present earnings and asset coverage, have qualified prior to 1931. At that time so many railroads were getting in difficulty that the state legislature to save the banks from having to push out into an already demoralized market a large number of disqualified bonds, passed a law merely freezing the list, and it has re-passed this law every year since. Several hundred million of issues still "legal" are actually in default while as many or more issues meeting all the former requirements are not legal.

Need of Revision Seen

Everyone seems to agree on the need of revision, but the question is how. The State Banking Board is not chosen from savings bankers and its members live in various parts of the state. It is possible that the Savings Bank Trust Company, jointly owned by the savings banks of the state and well equipped with statistical and research facilities, may make the initial recommendations for additions or subtractions from the list, as the bill reads that no additions shall be made unless requested either by twenty banks or by a bank owned by twenty banks, The Savings Bank Trust Company is the only bank which could so qualify as a single bank.

Governor Lehman in his annual message recommended that the savings banks of New York be allowed to sell life insurance up to $1000 to acceptable risks, as has been done for a generation in Massachusetts. Rates would be lower, as they are in the latter state, there being no solicitation of business and no agents. Naturally the insurance companies are opposing the bill which has embodied the governor's proposal, and strange to say the savings banks have also attacked it.

The Patman Act is not taken seriously in banking circles. The Reserve banks were originally set up as banks for bankers, on the traditional central bank principle. Member banks put up the funds and have been getting 6 per cent on the investment, a tidy yield in these days. More than this, however, they cannot get, any further dividends going to the Treasury.

They have no control over the Reserve system, and the fashionable philosophy today that a reserve bank is a public institution has been written into laws giving effectual control of the system to Washington, so that the member banks don't care whether they are the nominal owners or not. They would hate to lose their six per cent but expect they would be recompensed.

Trading in Grain Futures Slumps

CHICAGO (AP)—Volume of trading in grain futures on the Board of Trade has declined to the lowest level in two years, according to Commodity Exchange Commission statistics.

Trading in February totaled 424,-102,000 bushels, compared with 693,-096,000 in January and 906,936,000 in February last year. Average daily trade was 19,277,000 bushels, compared with 41,225,000 in February, 1937.

Trade authorities, however, pointed out lethargy in the grain trade is not unusual at this time of the season. Usually traders are interested in the conditions of winter wheat and withhold commitments until more definite information is available.

Says Over $600,000 Spent By Utilities Fighting TVA

NASHVILLE, Tenn. (AP)—Public Utilities Commissioner Leon Jouroimon estimated seven large Tennessee power companies spent more than $600,000 fighting the Tennessee Valley Authority in the past three years.

Mr. Jouroimon made public a statement saying the companies spent $1,083,417 "for attorneys' fees and legal expenses" in that period. He added the figures "indicate" some 60 per cent of this sum was used in litigation aimed at the TVA program.

The Memphis Power and Light Company, the Tennessee Public Service Company and the Tennessee Electric Power Company provided more than $900,000 of the $1,083,417 expended, he said.

"The significant thing about these figures is that this was an unwilling contribution of more than $600,000 by the consumers of Tennessee used in the fight to prevent the consumers from obtaining lower rates," the commissioner's statement said.

Cost Reduction Is Seen by Moulton As Recovery Need

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CINCINNATI, Ohio—Reduction in the cost of producing capital goods would contribute most toward recovery at the present, Dr. Harold G. Moulton, president of Brookings Institution, told the University of Cincinnati Business and Professional Men's Current Affairs Forum recently.

An increased spending policy on the part of the government would only continue a condition of unbalance in the economic structure which is already bad in Dr. Moulton's opinion.

Urges Wage Cuts

The reduction of cost in producing those goods such as machines, plant equipment and houses—capital goods—must come in a lowering of the wage rates per hour or per week, he pointed out. This in turn would lead to a higher annual rate for most workers because it was here that the economic unbalance set in with wage rates that boosted production costs to points where production ceased and unemployment began again.

"The evidence shows very conclusively that the Government's recovery program of expanding purchasing power through government outlays, reduction of working hours and increased rates of pay did not accomplish what was hoped," declared Dr. Mounton. "While the recovery movement which ended in 1937 brought activity in consumer goods back close to the 1929 level, it never brought real recovery in the capital goods industries. In railroads, public utilities, industrial plant and equipment, and housing production lagged far below former levels. In consequence the aggregate production per capita was only about 85 per cent as great as in 1929 after five years of continuous expansion."

Spending Policy Weak

Dr. Moulton then pointed to the fact that recovery in production was less pronounced here under a spending program than in Great Britain and Scandinavian countries where such a program was not pursued. The weakness of the spending policy, in his opinion, is that the growing public debt undermines confidence while the policy of shortening hours and raising wage rates makes costs too high to encourage construction. Recovery must be stimulated, he feels, but not by concentrating on just consumer goods. A balance is needed in which the expansion of neither is restricted.

"Looking first and foremost to the interests of the masses of the working people, the great requirement at this juncture is to increase the total volume of employment with a view to giving the maximum annual earnings," stated Dr. Moulton. "To accomplish this objective in the shortest possible time, we should have a reduction both in wage rates and prices in those divisions of economic activity which relate most directly to the capital goods industries, because here the advances in wages and prices were most marked. Industry, labor and the government should co-operate in bringing about such a readjustment."

U. S. Would Welcome Trade Parley With Germany, Says Hull

WASHINGTON, (AP)—Secretary Hull said he would welcome German overtures toward better trade relations with this country, provided Berlin subscribed to our principles of trade.

The State Department head made this statement in commenting on the speech of Walter Funk, German Economics Minister, appealing to the United States for a betterment of American-German commercial relations.

Germany, because of her denunciation of the most-favored-nation clause in her commercial treaty with this country, has been on the American "black list" depriving her of the benefits of trade agreements concluded between the United States and other countries.

Secretary Hull said that every nation is welcome to subscribe to the American formula for the reduction of trade barriers and the extension of most favored nation treatment.

He added that the United States is looking forward with increasing hope to the time when every nation in the world with an interest in international commerce will be ready to get into this movement and enjoy its benefits.

Then, Secretary Hull said, we will have for the first time a solid foundation on which to restore the structure of international law and order and the principles which underlie it.

Chicago Curb Exchange Quits Operations March 14

CHICAGO (AP)—When the closing gong on the floor of the Chicago Curb Exchange sounds at 2 p. m., March 14, trading will cease permanently.

The curb, which came into existence nearly 10 years ago at the height of the stock boom, will end operations because of lack of business.

Dissolution of the exchange was authorized by vote of the membership and sanctioned by the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Gilbert M. Clayton, secretary, announced provisions for winding up the exchange's affairs. All trades after March 7 will be on a cash basis. Physical assets will be liquidated and proceeds after expenses and cash reserves will be distributed to the members.

United Specialties Co.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT — United Specialties Co. directors took no action on the common dividend. Last year the company paid 15 cents on March 31 and 35 cents quarterly on July 1, October 1 and December 24.

Hits Debt Rise

© Underwood

Dr. Harold G. Moulton
President of Brookings Institution

$65,000,000,000 Rise In Price Level Seen Administration Goal

WASHINGTON (AP) — Informed persons said the Administration is seeking to lift the general price level sufficiently to give the nation's goods an added value of $65,000,000,000.

These persons said the Administration would like to raise the price level from 79 per cent of the 1926 average, where it stands at present, to 92 per cent.

With each increase of 1 per cent in the general level, economists said, the average value of the country's goods and properties would rise $5,-000,000,000.

President Roosevelt recently said some prices were too high and others were too low. Authorities declared it would be desirable to raise the prices of agricultural and other non-monopolistic products, while holding down the prices which may be fixed artificially.

Senator Thomas (D-Okla.), advocate of a "stabilized price" system, called on Mr. Roosevelt, leaving a summary of steps which he said could be taken to increase prices.

These included reduction of the amount of reserves which banks must hold against deposits, further desterilization of gold, and, if necessary, Federal Reserve Board purchasing of government securities on the open market.

Mr. Thomas said his data showed there is only $3,000,000,000 of "free money" available for business expansion. This, he said, would not be sufficient to support a major economic upturn.

New Car Market Is Limited to 9,000,000, Says Auto Executive

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT—"There are only about 9,000,000 people in this country with enough income to buy new cars," declares Vice-President Alfred Reeves of the Automobile Manufacturers Association, emphasizing importance of the used car sales drive now under way throughout the United States. "The practice of selling new cars to people of larger incomes," Mr. Reeves explained, "and then passing these cars on to second owners is the thing that has made possible the great development of the auto industry.

"It is a mistake to refer to used cars as a 'problem' or an 'evil' instead of the foundation on which a great industry has been built. This campaign is not intended to 'get them out of the way,' but merely to relieve the abnormal condition of over-supply. Used car stocks are never liquidated—it is very rarely that they vary as much as 15 per cent from the average for the year."

Suit Filed Against 6 Cement Companies

AUSTIN, Texas (AP)—State Attorney General William McCraw has filed suit seeking cancellation of charters and penalties aggregating possibly $30,000,000 against six major cement manufacturing companies.

The suit, charging violation of Texas anti-trust laws, was against the Lone Star Cement Corporation, with principal offices in New York and Dallas; the Southwestern Portland Cement Company, Los Angeles and El Paso; Trinity Portland Cement Company, Chicago and Dallas; Universal Atlas Cement Company, a subsidiary of the United States Steel Corporation, Chicago and Dallas; Longhorn Portland Cement Company, San Antonio; and the San Antonio Portland Cement Company.

The bill of complaint, filed in district court, charged the companies entered into price-fixing agreements about Jan. 3, 1929, when the cement institute, with headquarters in Chicago, was formed.

It also asserted a "code of ethics" and a "compendium of established terms and marketing methods," adopted by cement manufacturers had led to identical terms of sale and marketing practices.

Stiffening in Installment Selling Terms Reported

WASHINGTON (AP) — Installment selling terms have stiffened since last September, the Commerce Department said.

A survey by Malcolm L. Merriam, chief of the department's installment credit unit, showed dealers were asking larger down payments and shorter financing periods for automobiles, furniture, refrigerators, radios and a few other items.

European Sugar Consumption

NEW YORK (AP)—Sugar consumption in 14 principal European countries in 1937 totaled 8,685,130 long tons, compared with 8,433,741 tons in 1936, an increase of about 3 per cent, Lamborn & Co. reported.

Fabric Labeling Proposal Upsets Wool Conference

WASHINGTON, (AP) — Clashing factions in the woll industry after wrangling over proposed fair trade regulations, have decided to let a special committee try to compose their differences.

The conferees authorized a special committee, representing all branches of the industry and the consumer public, to meet with the Federal Trade Commission's trade practices board and suggest trade regulations by March 22.

Announcing that "this is something new—a precedent for the Federal Trade Commission—to postpone concrete action by a trade practice conference after it meets," Commissioner Robert E. Freer said the conference would recess until March 29.

Charles F. Johnston, Passaic, N. J., wool mill official, offered the resolution creating the special committee after a dozen wool manufacturers protested against regulations proposed by Julius Forstmann, head of another Passaic wool mill.

Proposed rule one of the 15-page Forstmann plan, which required fabric labels to identify contents of both virgin and reclaimed (shoddy) wool, kept the conference in an uproar.

"We can't work out anything here, but a smaller committee could give the commission, and ultimately the buying public, a more honest picture of what regulations are needed to let the buyer know accurately what he is buying," said Mr. Johnson.

Objections to the Forstmann plan included these contentions: It "might" cause a court test of the commission's powers; its provisions were "unworkable;" it put "garment makers in a trap;" it amounted to a "cure that was worse than the ill;" and that it constituted the "wrong approach" to the problem.

The plan was put before the conference by F. R. Marshall, Salt Lake City, National Wool Growers' Association secretary. It was defended by several other conferees and by Francis J. Gorman, president of the United Textile Workers of America.

Joining in the attack on the Forstmann plan were B. H. Lerner, New York; L. Shaffer, Chicago; Lewis A. Hurd, New York; H. M. Ashby, Albany, N. Y.; F. W. Tipper, Oakland, Me.; Arthur A. Wellman, Boston; S. Strouck, representing the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, and Irving C. Fox, attorney for a retailers' organization.

Supporters of the Forstmann proposal besides Mr. Marshall included Julius Forstmann and F. E. Ackerman, of the Forstmann Company; J. Byron Wilson, Wyoming Wool Growers' official; Charles Redd, Utah wool grower; W. R. Ogg, American Farm Bureau Federation; Julia K. Jaffray, of the New York Federation of Women's Clubs, and Roberta Lawson, president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs.

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Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

• Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices •

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Richard Whitney Takes Blame For Failure of Firm

NEW YORK, March 9 (AP)—Richard Whitney, senior partner of the bankrupt brokerage firm which bore his name and five-times president of the New York Stock Exchange, has shouldered full responsibility for the conditions which led to the sensational failure of his company.

In a statement issued through his attorneys as open hearings in a state investigation got under way, the one-time leader of the so-called "old guard" in the exchange absolved his partners of blame and acknowledged "certain of my actions were wrong."

He offered to take the consequences.

Robert J. Rosenthal, cashier of the Whitney firm, testified today he took large blocks of securities out of accounts held by the firm for safekeeping and investment, and handed them over in January to Mr. Whitney.

Mr. Rosenthal, a sworn witness at a public hearing before Assistant New York State Attorney General Ambrose V. McCall, said that two or three blocks of securities were from the account of the New York Yacht Club and the estate of Ella Haggin McKee. Records identified by the cashier—who has been with the Whitney firm since organization in 1916—showed that as of March 2, 1938, the McKee estate had a "long" position of 2,000 shares of Homestake Mining Co. with a present market value of around $118,000.

Does Not Have Stock

"Do you have this stock in your possession now?" McCall asked.

"No," the cashier replied.

"Where is that stock?"

"I delivered that stock to Mr. Whitney in January."

"What do you mean?" the Assistant Attorney General asked.

"He asked for it and I gave it to him," Mr Rosenthal replied.

The cashier then identified the account sheet of the New York Yacht Club and said it listed U. S. Treasury and other bonds with the approximate market value of $125,000. He said he also gave these securities to Mr. Whitney in January, saying he did not remember the exact day.

"Did you get a receipt from Mr. Whitney for the securities you gave to him from these accounts?" Mr. McCall asked.

"I don't recall whether I did or not," Mr. Rosenthal replied.

"You've been around long enough not to give stocks and bonds away without a receipt?" Mr. McCall asked.

"I'd give them to a senior partner," Mr. Rosenthal replied.

"Did you have instructions from the New York Yacht Club or the McKee estate to transfer the stock to Mr. Whitney?" Mr. McCall asked.

"Only from Mr. Whitney," the witness replied.

Transfer Without Order

"Then in other words the transfer was made without any order from the yacht club or Mr. McKee?"

"That's right," Mr. Rosenthal replied.

"Is it not a fact that the McKee stock is pledged with the Public National Bank for loans of Mr. Whitney?" Mr. McCall asked.

"I believe it might be," Mr. Rosenthal replied. "I don't know."

Reflecting reports widely circulated in the financial district yesterday that the bankrupt firm had been active in stock of the Distilled Liquors Corp., Mr. Rosenthal was asked to give out the holdings of the partners in this stock.

"Whitney held 68,735 shares of Distilled Liquor common in various accounts and with the holdings of the other partners a total of 106,037 shares was held in the co-partnership," Mr. Rosenthal testified.

Manuals indicate there were 148,750 shares outstanding as of Aug. 31, last. F. K. Rodewald, a Whitney partner, was listed as a director.

The examination of the cashier on this phase of the hearing was done by Max Furman, senior securities accountant of the attorney general's office in charge of the Whitney investigation by the State.

"Would you say that $15 was an average price per share paid for this stock by the partners?" Mr. Furman asked.

"Yes," replied Mr. Rosenthal.

It was further brought out that the price paid varied from $9 to $32 a share.

The first sale since Jan. 19 of this stock—made on that day at $9 a share—was made yesterday on the New York Curb Exchange at $3.50.

It was disclosed the firm had collateral loans approximating $1,200,000 from banks and others and an unsecured loan of $474,000 from J. P. Morgan & Co.

Mr. Whitney," Mr. Rosenthal said, owed the firm $611,000. Total indebtedness of the partners to the firm, he testified, was $3,911,271 offset by credits to the amount of $3,093,807.

Among the secured loans mentioned were: New York Trust Co., $482,500; National City Bank of New York, $225,000; Corn Exchange Bank Trust Co. of New York, $145,000; Chemical Bank & Trust Co. of New York, $200,000; Callaway Fish & Co., $200,000.

Poor's Statement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Poor's Investment Advisory Service just issued says: "It appears the part of wisdom to defer fresh commitments until a hearing can be taken which will allow a course of action to be charted intelligently. This cannot be done until stocks move out of the trading ranges in which they have been confined. Resumption of pressure on the list as a whole appears unavoidable unless greater than seasonal gains soon occur."

Willys-Overland Net

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TOLEDO—Willys-Overland Motors, Inc., reports for quarter ended Dec. 31, 1937, first quarter of current fiscal year, net profit of $16,961 after charges and federal income taxes, equal to three cents a share on the 220,778 shares of $10 par 6 per cent preferred. In period from Oct. 9, 1937, to Dec. 31, 1937, the company had a net loss of $368,830. New company began operations on Oct. 9, 1936.

Sugar Futures

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
Wld May No. 4	1.89	1.89	.97½	.98½	—.92½
Wld July No. 4	1.91	1.91	1.89	1.91	—.89½

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2 p. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
4 3⅜s 43-40 June	106.11	106.11	106.11
4 3⅛s 44-44	106.12	106.11	106.12
7 4s-54-44	113.14	113.11	113.14
20 3¼s 67-45	104.27	104.27	104.27
2 R¼s 45	102.24	102.24	102.24
1 3s 45-45	106.8	106.8	106.8
8 4¼s 52-47	117.27	117.24	117.27
20 2¾s 51-49	107.28	107.28	107.28
11 2½s 53-49	110.12	110.12	110.12
17 2¾s 54-51	101.27	101.26	101.27
15 3s 55-51	104.31	104.29	104.31
8 2¾s 60-55	102.27	102.26	102.26
2 2¾s 59-56	101.22	101.19	101.22

Federal Farm Mortgage

1 3s47-42	104.19	104.19	104.19
2 3¼s 64-44	104.26	104.26	104.26

Home Owners' Loan

1 2¾s 49-39	102.11	102.11	102.11
7 2¼s 44-42	102.4	102.3	102.4
3 3s 52-44	104.14	104.14	104.14

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
5 Ala Gt Sou 4s 43	102	102	102
8 Alleghany 5s 44	68¾	68½	68½
5 Alleghany 5s 59 st	33	33	33
45 Allis Chalm 4s 52	105¾	104½	105½
4 Am & For P 5s 2030	54	54	54
6 Am IGChem 5½s 49	104⅝	104⅜	104⅝
2 Am T&T 5½s 43	113⅜	113⅛	113⅜
6 Am T&T 2½s 86	101⅜	101⅛	101⅛
7 Am T & T 3¼s '61	101⅞	101⅝	101⅞
2 Am W W & E 6s '75	94	94	94
18 Anaconda Cop 4½s '50	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
2 Ann Arbor 4s '95	35	35	35
6 Arm Del 4s '57	91½	91⅜	91½
4 Arm Del 4s '55	91⅛	91⅛	91⅛
6 AT&SF 4s '95	108	107⅞	108
22 AT&SF aj 4s '95 st	94	93½	93½
38 AT&SF cv 4½s '48	103½	103	103¼
2 Atl & Chn AL 5s '44	89	88	88
5 A C Line 1st4s '52	84¼	83¼	83¼
9 ACL cit 4s '52	69	68½	68½
1 A C Line 4½s '64	69	69	69
35 B&O rfg 6s '95	30	26¼	26¼
31 B&O 1st 5s '48	54½	53	53
41 B&O rfg 5s '95	26½	25	25
31 B & O 5s '96 F	25	23¼	23¼
22 B&O 5s 2000 D	24¾	23¼	23½
131 B&O cv 4½s '60	21½	20	20½
17 B&O 4s '48	44¼	43¼	44¼
32 B&O4sPLE&WV '41	43½	42¼	42¼
13 B&O 5s S W '50	36½	36	36
5 Bang & Ar4s cv '51 st	103	103	103
4 Beth Stl 4¼s '60	102½	102¼	102¼
34 Beth Stl 3½s '52	88½	87⅞	88½
1 Big Sandy 4s '44	107¾	107¾	107¾
12 Boston&Me 5s '67	40½	40	40
3 Bost&Me 4¾s JJ'61	38	38	38
9 Boston&Me 5s '55	41	40	40
12 Bkly Edis 3½s '66	104⅝	104½	104⅝
3 Bklyn Un Gas 6s '47	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
5 Bklyn U Gas 5s '45	102¾	102¾	102¾
1 Brown Shoe 3¾s '50	107	107	107
5 Buf Gen El 4½s '81	110⅞	110¾	110¾
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	115	114⅜	115
15 Can Pac 5s '44	114½	114⅜	114⅜
7 Can Pac 5s '54	100⅛	-00	110⅛
1 Can Pac 4½s '46	99¾	99¾	99¾
2 Can Pac 4s perp	83½	83½	83½
3 Caro C & O 5s '38	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
2 Cen N Y Pow 3¾s '62	105¾	105¼	105¾
2 Cen Pac 5s '60	59½	59½	59½
2 Cen Pac 1st '49	84	83⅞	84
1 Cen RR N J 5s '87	31	31	31
3 Cen RR N J 5s '87 reg	27¾	27	27
7 ChampionP&F 4¾s'50	102½	102½	102½
1 C & Ohio cn 5s '39	104½	104½	104½
1 C&O 4½s '92	119	119	119
1 C&O 3½s '96 D	96¼	96¼	96¼
4 C&O rfg 3½s '96E	96	95⅞	96
3 Chi & Alton 3s '49	20	19⅝	19⅝
11 CB&Q rfg 5s '71 A	100	99½	99½
31 CB&Q 4½s '77	93	91½	91½
1 CB&Q gen 5s '58	100⅜	100¼	100¼
21 CB&Q 4s Ill '49	104¾	104¼	104¼
54 CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	100⅞	100½	100½
10 Chi & E Ill 5s '51	14	13½	13½
3 Chi & E Ill 5s '51 ct	13⅞	13	13
9 Chic Gt West 4s '59	18½	18½	18½
2 Chi L&L 6s '66	6½	6½	6½
2 Chi L&L 5s '66	5⅝	5½	5⅝
19 CMSP&Pac 5s '75	11	10½	10½
8 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	3¾	3¾	3¾
2 CM&SP 4½s '89 C	28½	28½	28½
14 CM&SP gen 4s '89	27¾	27	27
1 CM&SP 3½s '89 B	25	25	25
6 Chi&NW 6½s '36	18¾	18½	18½
10 Chi&NW gen 5s '87	18¾	18½	18½
21 Chi&NW cv 4¾s '49	5½	5¼	5⅜
9 Chi&NW 4½s 2037	9	9	9
4 Chi&NW 4½s 2037 C	9	9	9
15 Chi&P cv 4½s '60	4¾	4⅜	4⅜
10 CRI&P 4s '88	16¼	15½	15½
9 CRI&P 4s '88 ct	15	14¾	15
6 CRI&P rfg 4s '34	8	7¾	7¾
5 CRI&P rfg 4s '34	7½	7½	7½
1 CT Hte&SE rfg 5s '60	56	56	56
4 Cn Un Sta 3¾s '63	107¾	107¾	107¾
22 Ch&WInd 4½s '62	85¼	85	85
10 Ch&WInd 4s '52	90½	90	90
2 Childs Co 5s '43	62	62	62
3 Cinn G&E 3½s '66	104⅝	104¼	104⅝
10 CCC&StL 4½s '77	80	80	80
7 CCC&StL gen 4s '93	76¼	76	76
4 Clev Un Term 5½s '72	93	93	93
5 Clev Un Term 5s '73	84	82	82
5 ClevUnTerm 4½s '77 C	76	76	76
15 Col & So 4½s '80	38⅜	37¼	37¼
9 Colmbia G 5s '52 May	95	95	95
1 Colmbia G 5s 1961	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞
5 Col Ry Pw & L 4s '65	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 Com'l Cred 3¼s '51	98¾	98¾	98¾
1 Com'l Inv Tr 2½s '51	103¾	103¾	103¾
6 Comwlth Ed 4s '81	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
3 Comwlth Ed 3¼s '65	106⅞	106¾	106¾
1 Con Edis 3¼s '46	104¼	104¼	104¼
3 Con Edis 3½s '56	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
1 Con Gas NY 4½s '51	107	107	107
18 Consum Oil 3½s '51	100½	100¼	100¼
1 Consum Pow 3½s '70	103½	103½	103½
5 Consum Pow 3¼s '66	101½	101½	101½
2 Container 5s '43	87¼	87¼	87¼
2 Crane Co 3½s '51	102¼	102¼	102¼
2 Crown Zell 6s '51	104¼	104¼	104¼
11 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	45	44½	44½
12 D & R G 4s '36	13½	13	13
1 D & R G 5s '55 Asd	5¾	5¾	5¾
11 Det Ed 4½s '61	113¼	113¼	113¼
14 Det Ed 4s '65	110½	110½	110½
10 Det Ed 3½s '66	107	107	107
4 Duluth SS&A 5s '37	22	22	22
5 E TenV&G cn 5s '56	78	78	78
16 Elect Auto Lite 4s '52	100⅞	100½	100½
64 Erie rfg 5s '67	14½	13	13½
60 Erie rfg 5s '75	14½	13	13½
4 Erie 1st 4s '96	49	48⅞	49
8 Erie gen lien 4s '96	27	26½	26½
8 Erie cv 4s '53 A	16½	16½	16½
7 Erie A Jer 6s '56	59	59	59
6 Gal H&H 5½s '28	95¼	95	95¼
5 Gen Mot Acc 3s '46	103¼	103⅛	103⅛
4 Gen Mot Acc 3¼s '51	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
1 Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49	47¾	47¾	47¾
3 Goodrich 4¼s '56	95	95	95
6 Goodyr T&R 5s '57	104¾	104¼	104¾
6 Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	86	85	86
60 Gt Nor 4s '46 O	97	95¼	96
21 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	89½	87½	87½
5 Gt Nor 3¾s '67	80¼	80	80
2 G Bay & W deb B	9	9	9
6 Gulf St Stl 4½s '61	85	85	85
5 Gulf St Util 4s '66	103¾	103	103¾
21 Hudson Coal 5s '62 A	20½	19¾	19½
2 Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	51	51	51
1 HudsMan 1st 5s '57	20½	20½	20½
1 Ill Cen 4s '52	44½	44½	44½
17 Ill Cen rfg 4s '53	37½	37¾	37⅜
17 Ill Cen 4s '55	44¾	43	43
54 Ill Cen 4¾s '66	34	32½	33
1 Ill Cen 5s '55	50¼	50¼	50½
22 ICStL&NO 5s '63 A	38½	37½	37½
7 ICAcCLⅈNO 4½s '63	35½	35	35
2 Ill Steel 4½s '40	107	107	107
8 Inland Stl 3¾s '61	106¾	106½	106½
3 Interb R Td 7s '32	56¾	56¾	56¾
3 Interb R Tr 7s '32 ct	55½	55	55
34 Interb R Tr rfg 5s'66	54½	54½	54½
2 Interlake Iron 4s '47	78	77¾	77¾
12 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s'52	18½	17½	17½
1 Int Gt Nor 5s '56 B	15¾	15¾	15¾
2 Int Gt Nor 5s '56 C	15¾	15¾	15¾
22 Int Hydro El 6s '44	68¾	68¾	68¾
4 Int Mer Mar 6s '41	49	48	48
2 Int Paper5s'47	86	85¾	86
1 Int Rys C A 6½s'47	90	90	90
21 Int T&T cv 4½s '39	86½	86½	86½
18 Int T&T 5s '55	50	50	50
10 KCFtS & Mem 4s'36	27½	27½	27½
12 K C South 5s '50	62	62¼	62
5 K C Term 4s '60	107	107	107
16 Kings Co Elev 4s '49	75	75	75
10 Kresge Found 3¼s8 '47	92½	92½	92½
7 Lac Gas 6s '43 A	58½	48¾	48¾
1 Lac Gas 5½s '53	58½	58	58
1 Lac Gas 5s '39	87½	87½	87½
1 Lautaro Nit inc '75	23¾	23¾	23¾
2 Leh Val Coal 5s '54	21	21	21
1 Leh Val Coal 5s '64	28	28	28
1 Leh Val Coal 5s '74	25	25	25
11 Leh Val 4½s 2003	23½	21	21
13 LehVal 4s 2003	21	19½	19½
9 Loew's 3½s '46	98¾	98¾	98¾
2 Long Isl rfg 4s '49	87	87	87
23 Louisv & Ark 5s '59	72	70	71½
1 Louisv 4½s 2003	91¼	91¼	91¼
6 Louis & N un 4s '40	103	102¾	103
5 Manhat Ry 4s '90	100	100	100
2 McK&BkRok 5½s '30	100⅝	100½	100⅝
3 Mead Corp 6s '45 A	100	100	100
6 MidlRy&L 5s '615	100½	99¾	100½
1 Mil El Ry&L 5s '71	95¾	95¾	95¾
9 Mil Elec Ry&Lt 3½s '65	97	97	97
2 Mil Gas Light 4½s '75	65	65	65
1 Mil Spkst&Nor 4s '39	13½	13	13
28 M-K-Tex 5s '62A	41¾	40	40
11 M-K-Tex 5s '62B	41½	41	41
13 M-K-Tex 4s '62 A	37½	37½	37½
1 M-K-Tex 4s '62 B	34¼	34¼	34¼
8 Mo Pac 5½s '49	4¾	4¾	4¾
21 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	23¼	23¼	23¼
14 Mo Pac 5s '78 G	21½	20¾	21
21 Mo Pac 5s '81 H	21	20	20
14 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	21	20	20
4 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	8¾	8¾	8¾
1 Mob&O Klmlu 5s47	16	16	16
10 Mob & O 1s '38	11	11	11
4 Mob&O 4s '77	11½	11½	11½
1 Mohawk & Mal 4s 91	33	33	33
1 Nat Acme&Sc 5½s2000	23½	23½	23½
1 Nassau El 4s '51	33	33	33
27 Nat Dairy 5½s 61vtr	100½	100½	100½
1 Nat Dist Pr 5½s '63	125	125	125
1 N Eng RR 4s '45	40	40	40
1 N Eng RR 5s '45	40	40	40
1 N O Pub Sv 5s '52A	81½	81½	81½
10 N O Pub Sv 5s '55B	81½	81½	81½
1 N Y Cent Term 5s '53	97	97	97
1 N Y Cent Term 4½s '56	95	95	95
1 N Y Cent Term 4s '56	91	91	91
1 NYC rfg 5s 2013 A	82	82	82
1 NYC rfg 5s 2013 A	81½	81½	81½
6 NYC 4½s '60	93	93	93

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
17 NYC 3¾s '46	78	76	76
40 NYC 3½s '52	70½	69¾	70
20 NYC&HR 4½s 2013	54	53	53
2 NYC&HR 3½s '97	53	53	53
2 NY Chi & StL 6s '38	57¾	57¾	58¾
13 NYCh&StL 5½s'74A	50	47¼	47¼
19 NY Ch&StL 4½s'78	44	42¾	43¼
2 NY Chi@StL 3½s '67	52½	52	52
8 NY Conn 4½s '53	105¾	105	105
2 NY Dock Co 5s '38	50½	50	50¾
1 NY Dock 5s '38 ct	49	49	49
7 NY Dock Co 4s '51	51	51	51
3 NY Edis 3½s '65	104	103¾	103¾
17 NYNH&H cv 6s '48	19½	19¼	19½
8 NYNH&H 4½s '67	20½	20¼	20¼
2 NYNH&H 4s '47	17½	17½	17½
18 NYNH&H 4s '55	17½	17½	17½
24 NYNH&H 4s '56	17½	16	17½
27 NYNH&H 3½s '47	17½	17½	17½
4 NYNH&H 3½s '54	17½	17½	17½
5 NY O & W rfg 4s '92	9	8	9
5 NY Steam 6s '47	106	105½	106
5 NY S&W gen 5s'40	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
13 NY S&W rfg 5s '37	10½	9⅞	9⅞
4 NY S&W Term 5s'43	47½	47½	47½
25 NY Tel 4½s '39	106½	106	106½
11 NY Tel 3½s '67	106½	106½	106½
10 NY W&Bost 4½s '46	4¾	4½	4½
5 Norf Sou 5s '61 A	14	14	14
3 Nor Am Co 5s '61	102¾	102	102¾
5 Nor Am Ed 5s '69 C	99½	99	99
2 Nor Pac 6s 2047	78¼	75½	75½
1 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	71	71	71
3 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	64¼	64	64¼
13 Nor Pac 4s '97	88⅞	87⅝	87⅝
15 Nor Pac 3s 2047	57	56	56
15 Ohio Ed 4s '65	103¾	103¾	103¾
5 Okla G&E 3½s '66	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
1 OreRR&NAv 4s '46	108	108	108
3 Or-WashRR&N 4s '61	102½	102½	102½
11 Pac Gas&El 3½s '66	102?	102¼	102¼
4 Pac G&E 3¾s '61	106	106	106
2 Pac Gas&El 4s '64	110	110	110
25 Pac T&T 3¼s '66 C	104½	104½	104½
1 Pac T&T 3¼s '66 B	104½	104½	104½
2 Para Pict 3¼s '47	70	70	70
2 Parmelee T 6s '44	39	39	39
2 Penn Gl Sand 4½s '60	102¾	102¾	102¾
16 Penn Ohio&Det 4½s '77	100½	100½	100½
5 Pen P&L 4½s '81	98	97¾	97¾
9 Pen Co 4s '63	95	95	95
9 Pen RR gen 5s '68	107⅝	107¾	107½
19 Pen RR gen 4½s'65	100	99¾	99¾
26 Pen RR 4½s deb '70	88¾	88¾	88¾
2 Pen RR gen 4½s'81	98¾	98¾	98¾
6 Pen RR 3¾s '70	88¼	88¼	88¼
61 Pen RR 3¼s '52	82	80½	80½
4 Peo GL&C Chi 6s '43	117	117	117
4 Pere Marq 5s '56	71¾	71	71¾
1 Pere Marq 4½s '80	64	64	64
2 Phelps Dodge 3½s '52	106¾	106¾	106¾
3 Phil Balt&Wash '43	110	110	110
2 Phil Elec 3½s '67	107	106⅞	106⅞
3 Ph Read C&I 5s '73	15½	15½	15½
12 Philippine Ry 4s '37	15½	15	15
1 PCC & SL 5s '75 B	105½	105½	105½
6 PCC & St L 4½s '77	99¾	99¾	99¾
1 Pitt&WVa 4½s '60C	41	41	41
5 Portl Gen 4 E½s '60	53	52¾	52¾
12 Postal Tel&C 5s '53	13	13	13
4 Potomac E P 3½s '66	105¾	105¾	105¾
1 Ready 4½s '97 A	84¾	84¾	84¾
10 Rem Rand 4¼s '56	96¼	96¼	96¼
5 Repub Steel 5½s '54	106	105¾	106
11 Republic Steel 4½s '61	82¾	82	82
25 Revere Cop&B 4¼s '56	99¾	99¾	99¾
1 Rio Gr West 1st 4s '39	40	40	40
9 Rio Gr W cit 4s '49	16	16	16
5 Roch G&E 5s '62 E	108¾	108¾	106¾
23 St L S F 5s '50 B	12¾	12¾	12¾
3 St L SW 5s '50 ct	10½	10½	10½
11 St L S F 4½s '78	10¾	10¼	10¼
5 St LSF 4½s '78ctf st	9¼	9	9
1 St L S F 4s '50	12	12	12
15 St L S F 4s 50A ct	10½	10¼	10½
8 St L SW 5s '52	17¾	17½	17½
15 St L SW 1st 4s '89	64	64	64
70 St&KC ShL4½s'41	8	8⅞	7⅞
3 SA&A Pass 4s '43	70¼	70	70¼
1 SanAntPubSvc 6s '52	110½	110½	110½
29 Seab A Lin 6s '45	8⅞	8¼	8¼
2 Sea A L4s '50 st	15	14¾	15
2 Sea AL rfg 4s '50	6¾	6¾	6¾
1 Sea All Fla 6s '35A ct	4	4	4
6 Shell Un 3½s '51	101⅝	101⅜	101⅝
5 Simmons 4s '52	85½	85½	85½
3 Skelly Oil 4s '51	98½	98½	98½
7 So Bell T&T 3¼s '62	104¼	104¼	104¼
1 So Cal Gas 4½s '61	108¼	108¼	108¼
2 So Cal Pow 6s '47	96	95¼	95¼
53 Sou Pac 4½s '68	50¾	49	49
36 Sou Pac 4½s '81	50¾	49	49
1 So Pac 4½s '69	50¾	49¾	49¾
14 So Pac rfg 4s '55	75½	75½	75
1 So Pac clt 4s '49	57	57	57
10 So Pac 3¾s '46	66½	66½	66½
12 So Pac 4½s Ore '77	64¼	64¼	64¼
5 So Pac SFTer 4s '50	98	98	98
48 South Ry 6½s '56	46	46	46
25 South Ry gen 4s '56	47½	45	46
27 South Ry cn 5s '94	57½	56	56
34 South Ry gen 4s '56	38	37	37
1 S W Gas&El 4s '60	103½	103½	103½
16 Spokane Int 5s '55	12½	12	12½
14 Stand Oil NJ 3s '61	102	101⅞	102
5 Swift & Co.3¼s '50	106½	106	106½
5 Tri-Cont 5½s '53	105½	105½	105½
14 Tex & Pac 5s 30d	80	79¾	80
2 Third Ave aj 5s 60	6¾	6¾	6¾
7 Third Ave 4s 60	29½	29½	29½
10 Un El Mo 3¾s '62	103	107⅞	107⅞
8 UnionOilCal3½s'52D	108¼	108¼	108½
6 Un Pac 1st 4s '47	111½	111½	111½
12 Utah Pow&Lt 4½s '44	98¾	98½	98¾
2 Vadsco Sales 5½s '47	70	70	70
1 Va Ir C&C 5s 49	40	40	40
24 Virginia Ry 3¾s66D	104½	104¼	104¼
17 Wabash rfg 5½s 75	10	10	10
2 Wabash 4½s '76	9¾	9	9
1 Walker H 4½s 45	103	103	103
14 Walwrth 4s 55	71	71	71
8 Warner Bros 6s '39	66	65¾	66
3 Wash Term 3½s '45	107¾	107¾	107¾
6 West Md 4s '52	89	89	89
3 Western Un 5s '51	60½	59½	59¾
3 Western Un 5s '60	58¼	58	58
10 Western Un 4½s '50	58	58	58
5 Wheel Stl 4½s '66A	89½	88½	88½
6 Wilkesb & E 5s '42	6	6	6
13 Wis Cen 4s '48	13¾	13¾	13¾
1 Wis Cen 4s S&D '36	7½	7½	7½
21 Youngst S&T 4s '61	98½	98½	98½

Foreign Bonds

2 Abitibi P&P 5s '53	51½	51½	51½
1 Alp Mont Stl 7s '55	88	88	88
4 Antioquia 8s '57	6¾	6¾	6¾
12 Argentine 4s '72 Feb	83⅞	83¾	83⅞
17 Argentine 4s '72 Ap	83¾	83½	83¾
20 Argentine 4½s '71	93¾	93¾	93¾
4 Australia 5s '55	106¼	106¼	106¼
2 Australia 5s '57	106	106	106⅞
8 Australia 4½s '56	101½	101¼	101½
1 Belgium 7s '55	113¾	113½	113½
1 Belgium 6½s '49	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
6 Berlin City 6½s '50	22½	22	22½
5 Brazil 8s '41	18¾	18¼

Colorado Impresses Danubia As Epitome of Brotherhood

From the Danube to Dixie
Eighth of Nine Articles

By R. H. Markham
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DENVER—Colorado has been exceedingly kind to Capt. Zebulon Montgomery Pike—too kind. In the summer of 1806, he was exploring in the Rocky Mountain area, trying to trace the Arkansas River to its source, and he came to a place called Pueblo, a Mexican word meaning village.

From there he noted a lofty peak some 50 miles away and set out to climb it. He didn't take the trouble to find the best ascent, but impetuously mounted an adjacent height which he thought led to the main peak. However, when he reached the top of the first ridge, he got discouraged and gave up. He wrote in his diary that no man could scale that majestic Rocky tower, and returned to Pueblo.

At least that's what the Coloradans told me. Yet in spite of Captain Pike's indifference to the challenge of this superb height, the people of Colorado call it Pike's Peak. Any stalwart Austrian schoolboy could climb it on a week end, and any robust Tirolese girl would be ashamed to see such a mountain without at least trying to mount it. They wouldn't know how to qualify a young explorer who had the glory of seeing it for the first time and passed it by.

But the Coloradans like to give Captain Pike "a break." After all, he did see the peak first. He may have had shoes that pinched, or a balky mule, or there may have been some other good alibi. So they overlook Pike's "piking" and let his name share the glory of their most famous mountain. That is a Colorado trait—out here they give everyone a "break."

Comrades With the Sun

Mountains make men magnanimous; and doubly so when suffused in sunshine. The Rockies and the sun are comrades. Colorado claims them both. This land is the solar system's pet. And it's treated like a pet, too. Grandfather Sun feels intimate and takes great liberties with Colorado. One never knows what he's going to do. He may make flowers bud in winter and send heaps of snow in May. He may induce you to discard overcoats in January and hunt them up in June.

That's all a part of the game. Colorado is a place to play in. It's where you relax. People go there to forget their cares and smile at one another. So the sun "lays off" sometimes, too, and keeps the folks guessing. They like him all the better for it, since it gives them something to expect each morning. Colorado's sunshine is abounding, exhilarating, cleansing. The people can't get enough of it. Probably it's one of the things that makes them neighborly.

And their neighborliness is no myth. Perhaps you have grown sophisticated and consider outpourings about "the great open spaces" twaddle. You may have read books about the "machine age," or the "relentless class struggle," or the flood of "new Americans," and imagine the old romance of the West is gone—if it ever existed. Well, it has not gone. I didn't see any antelopes gamboling over the lawns in Denver, but everywhere I found a glowing faith in the goodness of people.

When you think of the terrible clashes existing at present in our world, such a belief may seem naïve. But it exists in Colorado and is as exhilarating as the sunshine in the mountains. It may have been unwise for the Coloradans to imagine themselves Santa Clauses and vote each other handsome old-age pensions. But the idea itself, that in a good society elderly people should not want, is perfectly sound and noble.

A Bulgarian Welcomer

Strange as it may seem, I was met at Denver and given my first welcome by a Bulgarian. She works for the city, helping children adjust themselves. And she's very busy, but she took half a day off to show me her Denver and her Colorado. My next hostess was a German lady, at least the daughter of German parents, and she is one of the most useful of Colorado's educators. I was even more surprised to find that on several occasions a very efficient native Japanese girl was of special help in showing me the state. Of course, most of the people in Colorado are "old Americans." But that cleavage of old and new does not exist. It is suffused by the sunshine of neighborliness. It is overgrown by the flowers which spring from the faith that men are brothers.

Two excellent trains go from Chicago to Colorado. One is the City of Denver, and the other the Denver Zephyr. Both are superb examples of the services placed at the disposal of common men in these United States. For a quarter of a century I have been riding in crowded, stuffy, wooden-benched, slow-moving third-class cars in southeast Europe, and they turn every trip into a strenuous, wearisome exploit. We passengers shove in past one another, struggle with one another for the less disagreeable corner seats, and stumble about over cumbersome baggage. The price I paid per mile on these Colorado trains, which go more than a thousand miles in less than a thousand minutes, is no more than I pay for third-class travel over there.

Luxury at Fair Prices

In my western journeys, Miss Zephyr and Mrs. City of Denver did everything to see that I was comfortable, even giving me all the pillows I wanted to sleep on. They also brought me in a lunch for 65 cents and served it on a table at my seat.

Miss Zephyr spied a little boy among her guests, and after putting him in a special seat, so padded him in with pillows that he was as comfortable as he would have been at home. Mrs. City of Denver was equally solicitous of a woman with a baby.

When I got off my stream liner, what do you suppose it was my Denver hosts were eager to show me? Almost countless beautiful parks, a splendid museum, presenting in a dramatic way animal life in the Rockies, broad boulevards with wide lawns down the middle, "the best public school system in America"—every town has that—a special institution to teach youth professions and help them get jobs, a university, an exceedingly useful foundation for studies in citizenship, and countless streets lined with attractive residences for people with every sort of income. Those are the things Denver is proud of.

Clubs of Comradeship

I was the guest at a luncheon of a club of leading men from all professions—it wasn't they who told me they were leading men. Some were rich, others poor; some were very Republican, one or two almost "red," but they avoid "shop" and meet each noon to enjoy one another's comradeship. The club started in an old barn, has progressed from decade to decade and just runs itself, because men like to be friends.

I was at a Rotary Club luncheon one day and the great dining room was overflowing, because men had come from the whole Rocky Mountain area to attend the stock show. Every western state was represented and the men all seemed to know one another. Out here, you're a man's neighbor if you live within 1000 miles of him.

One of the features of this luncheon was an appeal by one of the members to the others to contribute instruments for a group of boys in town who wanted to start a band.

Colorado glories in its athletes. It has one of the nation's best football players, "Whizzer" White, who is also a star at basketball and baseball. He is a Rhodes scholar as well. He comes from a humble family, living in a very modest town.

Wealth Not the Determinant

This fact is characteristic. Wealth does not determine one's place in Colorado. It is true there are many rich people here—some very rich. Colorado is a playground, so wealthy people have migrated from afar to enjoy its sunshine and Rockies. They dwell in splendid homes, entertain lavishly and enjoy much prestige. Naturally they are treated with the deference that wealth usually receives. But it is not they who create the tone or call the music in Colorado. There is no cleavage between the "rich visitors" and "poor natives."

Just the contrary, in most cases the richer and the poorer are real neighbors. For example, Colorado's students are relatively poor. The vast majority of them must work their way through school. Some of them appear at the registrar's office with nothing but their high school diplomas and they ask for nothing but a chance to work. Few are turned away. People in the college towns give them work. Those who have co-operate with those who have not.

A mark of Colorado's towns is that they are strung along the base of the Rockies and center about college or universities. Most picturesque of them is Colorado Springs, founded by General Palmer, the constructor of the Union Pacific Railroad. This place lies near the foot of Pike's Peak, is connected by means of excellent roads with some of the finest mountain scenery in America, and was designed solely as a lovely place to live in. That is what Colorado Springs is.

People have come from all over the country to settle there. It has wide avenues lined with trees and grass, contains imposing mansions, has several splendid hotels, and is the home of Colorado College.

Museum of Western Art

The City's principal source of pride is a new art center, donated by a wealthy resident. This is perhaps the most luxurious building in Colorado and contains a handsome theater as well as a museum of native western art. At first it seems to the visitor too pretentious an institution for a little city, but its presence there in the heart of Colorado is inspiring. It is a symbol of a very essential aspect of American democracy.

Nothing is too good for one's home town, and little Colorado Springs is as much the heart of the Republic as any other place. Could one who had drawn her inspiration from the Rockies do better than erect a home of beauty for the children of the Rockies? This theater is a vision become visible and Colorado Springs is, too, a vision of neighbors living amid beauty, helping one another.

Boulder is much the same. The University of Colorado is there. It lies upon a spur of the mountains at the point where the Continental Divide swings farthest east. One can drive his car up a road leading out from the college and straddle the ridge that separates the waters flowing into the Mississippi from those running to the Pacific Ocean.

One wonders if this western romance is as a song echoing in lone mountain fastnesses or in desert solitudes. What are a million Coloradans in the human flood sweeping through America? And if a few fortunate western cattle raisers live as neighbors in the sunshine, far from the smoke of factories or strife of market places, does that mean anything for our social order? I cannot say. I only know that this million is as much a part of the American procession as any other, that there are many other millions like them, and that neighborly men and women may lead us into a national home, where we can live as brothers. That's why America was founded, and that's what America may be.

International Park Plan Awaited in Canada

OTTAWA, March 9 (CP)—United States proposals, discussed yesterday in Washington by President Roosevelt, for a wilderness park on both sides of the international border between Minnesota and Ontario, had not reached the Canadian Government, it was learned here last night.

Resources Minister Crerar said the proposal was new to him but would not comment upon it until it comes before him officially. His department administers National and International parks.

'General Public' Wins

Wide World

Mayor-Elect Arthur B. Langlie and Mrs. Langlie of Seattle
New Chief Executive, Chosen as Representative of All the People Rather Than Any Group, and Pledged to Financial and Political Housecleaning

Seattle Elects Economy Mayor, Repudiates Spoils Politics

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash., March 9—By an overwhelming vote, Seattle today joined the long list of American cities which have repudiated spoils politics, and at the same time took a stand against rule by either of the big labor federations. Arthur B. Langlie, nonpartisan reform candidate who promised a new leadership, and financial and political housecleaning, piled up a 78,997 to 48,114 vote lead over his opponent, Lieut. Gov. Victor A. Meyers who was backed by the C. I. O.

The new Mayor was elected on the strength of his pledge of an administration for all the people as against one pledged to the support of organized labor or any other group, and an economy program based on the application of business methods to city government.

Mr. Langlie is closely associated with the movement among young men on the West Coast toward reform in municipal government. This movement had its inception in the organization of the New Order of Cincinnatus.

Seeks to Save $500,000

Mr. Langlie, after learning of the outcome, pledged himself to do his utmost to carry out his campaign promises. He said he would attempt to save the city $500,000 annually.

Before the present change there was a close relationship between the A. F. of L. leadership and the city administration. As evidenced by the voting the issue was not against labor, nor between A. F. of L. and C. I. O. groups, so much as it was against what is seen as a threat of labor dictatorship. The vote also indicates that labor itself voted in favor of a more impartial administration.

In stating his stand on labor before election Mr. Langlie said, "I believe in labor unions, the right to strike and the right to picket. These rights are essential to labor and must be protected. But I said in the primary and repeat now, that no men or group of men have the right to set themselves above the law and use the city administration in behalf of any clique, any labor union, or any industry."

Record for Economy

The financial plight of the city is given as another reason for the choice of Mayor, since Mr. Langlie has a record for economy as City Councilman for the past three years. Economies can be effected, in the opinion of the Mayor-elect, which will not hamper such services as playgrounds, health, and libraries and will assure adequate police protection, but will curtail corrupt purchasing practices and prune padded pay rolls based on political favoritism. This can be done, he claims, without pay cuts or "nuisance taxes on household necessities."

Hungarian Cabinet Quits Over Issue Of Arms Loans

BUDAPEST, March 9 (AP)—The Hungarian Cabinet headed by Premier Koloman Daranyi resigned tonight after 17 months in office.

Admiral Nicholas Horthy, the Recommissioned Mr. Daranyi to form a new Government.

HHe requested the retiring Ministers to continue in office until a new Cabinet is formed.

The resignation came after debate in Parliament on a plan to devote most of an internal loan of 1,000,000,000 pengoes (about $200,000,000) for rearmament.

Mr. Daranyi announced the loan last Saturday in a speech at Györ, in which he said Hungarian claims to armaments equality, denied since the post-war settlement, had been seconded by Italy and Austria.

Sources close to the Government said the new Cabinet would include six members of the outgoing one, including Mr. Daranyi, Foreign Minister Koloman de Kanya and the War Minister, Gen. Wilhelm Roeder.

Morgan and Lamont Are Knighted by Pope

VATICAN CITY, March 9 (AP)—A Vatican City news service announced yesterday that Pope Pius XI had made J. P. Morgan and Thomas A. Lamont, of the Morgan Banking House, Knights of St. Gregory the Great.

The decorations were conferred last Dec. 16, the news service said, and will be published formally in this month's Acta Apostolica, official bulletin of the Vatican.

Pope Honors 'Al' Smith

WASHINGTON, March 9 (AP)—The Apostolic delegation disclosed yesterday that Alfred E. Smith has been elevated by Pope Pius XI to the rank of Papal Chamberlain of the Cape and Sword.

A Roman Catholic spokesman said the honor made Mr. Smith, 1928 Democratic Presidential Nominee, a member of the Pope's personal household.

Award of Papal honors to Mr. Morgan and Mr. Lamont was confirmed at the offices of J. P. Morgan & Co., in New York City. Neither is a Roman Catholic. Mr. Morgan being a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church and Mr. Lamont of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The Knighthood is traditionally given to Roman Catholic and non-Roman Catholic laymen who have contributed distinguished service to the Roman Catholic Church. One source said that Mr. Morgan's knighthood came as a result of the contribution over many years of valuable Coptic manuscripts and other rare books to the Vatican.

Six Kennedys Sail for London Home; Rest to Follow as School Year Ends

NEW YORK, March 9 (AP)—Six excited members of Ambassador Joseph P. Kennedy's diverting and well-behaved family sailed for London today, with the five youngsters' slim, pretty mother saying, "We're just going to act natural when we get there."

Their flurried departure had the unstudied charm that attends the movements of any large happy family. The Liner Washington pulled out with a crowd on the pier laughing—with all the young Kennedys flashing their Irish dimples and the Ambassador's small sons waving their caps.

"Where are all my children?" their mother, unflustered in all the confusion, said as the family assembled for a photograph on deck. Teddy, the youngest Kennedy sailing, got lost temporarily, and shouts were relayed along the deck, "Teddy! Teddy!" He scrambled up from a deck below in time to wave his cap valiantly and grin farewell.

A little earlier, freckled Bobby unfurled a handmade parachute from a porthole in his stateroom. He said he liked to sail the parachute over the stairs in their Bronxville house. He wouldn't say as to the prospect of the stairs in the Ambassador's London house, but took the parachute along anyway.

Many of the young Kennedys' school friends saw them off, but the most tender parting was that of Bobby and his Bronxville pal, Francis Deignan. They discussed schemes for raising $300 to get Francis to London, and told each other solemnly, "I'll write to you."

Rosemary, Eunice, and Jack—three of the four remaining behind to stay in school—were the only young Kennedys missing. Jack, who's on the Harvard swimming team, couldn't come because of practice for competition Saturday.

Joe, Jr., 22, a Harvard senior, came down to say good-by and was hailed with an exultant shout by the others at his arrival.

The house in Prince's Gate will be big enough for the five children who sailed, said Mrs. Kennedy, but she doubted "if any place would be big enough when the other four come next summer with all their friends from Harvard, Yale, and Princeton.

Kansas City Vote: Pendergast on Top, Coalition Hopeful

KANSAS CITY, Mo, March 9 (AP)—Tom Pendergast's Democratic organization—hitherto one of the most powerful city "boss" systems in the nation—pointed today to its two to one margin in yesterday's primary as an indicator for the city election March 29.

The newly organized Coalition Party, however, looked hopefully to more than 70,000 eligible voters who failed to appear for the "no contest" primary. Only the Coalitionists and the Pendergast group had tickets, and both slates had to be nominated.

The Coalition mayoralty nominee, Col. Fred Whitten, a lawyer, polled 39,263 votes while Mr. Pendergast's man, Mayor Bryce B. Smith, bakery company executive who is seeking re-election, gathered 86,189.

Mr. Pendergast's orders to "get out the vote" were interpreted by observers as intended not only to discourage Coalitionists but also as a show of strength to Gov. Lloyd C. Stark whose appointments, including Election Board members have displeased the Democratic organization here, although the Governor, a Democrat, was suported by Mr. Pendergast in 1936.

Coalitionists contend Mr. Pendergast displayed nearly his full strength in the primary, whereas their ticket has thousands of followers who were content to wait until the election.

A Federal purge of the 1936 election fraud scandals has resulted to date in 56 convictions for vote fraud conspiracy. Four other persons pended guilty, 20 placed themselves at the mercy of the court, more than 100 indicted persons remain to be tried, and many City districts yet remain to be investigated.

Great Lakes Session Advises Control to Save Fish Trade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT—Because Great Lake fish are no respecters of state lines or international boundaries, and are consequently in danger of extinction, representatives of eight states, and of the Governments of the United States, Canada and the province of Ontario, found it desirable to hold a conference here. More than 50 persons attended the meeting, which was called under the direction of the Council of State Governments, and was held at the insistence of the Co-operation Commission of the State of Michigan.

Enactment of adequate and uniform enforcemnt measures are necessary if the $8,000,000-a-year Great Lakes fishery is to be saved, Dr. John Van Oosten of the United States Bureau of Fisheries told the conference.

"Drastic action must be taken," Dr. Van Oosten said, "or the fisheries of all the lakes will follow that of Lake Ontario, where the annual production of 3,000,000 pounds has dropped to 500,000 pounds."

He pointed to the Lake Erie cisco as an example of what may happen. In the 10 years from 1924 to 1934, Lake Erie's cisco production dropped from 21,250,000 pounds annually to 135,000 pounds. In addition, "tremendous declines have been noted in the catch of perch and whitefish in Lake Huron. Yellow perch are only half as abundant in Lake Michigan and one fourth as abundant in Lake Huron as they were a few years ago." The lake sturgeon, abundant until a few years ago, now is virtually extinct, as far as the commercial fisheries are concerned.

Depletion of one type of fish has led to decreases in the supplies of others, he said, giving the yellow perch, blue pike and chub as examples. Although the lake trout of Lake Superior are being depleted rapidly, commercial fisheries' production of them has held up because fishermen have pursued them to other areas, in many instances Canadian waters.

The "uniform regulations" that should be enforced by the eight states that touch the lakes, it was emphasized, should regulate the amount of gear employed by fishermen, the number of persons engaged in fishing, and the movement of fishermen from one area to another.

The outcome was that plans were made for closer correlation of the fishing regulations of the various states bounding the Great Lakes; and that an appeal was formulated for the governments of United States and Canada to regulate commercial fishing by international treaty and to establish an international board of inquiry.

Fred A. Westerman, Michigan superintendent of fisheries, explained his state's concern in the problem with the observation that "seven neighboring states, controlling one third of the lakes, are taking two thirds of the fish." Despite improvements in boats and gear, he noted, the Michigan commercial fishery's production is far below what it was three decades ago. "Where a few nets formerly produced a boatload of fish," he said, "it now takes a boatload of nets to produce a few boxes of fish." As a solution to the interstate side of the problem, Mr. Westerman proposed that the following regulations be adopted:

(1) Uniform methods of measuring net mesh.

(2) Proper size mesh to prevent taking undersize fish.

(3) Closed seasons during spawning periods.

(4) Regulation of the amount and size of gear.

(5) Control of the movements of fishermen.

(6) Complete statistics.

(7) Well-organized research.

(8) Control of marketing conditions.

Fusion Aide Opposed as Red

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 9—With the American Legion and other groups moving on Albany against a Communist appointee of Manhattan's Fusion Borough President, Stanley M. Isaacs, the issue of "Americanism" likewise has been projected prominently into City Council affairs here.

The World War veterans have been making a premier issue for many weeks of Mr. Isaacs' action in assigning Simon W. Gerson, four years City Hall reporter for the Communist newspaper, the Daily Worker, to the position of confidential examiner. In the fact of the Borough President's refusal to remove his aide, saying he made his appointments on the basis of ability and not of political affiliations, the protesters are now seeking to remove Mr. Isaacs.

To this end, the ouster petition whose signatories are headed by Jeremiah F. Cross, state commander of the American Legion, is now before Gov. Herbert H. Lehman, accusing Mr. Isaacs of "violation and betrayal" of the trust imposed in him as a public officer.

In refusing to oust Mr. Gerson and in "pretending" that the Communist party is a "political party in the accepted American sense," Mr. Isaacs, the petitioners declare, "has flagrantly outraged and affronted the patriotism, morals and public decency of American citizens and has treated with stubborn contempt the protests of over a million patriotic citizens of New York."

Meanwhile the councilmanic portfolio, never too full to hold another controversial issue as the struggle for control of its procedure lengthens into further indeterminate weeks, has had thrust into it a resolution for inquiry of the municipal radiocasting network, WNYC, on the ground that its programs contain "propaganda" that warrants its abolition.

The vote of 12 to 14 recorded the entire Tammany bloc of 13 for the investigation, plus James A. Burke, one of the two so-called independent Queens Democrats aligned with the anti-Tammany coalition in the Council leadership fight, splitting the body 13 to 13. Mr. Burke is the coalition designee for vice-chairman, but he deserted to the Democrats in support of the charge by Councilman Charles E. Keegan of the Bronx that directors of the city radio station had radiocast a travel program "which was really Communist propaganda for Soviet Russia."

Mr. Keegan's resolution already has made him the object of a $150,000 damage suit by George Paul Brandt, writer and lecturer, and Samuel H. Cuff, Executive Secretary of the National Travel Club, who were the speakers on the program under dispute.

The debate on the Council action once more threw the body into a personal and partisan exchange, and the resolution finally was referred to the Democratic-controlled temporary Committee on Rules for appointment of a five-member inquiry group.

Other than this, the procedure of the session yesterday afternoon went the way of all others that have preceded it and have kept the Council in a limbo of political sixes and sevens since it first convened on Jan. 3. The members listened to reports of the special committees appointed to investigate the residential qualifications of three of its members—one of the many offshoots of the tangled status of its affairs—but deferred action until the next meeting, when a two-thirds vote will be the deciding factor.

In the case of Councilman Joseph Clark Baldwin, 3d, Manhattan Republican, there appeared to be no question that he had furnished satisfactory residence qualifications. The majority reports on Councilman Hugh Quinn, Queens Democrat, submitted by a coalition-dominated committee, and on Councilman Michael J. Quill, Bronx American Laborite, submitted by a Democratic-controlled committee, were adverse.

The possibility of either side of the Council summoning a two-thirds vote to force a clear-cut ouster in either case is remote, however, and consensus of opinion at City Hall is that both men will retain their membership.

Bench Warrants Issued For Arrest of Parkers

NEW YORK, March 9 (AP)—Bench warrants for the arrest of Ellis Parker, Sr., former Chief of Burlington County, N. J., detectives, and his son, Ellis, Jr., were issued today by Federal Judge Robert A. Inch.

They ordered the arrest by the United States Marshal of the two Mt. Holly, N. J., residents indicted yesterday by a Federal Grand Jury on a charge of kidnaping Paul H. Wendel, former Trenton, N. J., resident, in violation of the Lindbergh Law.

The Parkers are charged with removing Wendel across the state line from New York to New Jersey in March, 1936, and of obtaining from him a "confession" that he killed Charles A. Lindbergh, Jr., thereby delaying for three days the execution of Bruno Richard Hauptmann.

Although previously indicted by a Kings County, N. Y., Grand Jury for the kidnaping and convicted in a Federal Court in New Jersey of conspiracy in the case, the Parkers have steadily refused to come to New York for trial.

General Classified

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

13 YEARS among the Navajos; U. S. licensed Indian trader's wife has for sale choice pieces antique Navajo jewelry, guaranteed rugs, basketry, bead work; reasonably priced. OPHELIA ROMERO, 536 S. 6th Ave., Tucson, Arizona.

FOR SALE OR TRADE

IN CENTRAL LOS ANGELES—White stucco double bungalow; all modern built-in features; newly decorated; for sale or trade; exc. location. W. S. Johnston, 4030 Greenview, Chicago.

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General Classified

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KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSES — Storage and removal of Household Goods. SHIPMENTS to, from Florida, Pacific Coast points and Europe. 468 West 150th St., New York City.

REAL ESTATE

BRAND NEW
4 Units—Beverly Hills—4 Units
All leases unfurnished—fine location
TRADE FOR EASTERN
Vacant or improved. Write or call Mr. Cox.
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176 N. Canon Dr., Beverly Hills, Calif.
CR. 19128 WO. 6275

FREE—Use of small lodge, land and chance for home garden; good land for a paying crop of peanuts; in North Carolina. Write Miss Remington, 441 Angell St., Providence R. I.

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SANTA ANA, ——— CALIFORNIA
Specializing in Quality Orange Groves and other good properties. 101 E. 3rd. Ph. 5500-W

INCOME BUYS, EXCHANGES, Eastern for Local. RENTALS, HOMES, INSURANCE, LONG TERM LOANS.
EDDY D. FIELD
1019 So. La Brea, Los Angeles, Calif. YO 5131

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SAN DIEGO ——— CALIFORNIA
Real estate investments. Property management. Mortgage financing and estate management. Member National Realty Board.
San Diego Trust & Savings Bk. Bldg. Main 1210

SALESWOMEN WANTED

ESTABLISH a profitable, permanent, dignified business in your own home town, representing this famous line of California Sportswear; complete sales training and field assistance; previous sales experience not necessary, but desirable; commission basis; women with cars preferred; producers win rapid promotion to managerial positions; sound, well-rated company; many Monitor readers are already successful and valued Caltex representatives. Write for complete information. CALTEX SPORTSWEAR CO., 9136 Beverly Boulevard, Los Angeles

IF YOU agree to show them to friends, I'll send you two actual samples amazing Snag-Proofed Silk Hosiery and show you how to earn up to $22 a week in commission. AMERICAN MILLS, Dept. D-133, Indianapolis.

SALESLADIES for women's linen handkerchiefs, handmade, cleverly designed; excellent commission; trade name: PERKYCHIEFS. Write Edith Walker, 4610 Beverly Blvd., Hollywood, Calif.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

Enjoy the Gralyn Way of Living!
Available March 1st—One 2-room and one single room suite. Both equipped for light housekeeping. Also several single rooms with kitchenette privileges. RATES SURPRISINGLY LOW!
THE GRALYN
20 CHARLESGATE WEST, BOSTON
Ken. 3000 R. K. Johnson, Mgr.

LONGWOOD MANOR
94-102 Longwood Ave., Brookline, Mass.—Beautiful 4 and 5 rooms, breakfast room; 1 and 2 baths, stall showers; fireplace; Gentile adults; owner management. BEA. 4440 or ASP. 1060.

The Hotel Victoria
271 Dartmouth St., Copley Sq., Boston
Now available, several two-room suites from seventy-five to one hundred and twenty-five dollars per month.
Every Service Included

NEW YORK CITY
140 EAST 46TH STREET
Convenient in both location and arrangement. The GILFORD offers an unusual choice of modern 1-2-3 room apartments. Furnished or unfurnished; full housekeeping facilities; switchboard; gas for cooking and refrigeration without charge; maid service available; lease Wickersham 2-9300

APARTMENTS — FURNISHED

BOSTON, Hemenway Hotel, Suite 710—Sublet furnished suite, 2 rooms, bath, refrigerator; March 11th-April 30th; $20 per week.

BOSTON, MASS., 157 Beacon St.—Business woman will sublet or share charming three-room apartment. KEN. 1756.

APARTMENTS—UNFURNISHED

WOODHAVEN, L. I., N. Y.—3 upper rooms, sun porch; convenient transit, church, new high school; separate furnace; $40. Vir. 7-5161.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

N. Y. C., W. 57th St.—Attractive kitchenette apartment to share; business woman; conveniently located; $50. Plaza 3-0097.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

PACKARD De Luxe Limousine for all occasions; reasonable rates; insured; owner driver; best references. BACHMAN, Brooklyn, N. Y. Ingersoll 2-2266

CARPETS AND RUGS

ORIENTALS BOUGHT, SOLD EXCHANGED
Reliable dealers of fine antique and modern Rugs. Expert Repairing and Washing Service. Yeterian Bros., 276 5th Ave., N. Y. MU 4-4342

RUGS domestic and orientals bought, sold, exchanged; largest used rug dealers in N. E. Armory Co., 903 Boylston St., Boston. Phone Com 4045. We do cleaning and repairing too.

DRESSMAKING

DRESSMAKER, French, does high grade custom work; good cutter; own designs; reasonable; goes out by day. Call ASP. 3548 (Mass.)

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

EMPLOYERS High type men and women for your office personnel.
LOUISE C. HAHN
280 Broadway, New York City Worth 2-2880

The Dunn Employment Service
ANN E. DUNN
Efficient office and technical help.
80 Park Place MA 3-4570 Newark, N. J.

THE MARGARET TIMM
Employment Agency, Inc., 578 Madison, N.Y.C.
PLACES HOUSEHOLD SERVANTS
Also Nurses—Governesses—Housekeepers

MRS. E. G. BONE'S EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Est. 28 years. First-class help of all nationalities. Arcade Building, Glen Ridge, N. J. Tel. 2-5124.

FOLDING CHAIRS

COAT RACKS, TABLES and CHAIRS, to rent and sell. JACKSON CHAIRS, 27 Haymarket Sq., Boston. CAP. 3632.

FOR RENT

FLORIDA waterfront bungalow, nominal rental to desirable year-around tenant; ideal for family with small fixed income; best fishing, oystering, boating, bathing; complete privacy, yet near town. Write OWNER, Room 807, 21 Maiden Lane, New York City.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

LOVELY Brussels black thread lace shawl; beautiful paisley shawl; excellent condition. MRS. L. W. ASH, 18 Howard St., Waltham, Mass.

FURNITURE WANTED

ABSOLUTELY highest prices paid, apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 13 East 12th St., N. Y. C. Stuyvesant 9-5973

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NOOBAR BASHIAN CUSTOM FURRIER
Remodeling, Repairing Ladies' Cloth Coats, Suits Custom Made. George L. Curtis, Designer, 12 West Street, Boston. HAN. 8971.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

CAPABLE young Christian Scientist, general housework in small home; care of child of 3; exceptionally pleasant place for right person. Newton North 1034-W (Mass.).

WANTED—Middle-aged, strong, experienced woman for general housework in small home of 2 adults in suburb of Boston; must have the best of references as to character and ability; Christian Scientist preferred. Write Box T-30, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Experienced nurse for young baby; stay nights. MRS. POWERS, ATlantic 6346. 3834 R St. S. E.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

BROOKLINE, MASS., 97 Beals St. — Home for those needing rest and care, or elderly people; nurse in attendance; reasonable. MRS. INEZ A. COLBURN (formerly of 60 Park St.). Asp 9478.

PLEASANT OUTLOOK HOME for rest and study or those needing attention. 109-91 197th St., Hollis, L. I., N. Y. Hollis 5-9484.

SERENE, comfortable home for those seeking rest and harmony; care if necessary; high altitude; lovely mountain views. 41 Hillcrest Ave., Lake Placid, N. Y. Phone 310.

HOUSES FOR SALE

FT. LAUDERDALE, FLA.—Six-room house, attractively furnished; restricted location; lot 75 x 125, landscaped; two screened porches; garage. Owner, 1009 S. E. 8th St.

HOUSES FOR SALE

IMPOSING Michigan home, 80 acres on Burt Lake, Route 27, near Indian River; 8 rooms, 3-car garage; landscaped grounds; large flower-vegetable gardens; 3 artesian wells; cost $125,000; sell $35,000. GEO. A. PETERS, 3902 Utopia Court, Miami, Fla.

HOUSEHOLD PETS

WANTED—Home for lovely stray pet kitten. Please call Mrs. Worrall, 81 Pierrepont St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Tel. Main 4-0214.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

Local Classified

MOVING AND STORAGE

A MORE complete service offered including storage packing for rail or foreign shipment; local and interstate moving by van. ROBERT R. STEVEN, Bonded Warehouseman, 105 Hathaway St., Dorchester Center, Boston, Mass. Tel. TALBOT 0080

OFFICE SUPPLIES

DO YOUR typewriter ribbons and carbon paper produce dirty and smudgy impressions? WHY NOT DRESS UP YOUR LETTERS? You and your firm are judged by their appearance. We specialize in typewriter ribbons and carbon paper only. Satisfaction guaranteed. THOMPSON CARBON & RIBBON CO. 140 Liberty St., N. Y. C. Tel. REctor 2-2451

ORGANISTS WANTED

ORGANIST WANTED for New Jersey Christian Science church (Bergen County); Christian Scientist preferred; $40.00 month; audition Friday evening, March 25th. Write Box F-3, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

PAYING GUESTS

THE PENINGTON
American plan residence for men and women; owned and operated by the Society of Friends; recommendations required from guests. ORamercy 5-9193. 215 E. 15th St., N. Y. C.

PERSONAL SERVICE

CLOTHES FACTS AND FASHION will give you a new confidence by planning your clothes, make-up and hairdress to suit your mode of life and prepare you for any occasion. For consultation or Fashion Clinic Lectures, tel. KEN. 0283 (Boston).

PRINTING

Printing, Church, business, practitioners personal work, all kinds; low prices; good service. Call Pig Co. 13 E. 16 St., N. Y. C. Alg 4-6167.

REAL ESTATE

Albert Bros., Realtors
Newton—Wellesley—Weston
Massachusetts

FOR SALE—In Jersey Hills, original Cape Cod Colonial, modernized, large living room, fireplace, heater, 3 bedrooms, bath, cellar, attic, terrace; ¾ acre ground, shrubbery, old shade; mountains-river views; city service; low taxes; corner Warren and Washington Streets, Hackettstown; price without antiques, $4500, half cash.
C. C. ORT, Hackettstown, N. J.

HOMES
For Sale or Rent
in Brookline, Newtons, Wellesley and Weston. Selected properties in the better neighborhoods.
HENRY W. SAVAGE, Inc.
Realtors, 272 Harvard Street
Brookline, Asp. 1500
153 Commonwealth Ave. Newton Cen. 0222

ROOMS AND BOARD

BROOKLINE, MASS., Coolidge Corner—Attractive single or double room, running water, in refined guest house; delicious meals; parking. ASP. 2505.

ROOMS TO LET

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Warm, cozy rooms; quiet rest and study; near church; $1 daily, special weekly rates. TROY, 1510 Pacific Ave.

N. Y. C., 431 Riverside Drive (115th), Columbia University section—Well furnished rooms; quiet convenient; $5, $10; visitors welcome; tourist rate. Un. 4-5242. I. M. NELSON.

N. Y. C.—Business girl share attractive one-room studio, kitchen, bath; reasonable; central. Write Box S-14, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

N. Y. C., 301 W. 108th (Broadway) 6-C—Attractively furnished large double studio, bright, sunny; privileges; reasonable. AC. 2-0475.

N. Y. C., 33 West 37th St.—Large, delightful room, quiet, every convenience, use kitchen, piano (only roomer); $6. Heath, WI. 7-3193.

N. Y. C., 495 West End (84th), Apt. 4-N—Newly decorated; double, single, private bath; river view; kitchen privileges. SU. 7-7625.

Rooms (all with bath) $1.50 and up
Double $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50
Special weekly rates. Newly renovated
HOTEL HUNTINGTON
307 Huntington Ave., Boston, Mass.
Opposite Y. M. C. A.
BRADFORD KENDRICK, Manager

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Two rooms, large closets; within walking distance downtown; comfortably furnished. 1724 17th St. The Wyland. Dupont 6591.

WINCHESTER, Mass., 15 Manchester Rd.—Available now a pleasantly furnished room in private home; centrally located. Phone Win. 1339.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

REFINED woman for interesting commission work, showing Coldren, made to measure dresses. Room 532, 100 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.

WANTED by local concern of reputable standing, women in Metropolitan Boston area to introduce to home dwellers a new and much to be desired cold storage service—low in cost and capable of use by all householders. No collections. No advance payments. Commission basis. Address Box V-19, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SEWING

HOUSEHOLD Draperies, Dressmaking, Alterations, by day, at home or steady position. Mollie Smith, 235 Wooster St., GRamercy 5-6994 (N. Y. C.).

SHOE REPAIRING

WASHINGTON SHOE SHOP
A. D'Elia
Shoe Rebuilders and Dyers
8 Washington St., East Orange, N. J.

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NEW JERSEY

CRANFORD

Koppers Coke
Loveland Coal Co.
562 North Avenue, East
Cranford, N. J.
Telephone Cranford 6-1144

REEL-STRONG COAL CO., INC.
JAMES A. STRONG, Pres.
COAL—OIL—COKE
Corner Union and North Avenue
Cranford, N. J. Tel. CR. 6-0900

NORGE PRODUCTS
VAN'S
SALES SERVICE
EXPERT RADIO REPAIRS
ELECTRICIANS
8 ALDEN ST., CRANFORD, N. J. CR. 6-0482

EAST ORANGE

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Orange 4-4571
8:00 A. M. to 10:00 A. M. daily, except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

For cheer, wear flowers and keep them in your home!
Or. 3-1246—Night Ph. Or. 4-1650
75-77 Central Avenue
HENRY HORNECKER

East Orange Homemakers!
Why not enjoy that personal attention given to details at
BOND LAUNDRIES
We invite your inspection any day
817 MAIN STREET Or. 4-7575

ELIZABETH

Rose's Beauty Salon
Specializing in Permanent Waves
Beauty Culture in All Its Branches
311 Morris Avenue
Elizabeth, N. J.
Phone EL. 2-6591

ENGLEWOOD

Mr. Theo. Wior
Jeweler
59 West Palisade Avenue
ENGLEWOOD 3-5726

EDITH KERR
TEL. ENGLEWOOD 3-4848
13 DEAN ST. ENGLEWOOD, N.J.
SPRING COATS and DRESSES
Weaver's Is Not High Priced
A Department store to supply your every need, moderately priced to prove that there is no substitute for quality—a liberal discount on your purchases—during the MARCH OF EVENTS . . . Mail or phone orders promptly filled.
WEAVER'S
47 E. Palisade Avenue Tel.: Eng. 3-5800

The Print Shop
40 N. Van Brunt Street
PRINTING
ENGLEWOOD 3-0778

Harry Binder, Inc.
MEN'S SHOP
Clothier, Furnisher and Hatter
Agency for Adam Hats
Knit-tex Coats, Worsted-tex Suits
Manhattan Shirts, Interwoven Sox
33 W. Palisade Ave. Ph.: Englewood 3-0310

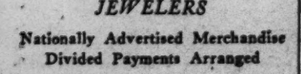
Gladden Every Day with Flowers
ART FLOWER SHOP
Inc.
8 N. DEAN STREET
Phone Englewood 3-4884-5

Plaza Kiddie Shop
REIF SISTERS
Infants', Children's and Junior Wear
9 EAST PALISADE AVENUE
Phone, Englewood 3-5966

HACKENSACK

SAUNDERS
JEWELERS
Nationally Advertised Merchandise
Divided Payments Arranged
164 Main Street Hack. 3-1220

IRVINGTON



Red Cross Shoes for Women
Florsheim Shoes for Men
Children's Shoes Expertly Fitted
HIRSCH'S 1000 Springfield Ave. Irvington Center
Essex 3-2220

Louise Beauty Shoppe
1006 RANFORD AVENUE
IRVINGTON, N. J.

JERSEY CITY

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Bergen 3-3940-J daily.

CENTRAL JEWELRY STORE
WM. GREGER, Proprietor
Diamonds, Watches
Clocks and Jewelry
800 CENTRAL AVENUE
NEXT TO SITZ THEATRE

INSURANCE
CASUALTY
FIRE BONDS
JOHN ROSAMOND
920 Bergen Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.
Tel. Delaware 3-2120—3-2020

NEW JERSEY

JERSEY CITY (Continued)

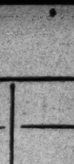
H. Goodman
Department Store for Men, Women and Children
HUDSON COUNTY'S LEADING THRIFT STORE
All Merchandise Guaranteed
337 Central Ave., cor. Lincoln St.

MAPLEWOOD

MAPLEWOOD ELECTRIC SHOP
Electrical Wiring, Appliances Repairing
CHARLES C. VENINO
3 Highland Pl. S. O. 2-7925

ESSO
"Four Square" Esso Station
Tires, Batteries, Accessories
ALFRED HARTLIEB, Prop.
Springfield Ave., Cor. Pierson Road
SO. 2-9792

A. S. CAMPBELL
Plumbing
Heating and Tinning
Repairing Promptly Attended To
3 Highland Place S. O. 2-0537



Dare's Flowers Inc.
Gladden Every Day With Flowers
90 Baker St. SO. 2-1676

MONTCLAIR

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Montclair 2-280
10 a. m.-12 m. daily, except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

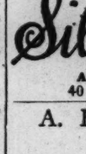
QUALITY FOOD!
Processed by Trained Dietitians and Served in an Unusual Atmosphere
The Wedgwood Cafeteria
20 SOUTH PARK ST MONTCLAIR

Always Call
HANSEN SALES, Inc.
for Your Battery and Radio Needs
4 S WILLOW ST. MO 2-4048

Neon Colors in Our Complete Spring Collection
New and electrifying contrast for dead black and navy costumes
The Primrose Shop
AT THE CENTRE
461 BLOOMFIELD AVE., Montclair, N. J.
Tel. Mont. 2-2565

INDIVIDUAL MILLINERY
Silver
Hats Ready Made and to Order
Agents for Dobbs Hats
40 CHURCH STREET

A. E. RUTLEDGE
Interiors
Upholstery Draperies
Furniture Floor Covering
224 Lorraine Ave., Upper Montclair



Delicious Meals
THE OLD ROAD COFFEE HOUSE
80 Church St., Montclair
Mo 2-9532 Established 1927

Elizabeth's Beauty Shoppe
Croquignole Permanent Wave
$5.00, $6.00 and $7.00
Shampoo and Finger Wave $1.00
43 FAIRFIELD ST. (Watchung Plaza)
PHONE MONTCLAIR 2-7262

Woodruff JEWELERS
EST. 1914
SILVERSMITHS
Formerly with Tiffany
20 Church Street Montclair, N. J.

NEWARK

"The Music Center of New Jersey"
GRIFFITHS is the Home of WORLD-FAMOUS PIANOS
STEINWAY CHICKERING
KIMBALL MUSETTE
AMPICO MINIPIANO
GULBRANSEN DUO-ART
HAMMOND ORGAN
GRIFFITH PIANO CO.
Steinway Representatives
605 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.
236 Market Street, Paterson, N. J.
238 W. Front Street, Plainfield, N. J.
566 N. Washington Ave., Scranton, Pa.

For the Quality Minded
PHONE MA. 2-2080
S. FELDMAN & SONS
Dry Cleaning • Laundering
We Clean Rugs, Furs
Upholstered Furniture
For Storage
Offices—Newark, Montclair, So. Orange

Washington Florist Inc.
Flowers for all Occasions
Telephone Mitchell 2-0421
965 BROAD ST. NEWARK, N. J.
Flowers by telegraph to all cities.

When You Purchase Goods Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention The Christian Science Monitor

NEW JERSEY

NEWARK (Continued)

CHURCH—RESIDENTIAL & INDUSTRIAL BUILDING
SCHOULER CONSTRUCTION CO.
CONTRACTORS SINCE 1887
Alterations, Steam and Cement Work re-pairs supervised supervision. Call Bigelow 3-1266, Newark, N. J. Estimates submitted throughout Northern New Jersey.

NUTLEY

BETSY ROSS BEAUTY SHOPPE
330 PASSAIC AVENUE, NUTLEY
Machineless Permanent
$5 and $6.50
Partial Permanent $2.50 up
Tel. Nutley 2-1242

ORANGE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Orange 3-1508 daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WE LIVE TO SERVE!
When better laundering is done . . . CRESCENT will do it.
LAUNDERING — DRY CLEANING
RUG SHAMPOOING
CRESCENT LAUNDRY
HUmboldt 3-7200 — Newark, N. J.

Fred's Market
High Grade Meats
Fruits, Vegetables
Sea Food
183 Main Street
Or. 3-17055
Or. 3-17056
A Specialty

SOUTH ORANGE

Joan Ruth Shops
Clothes for Girls and Juniors
136 SOUTH ORANGE AVE.
SO 2-6255

Star Tailoring Co.
Ladies' Tailors and Furriers
Remodeling a Specialty
22 Valley St. SO. 2-1962

PASSAIC

Bank of Passaic and Trust Company
PASSAIC, N. J.

Abbott's Dept. Store
GIFTS
for MEN, WOMEN, and CHILDREN
Main Avenue Passaic, N. J.

SOLAR FUEL OIL CO.
Clean Burning
Tydol Fuel Oil
Distributors for Delco Oil Burners
309 River Drive, Passaic, N. J.
Phone Pass 3-0800 Paterson WX 2090

PATERSON

SISCO DAIRY CO.
Delivered in
Passaic Garfield
Clifton Rutherford
Paterson E. Rutherford
Radburn Wallington
Nutley Carlstadt
Bloomfield Belleville
PHONE PASSAIC 2-1800
SUPERIOR DAIRY PRODUCTS
MT. PROSPECT AVE., CLIFTON, N. J.

PLAINFIELD

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone Plainfield 6-4370-W
9 to 10 a. m. daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

LAUNDERING AND DRY CLEANING
Zoric Dry Cleaning
No Fading
No Shrinkage
It is odorless and It Cleans Cleaner
Sam-O-Set Laundry Service, Inc.
PLAINFIELD 6-2640

VAN ARSDALE'S
Good Shoes, Hosiery, Handbags
ARCH PRESERVER
"The Centre of the Business Centre"
127 E. Front Street Tel. Pl. 6-0016

Tel. Plfd. 6-0823
The Vanity Shoppe
All Branches of Beauty Culture.
SPECIALIZING IN PERMANENT WAVING
909 East Fifth Street

The Gossard Corset Shop
We Have All Types of Foundation Garments
Tel. Plfd. 6-2132 136 E. Front St.

For Your Springtime Dress Up Visit
TEPPER BROS.
PLAINFIELD, N. J.

ROSENBAUM'S
for
Spring Apparel
PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Let the Advertiser Know that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW JERSEY

RIDGEFIELD PARK

We Deliver
Wiebe's Food Shop
Fancy Groceries at Reasonable Prices
247 Teaneck Rd. Hack. 2-6445

RIDGEWOOD

THE QUALITY SHOP
J. F. STRAKOSCH, Prop.
An addition to our Dress Department
Silk dresses in half sizes up to 24½
Regulars up to size 50
$6.98 and $7.98
MAPLE AVENUE HO-HO-KUS

WE DO OUR OWN
ZORIC DRY CLEANNIG
GRAND CLEANERS & DYERS, Inc.
89 North Broad Street, Ridgewood
Telephone 0-3474
Main Office and Factory Tel.
15 River Rd., Fairlawn, N. J. Lambert 8-1184

Every Flower a Forget-Me-Not
Schweinfurth
63 No. Van Dien Avenue
Tel. Ridgewood 6-4760—4761

RUTHERFORD

WALK-OVER SHOES
FOR MEN AND WOMEN
EDWARDS (of Philadelphia)
SHOES FOR CHILDREN
H. H. EDWARDS & CO.
63 Park Ave. Ru. 2-2817

Park Hardware Company
Floor Scraper for Rent
—Delivered and Called For
All Brands of Floor Wax and Pure Shellac
130 Park Ave. Ru. 2-6130

SUMMIT

FLOOD & JONES
Electrical Appliances
Refrigerators
Washing Machines
Radio Sets and Supplies
10 BEECHWOOD RD., SUMMIT
For Service—Phone SU. 6-1358

ARTHUR MANSER
Hardware and Housewares
431 Springfield Avenue, Summit
Telephone Summit 6-1121
We Specialize in Housewares

B. L. SCHLOSSER
CLEANER
Every Dress Measured
BEFORE CLEANING
BEFORE DELIVERY
37 Union Pl. Tel. Sum. 6-2122

TEANECK

FLOWERS
Perfect Plants and Pleasing Prices
Osmer Eickhoff
CEDAR LANE Tea 6-1076

Home Town Laundries INC.
Front and Water Streets
Launderers, Dry Cleaners
Rug Cleaners
Insured Fur Storage
TEANECK 6-3700

MEYER'S SERVICE STATION
480 Cedar Lane Teaneck 6-5430
Norge Dealers
Philco Radios and Service

TRENTON

NIEMOND'S
Dresses—Sportswear Millinery
6 East State St.
Ora M. Hammond, Mgr. Trenton, N. J.

WALTON BROS.
GROCERIES AND MEATS
Sell Honor Brand Frosted Foods
Spring and Calhoun Sts. Trenton, N. J.
Free Delivery Tel. 21-1121

Mrs. Pitman's Pantry
DELICATESSEN
Home-Made Candy and Bakery Goods—Abbot's Ice Cream
778 HILLCREST AVE. TEL. 2-9858

Duffield's Market
Fruit and Produce Market
Cor. Spring and Calhoun Sts. Tel. 3-3632
Trenton, N. J. Free Delivery

WESTFIELD

TUTTLE BROS
CRANFORD WESTFIELD
PHONE 1422
Coal - Lumber - Millwork
Mason Materials - Hardware
Paint

Home Sewing Is Fun!
There is no doubt about it—Choose the fabric that becomes you from our new Spring Materials—Now on Sale.
Silk and Cotton Shop
121 E. BROAD ST., Westfield, N. J.
Phone Westfield 2-2010

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW JERSEY

WESTFIELD (Continued)

SERVICENTER
INCORPORATED
EST 1919
Tel. Westfield 2-1020 443 North Ave.
Berse Brothers—Owners "At the Plaza"

For Safety and Service Plus
THE WESTFIELD TRUST CO.

Direct from our own farm at Lebanon
BLOSSOM HILL FARMS
MILK
SERVING NOW IN WESTFIELD
205 East 5th St. Phone
Opp. City Hall Plfd. 6-3563
PLAINFIELD

Stetson Hats Manhattan Shirts
JOHN FRANKS
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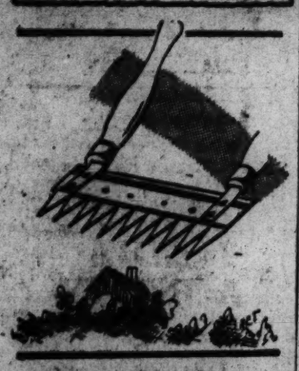
With the Inventors



Hedge and Tree Trimmer

The tedious task of cutting twig after twig from a hedge is accelerated by this exaggerated version of a barber's hair clipper. This gift to lightten the work of gardeners earned U. S. Patent No. 2,105,576 for Joseph Wittek, Pasadena, Calif.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

["Hints for Solving Cryptograms" will be forwarded free on receipt of stamped, addressed envelope sent to Puzzlesmith, care of The Christian Science Monitor.]

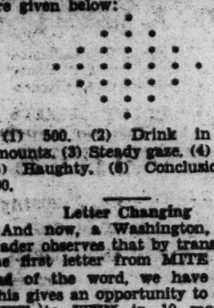
Cryptogram

An anonymous quotation on the subject of "fine feathers" that make "fine birds" forms the basis of today's cryptogram:

"NQZ XZ YXNABXC DEB FEQJY NE KBQLJ NMJGZJCOJZ EY DQYJ PCENMJZ XZ NQZ DEB X KJXPEPS NE ZKBJXL MQZ NXQO."

Word Diamond

This is shared by a Nantasket Beach, Mass., reader: Words are to be filled in which read the same both across and down. Definitions are given below:



(1) 500. (2) Drink in small amounts. (3) Steady gaze. (4) A gem. (5) Haughty. (6) Conclusion. (7) 500.

Letter Changing

And now, a Washington, D. C., reader observes that by transferring the first letter from MITE to the end of the word, we have ITEM. This gives an opportunity to change MITE to ITEM in 10 moves—or fewer.

How Much Has Each?

Messrs. A, B, and C each have the same number of pennies, quarters, and dollars, respectively. If they have $18.90 altogether, how much has each?

Fun With Synonyms

Wednesday brings another list of words and their synonyms:

1	effective	ornamental	
2	unusual	individual	
3	opposite	impressive	1
4	notable	spoken	
5	oral	amicable	
6	decorative	patient	
7	partial	converse	
8	enduring	striking	
9	peaceful	peculiar	
10	personal	biased	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

Bible Facts

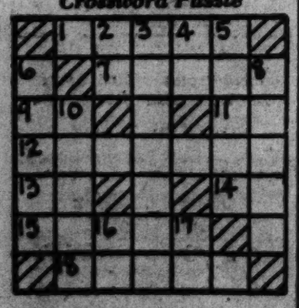
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

The Island of Chios

During the course of the third of his famous missionary journeys, the apostle Paul is said to have walked alone across the isthmus which lay between Troas and Assos (Acts 20:13), being picked up at the latter port by Luke and others of his followers. Thereupon they all sailed south through the Aegean Sea, calling in first at the important town of Mitylene; while the following day they "came . . . over against Chios" (verse 15), a mountainous island lying some 5 miles off the mainland of Asia Minor, and measuring about 32 miles in length, while the width varies from 8 to 18 miles.

The Biblical reference is taken by commentators to imply that the ship carrying Paul and his friends anchored for the night in the channel between Chios and the mainland, before proceeding to Samos the following day (cf. Hastings Bible Dictionary: Vol. I, p. 383).

Crossword Puzzle



Answer

Across
1 Bird
6 Rising from birth
9 Foundation
10 Musical note
12 Sheep cover
13 Out of Obedien
14 Dissipated
15 Small car
16 Silver

Down
1 Antidotes against
2 Computer of travelers
3 Be
4 Metal
5 Abominable
6 Drowsy
7 Pertaining to
8 Mountain
11 Expensive

Answers appear elsewhere in this paper

Did You Ever Wonder

What Causes Waves To 'Break' on the Shore?

Bathers at ocean beaches frequently indulge in a pastime called "jumping the waves." This sport involves wading out to the point where the shoreward-bound waves lean over until they cascade in a smother of white foam, the object being to jump up so the head clears the crest of the wave a bare split second before the wave pours forward like a waterfall.

Not all bathers, however, know why it is that waves "break" thus upon reaching the shore. At sea, some distance from shore, waves tend to be broad and low, unless whipped into peaks by a high wind. As the waves approach the shore, they become taller and narrower, until at last they tumble forward with a booming roar, one after another.

The reason for this behavior of the waves is that as they approach the shore, the under part of the wave drags on the sloping, sandy bottom. This drag allows the tip of the wave to outrun its base until it finally loses its balance and "breaks." If the slope of the shore is very gradual, the waves will break farther out at sea than if the drop-off is sudden and steep.

The size of the wave, also, affects its breaking point. The larger waves begin to feel the effect of the bottom's drag sooner than the small ones; and so, as a general thing, the larger waves break farther from shore than the little ones.

Ocean waves are nice playthings on bright, calm summer days, but when storm-driven and mountainous, waves become quite another matter.

Experts have estimated that the 30- to 50-foot storm waves breaking on the coast exert a pressure of 8,000

pounds per square foot. Storm waves have been known to toss blocks of granite weighing 50 to 60 tons like pebbles, lifting them as much as 20 feet into the air.—W. F. Keasbey.

Jest a Minute

"We'll have to get rid of that dog if we're going to live up to our motto."

Misty Pastures

Monitor Camera Club From G. S. Kimmins, Bristol, Eng.

Cowherd and His Charges in the Bernese Oberland, 8000 Feet Above Sea Level

Odds and Ends

On Time

Railroad men's watches are allowed a variance of not more than 30 seconds in a week.

Melting Ice

The amount of heat required to melt ice would raise the temperature of an equal amount of water to 80 degrees Centigrade.

Education

According to the U. S. Bureau of Education, 19 American Presidents were graduated from college or universities. Also, 6 were college presidents, and 4 were college professors.

Good Friday

According to given dates, Columbus sailed on his first great voyage on Friday, started back on Friday, and arrived back in Spain on Friday; he started his second voyage on Friday, and discovered the Isles of Pines on Friday the thirteenth.

Brevities

Detroit News: They say a 121-page farm bill is fine for putting under a potted plant to keep rings off a varnished window sill.

St. Louis Star-Times: Limited edition: A reprint of an author's work designed for people who like to pay $10 for a $2 book.

Santa Fe New Mexican: Judging from the amount of the public debt, it is no longer much of a compliment to tell a lady she looks like a million dollars.

Toronto Star: Its football team in 1937 earned for the University of California $405,000, which includes $60,000 for a Rose Bowl game. And yet some people think the coach isn't more important than the president.

Quotation for Today

NOTHING makes a prison to a human life, but a defeated, broken spirit. The bird in its cage that sings all the while is not a captive.—J. R. Miller.

In Lighter Vein

Gift-Wrapped

Times past I did not always find
Each stormy cloud full silver-lined.
But welcome now is every rain,
With maidens wrapped—giftlike—in cellophane.

Compensation

Diner: "This is a very small bit of chicken you have given me."

Waiter: "Yes, sir, but you will find it will take you a long time to eat it."

Upside Down

An American was touring Wales, and on entering a large hotel in one of the Welsh towns noticed words "tam htab" written on the mat.

"Ah!" he said, "I suppose that is Welsh for Welcome?"

"No, sir," replied the doorman, "that's the bath mat, upside down."—Pearson's.

City Life

Little Willie had a terrific appetite. When his dessert arrived, he found it was nothing more than a single peach submerged in cream. "Mama," he howled, "I want more peaches!"

"More peaches you want, hey?" growled Mama. "What do you think—they grow on trees?"

So We Thought

Ruth: "That African explorer gave a rather exhaustive talk on his own exploits, I thought."

Ruthless: "Yes—a blowing off of self-esteem!"

Why Not?

"Street-car lines are being abandoned all over the country."

"Well, I think it would show a nice sense of responsibility if the people waiting on corners were notified."

Somesense Rhymes

Vesuvius keeps belching smoke—
Which really isn't strange;
It's part of what far-seeing folk
Would call a mountain range.

Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.

Electric Light Switch Plates

A man who was particularly interested in a group of under-privileged boys sought some way to increase the club's slender funds and at the same time to interest the boys.

In the basement of his home he fitted up a small workshop, and here the group spent many happy hours working with odd bits of material donated for their use.

One evening the man found one of the number carefully cutting small silhouettes which had been designed by other members of the group. The director secured some suitable material and suggested making a number of electric light switch plates—the designs selected being chosen for their fitness in decoration, such as a sailboat, flower group, or juvenile subjects for nursery rooms.

The plates were easily attached, and were designed for single and double switches. Their sale brought in an ample supply of funds, because individuals as well as builders found them a novel bit of hardware for use in the home.—M. S., Cambridge, Mass.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: "'Tis as natural for women to pride themselves on fine clothes as 'tis for a peacock to spread his tail."

Word Diamond: D, Sip, Stare, Diamond, Proud, End, D.

Letter Changing: Mite, mate, hate, hare, here, herd, heed, seed, seem, stem, item.

How Much Has Each? A has 15 cents; B has 15 quarters ($3.75); and C has 15 dollars.

Fun With Synonyms: Effective—impressive; unusual—peculiar; opposite—converse; notable—striking; oral—spoken; decorative—ornamental; partial—biased; enduring—patient; peaceful—amicable; personal—individual.

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Let's All Do Something!

For this game the hostess has ready beforehand as many sealed envelopes containing slips of instructions as there are guests. These instructions are in the nature of things to do, so that guests will become acquainted more quickly.

For example, on one slip might be the instruction: "Find the guest who comes from Denver and talk to him about his childhood days there"; or, "Find the knitting needles in the desk drawer and the wool in the hall closet and knit two rows. If you can't knit, find someone who will do it for you"; or, "Find a book with a red cover on the library table and read to another guest a paragraph from it."

The hostess should make the instructions as ridiculous as possible so that the game will be hilarious. After this game you'll find that all guests will know one another quite well!—D. M., Collingswood, N. J.

Daily Anecdote

The Peacemakers

"Let those who make war do the fighting," has been the frequent cry of advocates of peace. History records how one English monarch practiced this stratagem, and what came of it.

It is related that Edward IV, after enjoying for a time the fruits of war, decided that his kingdom should again abide in peace. But many men to whom the spoils of war had brought luxury and ease opposed this course and importuned the King to make war with France.

At length Edward acceded to their plea, but he was resolved that at least a small number of their kind should know at first hand the thing for which they had contended. Therefore, when he took to the field, he ordered to accompany him a dozen fat, indolent profiteers of war who had been most zealous for the campaign. These he pressed into all the manifold services of war, to lie in open fields, stand whole nights upon guard, and caused their quarters to be aroused with frequent and terrible alarms.

After these fine gentlemen had suffered the pains and perils of war for a time, Henry appeared in their midst and said, "Louis has asked for a treaty. What shall we say?"

With one accord they all cried, "Peace! Peace!"

Being Kind

So many gods, so many creeds,
So many paths that wind and wind;
When just the art of being kind
Is all the sad world needs.
—Wilcox

Experience

I tries to save mah chillun from de bumps,
I tries to teach dem so dey doesn't stumble.
But when dey won't walk safe, but takes de jumps,
I lets 'em learn der lesson by a tumble.
'Cause if dey doesn't heed de things I say
I 'specs de bumps will teach, anudder way!
—Minny M. H. Ayers

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Student Generosity

Cambridge, Mass.

Fred was one of many young men who, either wholly or partially, were working their way through college. He was not entirely dependent upon his own exertions; but he realized that college had much to offer besides classroom work, and to take advantage of some of these opportunities he needed extra money.

For two years he gave satisfactory service as attendant in one of the special libraries, a position greatly coveted because it allowed a little time for study while on duty. Then financial conditions grew worse and the demand for work greatly increased. Early in his junior year Fred came to his employer with this request:

"When I applied for this position in my freshman year, I really needed the money to give me the best of college. That is still true; but I feel that I have no right to keep the position when I know how many fellows need work just to keep them in college, and some who are not having as much to eat as they should and can't get anything to do. Will you look for a man who will give you good service and put him in my position as soon as you can?"

The change made necessary the training of a new attendant, but the employer willingly joined in helping this then unknown student. The successor was selected, and Fred gave him all the help possible in explaining his duties. The new man proved satisfactory, and in due time was graduated with honor. Later, it was learned that had it not been for Fred's generosity, he would have been compelled to leave college, for his finances were down to a matter of cents.

Parliamentary Practice

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Postponement to Indefinite Event Is Not Definite Postponement

Question: Notice was given of an amendment to bylaws to be presented at the next corporate meeting. When this came up, a motion was adopted that a committee be appointed to investigate and report at the next meeting. At the next meeting this committee reported that there was then before the State Legislature a bill which, if enacted, would care for one of the points covered in the proposed amendment, and recommended that the question be postponed until the Legislature had acted on the bill. A motion to this effect was adopted. Shortly afterward the bill passed the Legislature. At the next corporate meeting, however, the fact was not mentioned, nor was the proposed amendment brought up, nor was the committee asked to report.

(a) Should not this amendment, or the report of the committee about it, have been called for under unfinished business, or reports of committees at the first meeting after the Legislature acted on the bill?

(b) Does not this question belong exclusively to the corporate body? Had the board or its chairman the right to instruct the clerk to withhold action on the proposed amendment?

Answer: "Robert's Rules of Order" states (Page 121) that the "time to which a question is postponed must fall within the session or the next session." It would have been better, therefore, to move that the question be postponed to the next meeting. Then, if the Legislature had not as yet acted, the question could be again postponed, and so on. The motion actually adopted was virtually the same as to postpone indefinitely, since the time of the action of the Legislature was indefinite. It would also seem that this report of the committee ended its official duration, unless some provision were made for its continuance. Any member may, of course, bring up the proposed amendment again. More than likely, the proper procedure would require formal notice again in order to conform to the bylaws.

(b) The question belongs to the members. In the light of answer (a) it may be seen that the chairman may have had legitimate grounds for instructing the clerk not to include the question under unfinished business; but in the interest of all concerned, the chair might well have mentioned the subject and indicated that further motion to dispose of it would be entertained. The failure of the chair to do this simply indicates the chair's individual attitude. It does not prevent the committee or any member from bringing the question up for decision by the corporate body.

Tomorrow

Tomorrow you have no business with. You steal if you touch tomorrow. It is God's. Every day has in it enough to keep any man occupied without concerning himself with the things beyond.—Henry Ward Beecher.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*In Fact It's Very Good as Bad Weather Goes*

By Le Pelley

HOW LONG WILL IT TAKE THE SNOW TO MELT ??
IT SEEMS LIKE FOREVER —
LOOK! — IT'S EVEN CLOUDING UP AGAIN !!
THAT MEANS EVEN MORE SNOW — THIS WEATHER IS ROTTEN !!
WAIT — IT ISN'T SNOWING, IT'S RAINING
SAY — IT IS, AT THAT
MAYBE THIS WEATHER ISN'T SO BAD AFTER ALL — !!!
?

Animal Town—*A Condor Flight*

By Dummer

LOOK AT THAT SOUTH AMERICAN CONDOR UP THERE. LET'S CLIMB UP AND MAKE HIM A LITTLE CALL
OK WITH ME. I'LL START MY FEET CLIMBING
HELLO! ANIMALS! SO YOU CLIMBED AWAY UP HERE TO SEE ME? I'LL GIVE YOU A RIDE BACK
HOW DO YOU DO! MR. CONDOR? SOME VIEW FROM UP HERE.
HOWDY CON!
THERE ISN'T MUCH TO HANG ON TO
HOW DO YOU LIKE YOUR RIDE? ALMOST AS FAST AS YOUR AIRPLANE?
SAY! THAT WAS WONDERFUL! WE MUST BE THE FIRST ANIMALS TO RIDE ON A CONDOR'S BACK
MAYBE WE ARE. THE FIRST — BUT I'D RATHER RIDE INSIDE-ER THAT IS INSIDE A CABIN PLANE!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 9, 1938 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Aid to Trade—Aid to Peace

NEW markets for American motorcars, apples, electric refrigerators, office equipment, lubricating oils, canned fruits and fish are opened by the reciprocal trade agreement just signed by Secretary Hull with Czechoslovakia. And the process of economic disarmament which is probably the most hopeful effort in the world today to check dictatorial nationalism and promote peace is carried a step forward.

We do not wish to exaggerate the potential benefits of the new agreement. Trade between Czechoslovakia and the United States runs to only $75,000,000 a year. Even sizable increases over this amount will not end the recession or solve the farm problem. Nor is it possible to know how great an effect this treaty will have in loosening the economic log-jam. But it is a positive step in the right direction both economically and politically, and that is a rare thing in today's world.

This trade agreement is the seventeenth arranged by Secretary Hull and if it operates as the others have it will definitely increase American trade with Czechoslovakia. Its political consequences arise from no entangling commitments but from the fact that every move toward freer trade eases tensions and gives economic support to democratic states.

Combined with the prospective trade agreement with Great Britain and possible treaties with Poland and Austria, the arrangement with Czechoslovakia might well weaken the economic pull of the totalitarian states which some central European countries fear more than armed invasion. There have been indications that Czechoslovakia discovered a new willingness to grant trade concessions to America after recent German-Austrian developments caused uneasiness in Prague. But it is the economic rather than the political benefits which appear most certain and the further progress in a sound policy which is most welcome.

The prospect of gains for many American industries has been almost overlooked in the disproportionate complaint raised by certain New England shoe manufacturers who fear the competition of the Bata company. Some complaint is understandable. From 600,000 to 700,000 pairs of shoes are expected to climb the lowered tariff wall. And most of these may be the McKay type of women's shoes which constitute an important part of the Haverhill, Massachusetts, production.

If the effects of this competition are as serious as this section of the industry fears, some temporary help in working out adjustments would be justified. And benefits to the country as a whole would make such assistance a good investment.

This case well illustrates how possible injuries to local interests can hamper efforts toward freeing of trade which would benefit many less vocal because less concentrated or closely organized interests and localities. The probable benefits of this treaty have been endangered by the fears of a relatively few New England shoe manufacturers.

The possible damage to the shoe industry as a whole may be judged by the fact that Czech shoe imports will be limited to slightly more than 1 per cent of America's shoe production. Even New England as a whole will probably benefit; that certainly is the view of Boston shipping interests. And the Boston Herald in the sturdy spirit which looks on competition as the life of trade asks, Is New England fragile? and declares the treaty well safeguards New England interests.

Higher Railroad Rates

THE halfway increase in railroad freight rates granted by the Interstate Commerce Commission in response to the plea of carriers for 15 per cent more revenue does little more than emphasize the all-round unsatisfactoriness of the situation of the American railroads.

That perhaps would have been true of any decision the Commission might have reached. The present compromise does not satisfy the railroads. The increases of 5 to 10 per cent are estimated to yield $270,000,000 as compared to the $469,000,000 they declared they urgently needed. Any increase, of course, is not pleasing to shippers and must encourage them to use substitute services if possible. And the Commission itself is hardly of one mind in view of the dissenting opinion of Commissioner Mahaffie and the variety of routes by which the majority commissioners arrived at the composite conclusion.

Boiled down to the plainest statement, the railroads are in difficulties because they are not getting traffic enough to make money enough at present rates to pay their bills. Those bills include recent increases of 40 per cent in cost of materials, 25 per cent in taxes and 18 per cent in labor costs. Thus the pressure for freight rates traces back in part to higher prices for coal, steel, timber and equipment, higher costs of government, including pensions, and in a lesser degree to the wage increases granted last fall. The bills also include fixed charges, or interest on debt, about which a great deal is heard, but the Commission believes the major cause of the rails' plight "is not in excessive fixed charges."

In what, then, does that plight consist? The railroads could not be sure that even a 15 per cent increase would enable them to meet their expenses. Chairman Splawn of the Commission believed it "would drive away substantial quantities of the traffic they now have." Commissioner Aitchison doubted this, but thought it would interfere with business recovery. Commissioner Eastman approved the compromise increase, but considered increases of any sort only a palliative.

Many railroad men will agree that their lines could make money on the rates that have been granted, or even on the old rates, if they got business enough. Railroads, after all, are a mass transportation system. They depend on volume to operate most efficiently. A higher level of productive activity in business and industry generally will mean more than could any rate increase. If the ICC has struck a balance that can facilitate this result, it will have done the best that was possible under the circumstances.

Books to the Left and Right

BOOKS are coming in again. Mr. Victor Gollancz, founder of the Left Book Club in Britain, and who hopes to maintain a similar institution in the United States, has recently announced that during the last year three-quarters of a million books have been issued by this organization.

Time was, not so long ago, when people gloomily prophesied that reading would go out of fashion. The radio, the cinema, television, were easier and pleasanter methods of imbibing knowledge. It is true the Bodleian Library at Oxford decided to spend £1,000,000 on an extension that would hold all the books to be published in England in the next two centuries, which certainly looked as though the authorities expected publishers to stay in business for quite a goodish time yet. But Oxford is notoriously the "home of lost causes."

Mr. Gollancz, however, does not think that books are merely things to sell; they are, in his opinion, things to sell ideas. Ideas, that is, of a particular kind. For Mr. Gollancz is Left Wing in politics, and the Left Book Club exists to spread Left Wing theories among all readers who are willing to join it, and receive a selected book once a month. This movement has naturally enough produced a rival organization, which is called the Right Book Club. Thus Great Britain has become the scene of a formal attempt to mold politics, not only by speeches, or by personal interest and influence, but by books.

Books have been in the past a potent force in politics. Rousseau's "French Revolution" and Adam Smith's "Wealth of Nations," for example, were epochal events. But these were individual works. Today, probably for the first time, books have been banded together in armies, as it were, for the mass subjugation of the people. It is yet too early to say what the issue of the attempt will be; but none can doubt that it is a social force of some magnitude.

Arundelbunk!

KENNEBUNK'S most crucial First Monday in March has subsided safely into history. Had the romanticists defeated the conservatives at Monday's town meeting, today there would be no Kennebunkport. Instead, the name Arundel would be swinging from the post office just as it probably used to in times long ago when tradition was attuned to the tinkle of the spinet, and local atmosphere derived from the scent of lavender and the swish of old lace.

Just why Kennebunkport should discard its euphonious alias after a spell of 117 years is something a vociferous town-meeting majority couldn't quite see. Some feel the proposed change was inspired by the glamorous spell writers of romance have woven out of the region's rich historical past—when Kennebunkport was called Arundel in memory of the genteel English earl whose name it bore until English memories and romantic notions began to fade from the American scene in the wake of the unpleasantness that broke out in 1812.

The Indians used to call the region around the tidal river port "Kennebunk," meaning the "green banks." Apparently what was good enough for the hard-headed Yankees who pitched their town house on that verdant site is good enough for their unsentimental descendants. Those who proposed giving Kennebunkport back to the Indians underestimated the minutemen of 1938. Like the patriots of old, the town's defenders turned out in force, their cannon shotted with a keg of old-fashioned New England democracy, and raked the romantical minority with a resounding volley of Nays.

The outcome couldn't have been any more certain had Vermont been voting on a proposal to change its name to New Dealand. Those who know the State of Mainer's instinctive conservatism when it comes to putting an X to a ballot were hardly bowled over by the results. For as Maine goes, so goes Kennebunkport—and not Arundel.

A PIONEER cattleman in Wyoming says that cowboys are becoming scarce. But hasn't he a radio?

All for the Play

Book News of the Day

HENRY MILLER was not only a good actor, but a first-rate stage manager, part of a tradition that was built upon the player in love with his job. He once said to the present writer, "When an actor no longer gets a kick out of the theater it is time for the theater to kick him out." We were talking about his work as stage director. He was all for service to the play, as Frank P. Morse mentions several times in BACKSTAGE WITH HENRY MILLER (New York: Dutton. $3), the story of a stage career that covered 40 years in the theater.

In 1875 the boy's English parents took up their residence in Toronto and young Henry got a small part in a stock company production of "Amy Robsart." His final production was for his own theater in New York 22 years ago, "A Stranger in the House."

Henry Miller, in his own words, sought to keep out of the way of the play he was staging. He demanded that his players serve the story of the play. Because of his strong feeling about the proper province of director and player he was intolerant of actors who were inclined to work for themselves rather than for the play.

Mr. Morse tells many anecdotes about Miller's fury whenever he encountered self-seeking and mediocrity. As occasional press representative and long-time friend, the author had opportunity to see the actor-manager in action at rehearsals. With sensitive, unselfish players Miller was as sympathetic and patient as a jeweler shaping a gem, so intent was he on producing a smooth performance that still had the air of spontaneity.

Maude Adams, Ruth Chatterton, Laura Hope Crews, Margaret Anglin, Blanche Bates, and other actresses gained experience in his companies or found in him a worthy co-star. He gave Nazimova her first important opportunity. As leading man of the Empire Theater stock company he was one of the matinée idols of the eighties. Later he headed a first-class permanent company of his own. Summers he gave San Francisco for years revivals of important plays of the previous New York season, with exceptional casts.

He liked to discuss the fact that the three parts he liked best depicted characters going through the process of regeneration: Sydney Carton in "The Only Way," Stephen Ghent in "The Great Divide," and the Drainman in "The Servant in the House."

Mr. Morse's book is such a welcome contribution to American stage annals that some readers may wish the text had contained fewer superlatives. E. C. S.

The Reader Remarks—

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Vice-Chancellor Berry's ruling in Jersey City seems sound to those of us who believe that an employer has some rights, and that the "closed shop" is a form of tyranny.

Los Angeles, Calif. J. B. C.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Registration of unions, as in England, on by-laws which labor helps to form will do wonders for industry and labor. Now labor hinders all progress, its own, too. S. L. C.

Chicago, Ill.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Something must be done to do away with the false premise of "the war between Capital and Labor." Capital and Labor are partners, and when they cease to work as friendly partners everyone suffers. Ill-advised and unnecessary strikes create unemployment, high prices and lack of confidence.

New York. F. L. P., Jr.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Ward McAllister selected four hundred persons in New York as representatives of the best society. Why not an honor list of high-minded citizens who have not abused their wealth in exploiting the people, or attempted to control government? C. M. G.

Santa Barbara, Calif.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

All that business men ask is that Government resume its representative form and that public servants be made aware of their correct positions in the scheme of things as outlined in that almost forgotten document, the Constitution. What we need is co-operation between industry and politics, without control, but rather in a spirit of right endeavor. R. B. C.

Old Greenwich, Conn.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Until we are willing to stand united against aggression for righteousness' sake there can be but little hope for peace in the world.

Newark, N. J. P. B. F.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

A renewed effort by man to understand himself and to reach an intelligible philosophy of life are the needs of the hour. The restoration of his belief in a purposeful and divine scheme of things has become the key to salvation. G. R. F.

Boston.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Can it be denied that there is not a government that does not function on Mosaic and not Christian codes; is there one that does not maintain itself by force? A. K.

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Footprints

'ALL THAT snowless winter I had missed contact with the "little people" and now, as I rose to see woods, fields, and orchard snow-blanketed, I almost gave a cheer; for this meant that a clean white page had been turned in Nature's book whereon each might leave the record of his activities. On such a sheet as this, I knew, in favored spots I might find stories as numerous as those of any front page newspaper display, had I but eyes to see and wit to interpret them.

No more snow had fallen when I started my quest for news of the animal world. Hardly had I taken a dozen steps in the orchard before I came upon the record of Molly Cottontail. Her footprints had been familiar since childhood, but I recalled that it was a long time before I understood why the prints of the hind feet were always in front and those of the forefeet behind. There they were—a series of parallels, each followed by a pair of ditto marks—beginning at the briar patch in the corner of the orchard and crossing my path. Evidently Molly had been foraging, for she stopped at the base of each tree where the snow was sparse and at one point obviously sat down to breakfast upon protruding clover, which no doubt the whole Cottontail family believed had been sown for its especial benefit. Here and there was evidence that Molly had stood upon her hind feet and stretched herself up along the trunk of an apple tree, and while I could not decipher the reason, I made a mental note to put fine mesh wire about the new trees I planned setting out in the spring—fine enough to keep out the plaguy mice, as well as Molly.

Only the fairy tracks of a meadow mouse could be found about the remaining shocks in the cornfield. It was a mystery to me why a mouse should venture out from a warm nest into the cold world beyond his domiciliar corn shock. But then, I reflected, why judge the "wee, sleekit, cow'rin', tim'rous beastie"? Perhaps, like another I knew, he was impelled by intellectual curiosity.

The banks of the half-frozen streamlet, meandering alternately through woods and marshland, proved to be the archives of the neighborhood. Here where a half-submerged log protruded at the edge of the ice began a series of strange tracks. There were the "two-and-two" marks of a trotting animal and intermittently, between them, a longitudinal furrow. Sharp, bony claws for front feet, it had, and softer, wider hind feet. Why! They were webbed! A muskrat, of course. And the furrow was the mark of its dragging, scaly tail. Probably its home was in the clay bank opposite, with a submarine entrance. Out for a supply of willow bark, I guessed, before the creek should freeze over entirely.

All along this strip of snow-covered ice was the record of early morning routine and adventure. Birds hopped to the water's edge to drink. Muskrats traveled back and forth, and once a squirrel hopped out onto the ice, hesitated, then scampered back. A hundred yards farther a set of small kitten-like tracks puzzled me, and I was about to guess, "Weasel," when they disappeared into the water, Mink, to be sure, and after a breakfast of fish.

A bend in the stream at the foot of a hillock turned my steps inland. A house years ago had stood on this eminence, and sagging floorboards still covered part of its cellar. As I approached it, a converging path was noticeable. It was a series of four footprints in a row, each group of four about a foot apart. The feet were about the size of a cat's. As I approached a hole which led underneath the old house, another physical sense informed me that the tracks unmistakably were a skunk's. I was curious to know why he was in such a hurry to get into his storm cellar, but not injudicious enough to investigate; for I found no emerging footsteps. Mr. Skunk is a gentleman of courage and a "good sport" who always gives an antagonist warning. But he distinctly does not like to be annoyed.

On the other side of the hill, beyond the bend, I was destined to come upon one of the rarest experiences of my outdoor adventures. At this point was a "swimmin' hole" of boyhood days, which, legend said, had been the pond of a pioneer gristmill a century before. Above a fairly steep bank, six or seven feet high, and leading to the edge was a spoor which I could not identify. The tracks were as large as those of a spaniel, considerably trodden over, and all seemingly leading down the precipitous bank to the water. Because of a slight eddy, there was no ice at the bottom of the slope.

I went away puzzled. A few weeks later, at this same spot, I found the same tracks, with a multitude of smaller ones of the same type. The feet seemed upon examination of the tracks to be webbed. All the footprints led directly to the top of the bank where there was an obvious slide on the slippery clay. It came to me like a flash that here was a mother otter and her youngsters enjoying their favorite sport of sliding "bellywhopper" into the water—a sight I would have given my favorite shelf of books to have seen. For weeks I haunted the spot and ranged up and down stream in search of this rare family, but I never found a trace of them. Nor have I ever seen an otter or otter tracks since. No snowfall comes now with its suggestion of footprints that my thought fails to flash back to the time when I missed by such a short margin a spectacle that only a few woodsmen have witnessed.

MALCOLM BAYLEY

Mirror of World Opinion

An Unused Instrument of Co-operation

IF ONE sees the League of Nations as an instrument to make legitimate though differing interests and standpoints work together, the often heard reproof that the League of Nations has become an anti-Fascist bloc loses all ground. Not to mention the fact that the Fascist states went out of their own free will and abandoned the League in a way which was never intended by the organization, which always wished to strive for universality.

Whoever rejects "collective security" as something which is practically unattainable, and whoever prefers "axis" or alliance, will nevertheless wish to establish his relations to other states on the foundation of good faith and fairness, unless he openly wants force or injustice. Thereby multilateral consultations will always be necessary, and there is no fundamental reason why this system would have to be hostile to an organization for systematic general deliberation.

The essence of the League of Nations idea is today as right and necessary as in 1919. It will be the task of the members of the League to disentangle this essence as much as possible from the enmeshments which it has got into, and thus to make it again a suitable starting point for an indispensable link in the society of nations.—*Algemeen Handelsblad*, Amsterdam.

The Wide Horizon

The American Way

By David Cushman Coyle

[From an Article in February Harpers]

SECURITY, which is the necessary condition for liberty, is almost the same as liberty itself. Security should not be taken to mean a state of affairs in which a man of working age and good health can live comfortably without working. Security properly means a state of affairs in which as a child one will be assured of food, medical care, and educational opportunity; as a worker one will be free from fear and intimidation; and in sickness or old age one can be safe from degradation and despair. For those in the middle, responsible years of life, security means a reasonable chance of not being hopelessly sunk by the invention of some new manufacturing process or by a sudden shift of foreign trade. Security in this sense is not beyond the reach of the American people, and their eyes are turned toward its attainment. . . .

The protection of essential liberty depends, therefore, on establishing governmental controls that will effectively prevent the overgrowth of any private power, and of maintaining democratic controls over government that will effectively prevent the abuse of governmental power. . . .

The theory of laissez-faire asserted that business was a self-regulating mechanism, operating under economic laws for the common good, and that the duty of government was only to prevent crime and disorder. . . .

In practice, throughout the past hundred and fifty years, this theory has been repeatedly set aside under pressure of practical necessity. . . .

In the first Congress, Hamilton proposed to change the form of the economic system by means of a protective tariff. His suggestion was adopted. By a tax on imports the Government interfered with the law of supply and demand, raised the prices of foreign goods, and caused manufacturing plants to spring up in America. Never since that date has our Government given up the practice of interfering at will with the operation of economic laws.

If practical ways can be found by which security may be established and liberty protected, the Government may with as much reason direct economic action for that purpose as it may cut a ditch through Panama or dam the Colorado River. . . .

The American people have not yet developed the foresight, the organizing capacity, and the love of country to maintain America as a balanced economic enterprise to be handed down undamaged to posterity. When we can replant forests as fast as we cut them, when we can prevent the erosion of soil, and when we can avoid using our exhaustible minerals faster than science can find new and abundant substitutes, then we can look our children in the face.

These two disquieting aspects of technology—our failure to install new controls as fast as new machines, and our failure to maintain our resources—need not be a cause of despair. We still have time, and we show signs of reforming before it is too late. . . .

If we escape all these dangers and attain a workable relation between technology and freedom, it will be only by holding steadily to a reasonable vision of the goal toward which we struggle, a well-grounded faith that our goal can be attained, and a stubborn determination to hold on our way at all costs.

What would a democratic high-technology system be if we could attain it?

On the economic side, a democratic system would most probably be made up of the same elements that we have at present, but with some changes in emphasis. . . .

The troubles of America come chiefly from the fact that technology advances faster than social and legal adjustment. . . .

Liberty can live in an organized society on two conditions. The first condition is that people must have a powerful government, subject always to their constant criticism and control, but strong to protect them against all powers of men or nature that threaten their security. The second condition is that there shall be ample opportunity to work for a living. If this condition is established, each citizen can be confident that his present circumstances do not lock him in, that if he should feel himself oppressed he could still pull up stakes and find a new plane. . . .

It seems as if we cannot enter the land of plenty except as cogs of a great machine. But it is only an illusion that the price of scientific plenty is the loss of liberty. . . . When we are willing to sacrifice our own money and risk our own momentary safety to conserve our resources and build up our country, to break down selfish private powers, to establish a strong government responsible to the sovereign people—in binding ourselves to the interests of the future we shall be free. Out of this nettle, danger, we pluck this flower, safety. We have the resources and the power, if we dare to use them boldly, to build our country in strength and freedom, so that all Americans may walk secure and confident, the masters of a rich heritage and of a future bright with promise. Not by basely throwing away freedom can we flee into a safe hiding place under the wing of some dictator; but in the pursuit of liberty itself we shall find the only security that is secure.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Weekly Magazine Section

A SURVEY OF WORLD AFFAIRS

BOOK REVIEWS

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BOSTON, MARCH 9, 1938

How Many Ships Make Security?

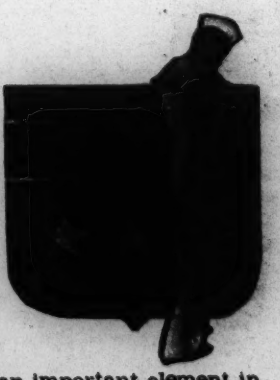
By James Phinney Baxter, 3d

President of Williams College

COLLAPSE ON DEC. 31, 1936, of the system of limitation of naval armaments erected with great effort at the conferences of Washington in 1921-22 and at London in 1930 cannot be too much regretted. The 15-year holiday in the construction of capital ships thereby came to an end. Japan's resumption of a free hand in naval construction, moreover, now threatens the destruction of the London naval agreement of 1936 between Great Britain, the United States and France, which was conditioned on the action of other naval powers. The whole elaborate structure for limitation of naval craft seems for the time being doomed.

Although the Vinson-Trammel Act of 1934 established the principle of building up to the treaty ratios eventually, the United States lagged behind in actual construction. It became apparent that the United States would not attain parity with Great Britain and a 5-to-3 superiority over Japan in under-age vessels unless the British and Japanese navies took a breathing spell and permitted America to make up lost time. Neither Britain nor Japan felt inclined to do so.

The adoption of fresh naval programs by other European powers raised problems for the British Admiralty, and called to mind Colonel Repington's interesting comment at the time of the First Hague Conference. "The difficulties in the way of naval disarmament are not at the top of the graduated scale of naval Powers," he said, "but at the bottom; they are none the less almost insuperable, and the crux of the problem lies in the fact that no Power can cry a halt while the one next below him on the scale continues to arm, and that the latter will not cease to arm until he has reached an equality with the rival above him."

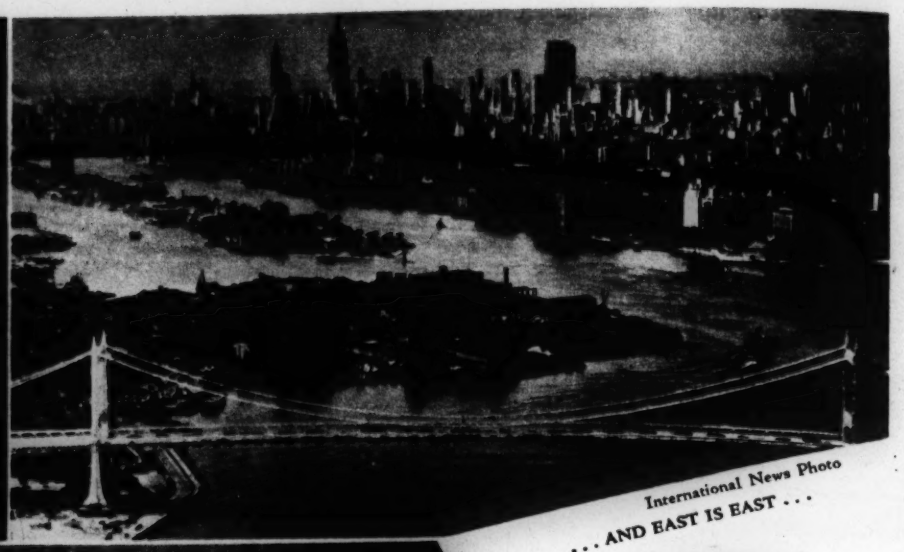


Not content with converting the Nine Power Treaty concerning China into a scrap of paper, the Imperial Japanese Government wrecked the whole structure of naval limitation when its demand for parity was refused. It should be understood that the Washington Treaty of 1922, though restricting Japan to lower figures in capital ships and aircraft carriers than those accorded to Great Britain and the United States, established for her in her home waters a degree of security even superior to that enjoyed by the other great naval powers. Distance is such an important element in defense that Japan, under the 5-5-3 ratio, was impregnable within her "wet triangle" against the attack of a single naval power.

It was an open secret that the British Navy, despite its superior strength, did not expect to be able to hold Hong Kong in the event of a war with Japan. In demanding parity Japan really sought security against a possible attack by two great naval powers, however slight might be the danger of such a combination against her. Her aggressive course in China since 1931 scarcely warrants conceding to her a still fuller measure of security than that she has enjoyed and of which she made the most. The writer does not wish to suggest that Great Britain or the

(Please turn the page)

WEST IS WEST . . . Wide World



International News Photo
. . . AND EAST IS EAST . . .

CHARLES A. BEARD
Who Speaks for the Status Quo Navy

. . . SO EACH DEMANDS A FLEET Wide World
At Least, the Current Discussions in Washington Concern Requests for Enough Naval Vessels to Give Equal Security to Both Coasts of the United States

JAMES P. BAXTER, 3D
Who Advocates a Larger U. S. Navy

United States, single or in concert, should intervene in the Sino-Japanese struggle. The rejection of the Japanese demands for naval parity and the determination to maintain a superiority of naval strength over Japan because of the more extensive responsibilities of their fleets did not mean that either the United States or Great Britain was prepared or preparing to prevent by force Japan's attempt to dominate the Far East. It did mean, however, that they believed she would show more respect for their rights in that region and avoid intolerable aggressions on those rights, if diplomatic protests were backed, potentially, by superior force. Whether we like it or not, governments under militarist control tend to think in terms of force alone.

In arranging material for the Monthly Bulletin of Treaty Information, the United States Department of State gives the first place to its activities in promotion of peace. This is not mere window-dressing. Peace is rightly deemed the most important national objective. United States naval policy must be judged by its relation to the maintenance of peace, as well as by the need for victory if war cannot be indefinitely avoided.

* * *

For the assumption so frequently made that any nation possessed of a large navy will inevitably succumb to the temptation to use it aggressively, there seems small warrant in history, certainly in American history. The United States periods of jingoism have not coincided with its period of greatest naval strength. During the expansionist forties and fifties of the last century, when "manifest destiny" was a popular slogan, the United States had a weak fleet and a large commerce exposed to ruin in the event of war. During the years 1915 to 1921, the country's most rapid period of naval construction, its thinking was essentially defensive.

But what, you will ask, are America's defense needs today, that require such large expenditures for a navy as those now proposed? In the absence of an international limit on the size of fleets the United States cannot be oblivious to what other powers are building, especially if those powers have embarked on programs of territorial as well as naval expansion.

Like other nations, the United States prefers to define its national objectives in terms of security. The answer to the question of its relative naval needs must be found by careful analysis of this concept of security. If all there was to defend was the continental territory of the United States, the answer would be easy and the costs of naval preparedness could be far lighter than those borne today. The United States has, however, outlying possessions which strategically have very close relation to the defense of its shores. If Hawaii were lost to a Pacific naval power, the whole west coast of the United States would be deprived of security. For the adequate defense of this continental territory the least that can be done in the West, is to hold an area bounded by lines running from Alaska to Samoa, and thence eastward to cover the approaches to the Panama Canal.

Beyond those lines to the west two defense problems remain. One is the safeguarding for the United States by convoy in war time of supplies of vital raw materials, such as rubber, tin, and jute. The other is the defense of the Philippines and Guam.

To the writer, the acquisition of the Philippines seems the greatest single blunder in the history of American foreign policy. Largely with the hope that the islands, in some unexplained way, would serve as a stepping stone to the trade of China, and become an American Hong Kong, America extended its commitments all the way across the Pacific to Manila and acquired what Theodore Roosevelt later aptly described as "our Achilles heel." How that heel can be "amputated" is one of our most pressing problems. America has granted independence to the Philippines; though the transitional period is not yet ended. Whether the United States shall retain a naval base in the islands, or make a clean job of the "amputation" once and for all, remains to be seen.

* * *

Although the main United States naval forces have remained in the Pacific, save for brief periods, for nearly two decades, the country has another coastline. It is absurd to think in terms of a navy able to oppose any combination of powers everywhere, and no serious student of America's naval problem does so. Whether there is any real risk of a European power intervening by force in the areas covered by the Monroe Doctrine will be doubted by many.

The strength of the ties which bind, or may yet bind, Germany and Italy to Japan, however, is not without interest to the United States. If Japan should commit the colossal folly of going to war with the United States, and Great Britain eschew that parallel or concerted action with the United States which is so much dreaded by its isolationists, one might raise a question as to the course of the European Fascist powers if Russia, with or without suggestion from America, came in on its side. In any event we cannot completely disregard the Atlantic Ocean in estimating United States naval requirements. The strategic importance of the Panama Canal has been obvious to the American people for 40 years or longer. If the Monroe Doctrine had never been proclaimed American diplomacy would still have had to concern itself with possible attempts of European or Asiatic powers to gain a foothold on the approaches to the Canal.

United States naval needs are not absolute, but relative to the strength of other powers with whose interests its own interests may come in conflict. If a satisfactory solution of the problem of limiting naval armaments can be worked out, the United States will be able to defend its interests with smaller instead of larger naval appropriations. For such international agreement, the time is not yet ripe.

Let us hope, however, that the passage of the Vinson bill will convince the world of American readiness to maintain her position at sea and contribute, at no remote time, to a renewed, more comprehensive and more durable limitation of naval armaments by international agreement.

Ships, or Planes, or Naval Pacts?

A Symposium of Opinion

ANY DISCUSSION OF the proper size of the U. S. Navy returns to the basic question: "What do we want a navy for?" On this point, various authorities have offered their interpretations:

Representative Carl Vinson (D) of Georgia, chairman of the House Naval Affairs Committee, speaking apparently with Administration approval, inserted into the bill which President Baxter is supporting, the following definition of naval policy:

"It is declared to be the fundamental policy of the United States to maintain an adequate Navy in sufficient strength to guard the continental United States by affording naval protection to the coast line, in both oceans at one and the same time; to protect the Panama Canal, Alaska, Hawaii, and our insular possessions; to protect our commerce and citizens abroad; to maintain a navy in sufficient strength to guarantee our national integrity, and to support our national policies."

* * *

President Roosevelt also referred in a press conference to the need for a "two-ocean navy," and this has become a new thumb-nail definition of the purpose of the naval increases. Yet many authorities, by no means unsympathetic to the naval proposals, find the official answer unsatisfactory. Hanson W. Baldwin, an Annapolis graduate and writer on naval affairs, says:

"The policy defined by Mr. Vinson in his amendment would permit, it is generally agreed, a 'blue-sky' building limit—a Navy of nearly any size. . . . If we really wish to provide a Navy fully capable of protecting, in the broad language of Mr. Vinson, our 'commerce and citizens abroad' and all 'our insular possessions,' in addition to protecting our coasts, we should have a Navy capable of meeting any potential enemy fleets in their own home waters—in other words, a battleship superiority of some 40 per cent, or a total in 1943-44 of at least 42 battleships (as opposed to the Fascist powers' 30), double the number we now have built and planned. . . .

"The Vinson policy section, therefore, must not be taken at face value, for we have neither the intention nor the shipbuilding capacity to build quickly any such 'blue-sky' Navy as that would entail. It does, however, point the way to the future; . . . it paves the way at subsequent sessions of Congress for an even greater expansion of the Navy than the present program contemplates."

* * *

In short, the official answer of the question: "What do we want a Navy for?" points, in the view of impartial authority, to a continued naval race, leading ever upward. Is there any other answer to the question? Any re-definition of American needs and objectives which will not lead to this expensive and colossal combat of the shipyards and the taxpayers?

A new answer has been offered by Prof. Charles A. Beard, first in his book, "The Open Door at Home," and recently in testimony before the House Naval Affairs Committee. Dr. Beard says:

"The fundamental problem presented to Congress by the President's new armament program is not merely one of voting more or less money for the Navy and the Army. It is essentially the problem of discovering and determining the foreign policy to be expressed by any appropriation, large or small. As Admiral Rodgers has said, 'All navies relate to national policies.' So do all armaments. The division of funds between the Army and the Navy and the authorization of various types of fight-

(Continued on page 12)

Ladies of the Court

That Is to Say, the Basketball Court . . . They Have Been Increasing in Numbers Ever Since the Game Was Adapted for Girls, and Are Developing an Impressive Tradition in the Sport

By Wilhelmine E. Meissner

TEN MILLION PERSONS are playing basketball today, in the United States and elsewhere, and large numbers of these players are young women. It was back in 1892 that Mrs. Senda Berenson Abbott, first editor of the Women's Basketball Guide, made for girls at Smith College adaptations of the game which prevail in women's basketball today. A national subcommittee on the game was appointed in 1899 by the Women's Athletic Section of the American Association for Health and Physical Education.

The second rules committee meeting was held in 1905, the third in 1908, and since then yearly with the exception of 1915. It meets to discuss and revise rules, and to determine policies for basketball for women throughout the country.

The original modifications of the men's game called for division of the playing court into three sections—restricting movement of players to one section of the court; this was done to guard against physical exertion of individual players, to eliminate "star" players, and to encourage combination plays and equalization of team work. Snatching and batting the ball was not allowed. This was done to discourage rough play. No player was permitted to hold the ball for more than three seconds—this in an effort to keep the game fast. A player was permitted a three bounce dribble.

* * *

Baskets were originally closed at the bottom. How much playing time must have been consumed while the players waited for a referee to climb up a ladder to get the ball out of the basket after each goal was scored! While open-bottom baskets were introduced in 1908, the "official Basketball Goals," closed at the bottom, were still being advertised in the Official Guides in 1918! Possibly the reason their use persisted for so long was due to the entertainment afforded by the referee as he climbed up, plucked the ball out of the basket and climbed down again.

Preparations for a game in the early days must have taken considerable time and correspondence. One needed a referee, two umpires, two scorers, two timers and four linesmen—more officials than players! Today the referee and umpire assume the duties formerly carried by the linesmen.

The evolution of the guarding rules has caused the greatest change in the game as it is played today. Until 1923 guarding in the vertical plane only was permitted. In 1923 the rules were changed so that guarding was allowed in any plane so long as there was no personal contact.

While the court is still divided into sections, the two division game is fast replacing the three division game in popularity. The center throw method of starting the ball in play was first described in the rules in 1932-33 as an optional method, and remained optional until made official as the only method of starting play in 1936-37.

As the game has changed so have the costumes. The accompanying photographs illustrate this change. From

SUCH GRACE, SUCH POISE, SUCH FORM!
A Fast Game of Something Called Basketball, Back in the So-Called Gay Nineties

dresses which certainly did not allow for speed or agility, through the full-pleated bloomer style to the present light-weight romper or shorts type of costume. I wonder how much the headdress of early days hampered players!

Has the ball remained unchanged? One could hardly have expected an affirmative reply. When Dr. Naismith threw the ball into the center of the field—for this was the original method of starting play—the 18 to 100 players (yes, there were 9 to 50 on a team) rushed to gain possession of a football. What would our players of today do with that ball? Today one sees players critically examining balls to see if they are truly round, if they bounce "true," or if there is a "dead" spot as it hits the floor.

In 1933 the Women's Rules Committee at its annual meeting resolved "to find out if it will be possible to have a smaller basketball manufactured." They were unsuccessful. The men were still using a ball 31 inches in circumference and the women would have to content themselves with that. So spoke the manufacturers and distributors of equipment. In 1935, however, the men adopted the smaller ball and so the women were able to get that ball which they felt could be more efficiently handled by women and girls.

* * *

But the ball is not the only equipment that has changed. Backboards were originally made of wire mesh—what a change from peach baskets and wire mesh backboards to modern goals with specially constructed backboards of plate glass or wood! While the game is a popular out-of-doors pastime in some sections of the country, it is generally considered an indoor game and much thought is given to obtaining the best type of flooring, score boards, etc.

What is the status of basketball throughout the United States today? With all these changes in rules, equipment and costumes, just how much is the game played and by whom? How much a part of our recreational life is it? Basketball is a vigorous game requiring speed and stamina. In a study recently made it was found that college women run anywhere from 2 to 2½ miles in a single game which lasts 32 minutes. Assuredly the person whose sole activity is a walk to and from the train morning and night cannot play this game and enjoy it.

* * *

Consequently, basketball is played very largely by girls in schools and colleges and by business and professional women who enjoy vigorous activity and have the opportunity to play. Girls' clubs and church clubs in many instances offer basketball and many industrial concerns make provision for it among their youthful employees. Many girls play for a year or two after leaving school, but those who continue it for more years are in the minority.

Since basketball is primarily a game played by people of about school age the basketball committee has concerned itself with making the game more enjoyable for this group. Women's athletics is never as interesting to watch as men's athletics. Women have neither the speed, nor the strength which makes a man's contest exciting from the spectator's seat. Consequently, "audience appeal," or "audience reaction" does not influence the committee in formulating rules. The concern is for the players. The question always asked is: "Will this improve the game from the players' viewpoint?" If it will, the rule is changed. We never think about the audience.

You may ask, "How does the committee know what players throughout the country want?" The National Rules Committee is composed of a group of 10 women. Each state has a chairman and each state is in turn organized into committees which report to the National Chairman. Each year the State Chairman submits a report of conditions in her state with recommendations for rules changes which she has culled from meetings with coaches in her state. Every recommendation is considered at the Rules Revision Meeting, which is held in March.

Who coaches basketball in the United States? In 1932 a survey was conducted by the Basketball Committee. It was found that for every man coaching women's basketball, there were six women, while 92.76 per cent of the teams playing were using the Women's Rules and 66 per cent employed women officials. In 1936 the survey was repeated and it was found that 96.40 per cent of all women playing were using the official Women's Rules, and 64 per cent were using women officials. In 1937, after summarizing state reports it was found that in all but two states the use of the Women's Official Rules was on the increase.

* * *

One state reported an increase in the number of men officials, while 22 reported a definite decrease in men officials for women's games. Is this desirable? Aren't the men able to officiate at women's games? Most assuredly they are. Very frequently they do an excellent job, but it is the feeling of women who are interested in basketball that they'd rather have women officiating at women's games. I wonder how men would like to have women officials for men's games? You may be amused. I would be too. But tradition says women cannot officiate for men; but that men can officiate for women. We are trying to break down that traditional belief by training women officials. To this end there are approximately 60 boards organized to examine and rate officials in 32 states. No woman would presume to referee a man's game—we wish the men felt the same way about refereeing for us!

In concluding you may ask why this game has been so popular. What is there about basketball that it is one sport taught in almost every school and college? Why this almost universal appeal? I think it is because it affords an opportunity for exercise that is truly recreative. Complicated equipment is really not necessary and the joy of competing as an individual against another individual and as a member of a group is not overshadowed by possibilities of injuries. Basketball also affords opportunity for the exercise of the deeper instinct tendencies and emotions and because through this it gives the teacher excellent opportunities for teaching desirable ways of behaving. It is a fertile field for applying the golden rule and so developing the qualities of a sportswoman.

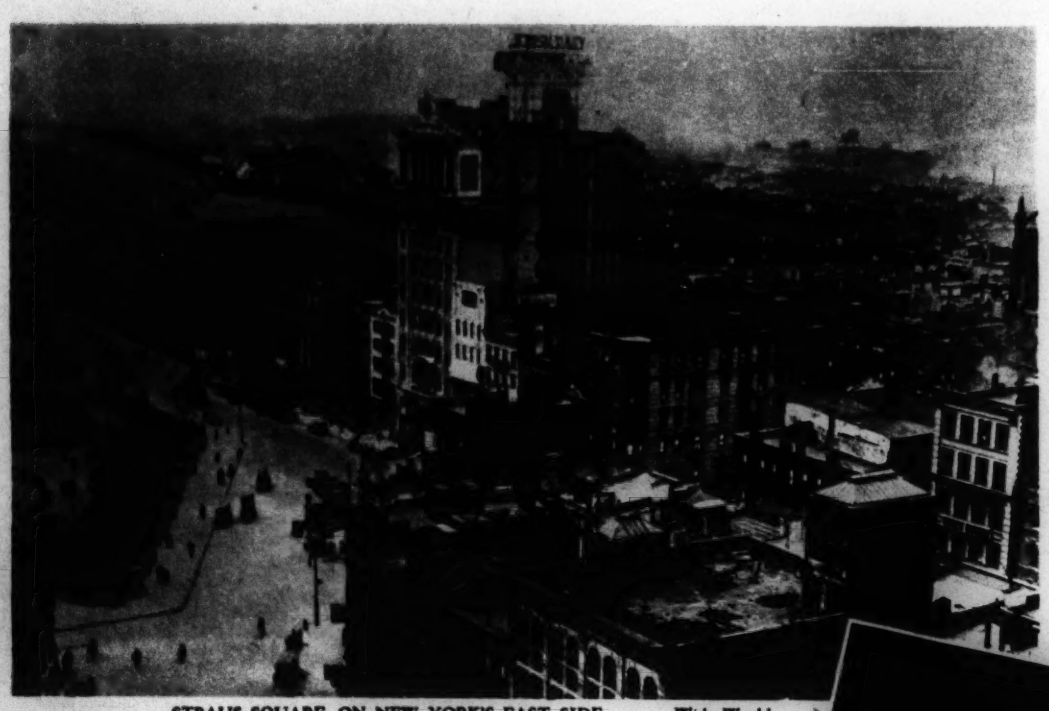
Is basketball played by women in other countries? The rules have been translated into Italian, Spanish and the Japanese, and from correspondence with people in Argentina we learn that South America is fast becoming a continent of basketball players.

BASKETBALL HAS CHANGED SOMEWHAT IN ITS OUTWARD ASPECTS
The Girls at Goucher College Present a Streamlined Version of the Old Flat-Footed Style of Play

Visions of a Great City

B. Charney Vladeck, Who Fled Russia to Find His Democratic Ideal, and Whose Office Overlooks New York's Un-Ideal Slums, Speaks as a Councilman Upon the Defeat of Machine Politics

By Wyona Dashwood



STRAUS SQUARE, ON NEW YORK'S EAST SIDE Wide World
The Building Occupied by the Newspaper, The Jewish Daily Forward, Is at the Right

STRAUS SQUARE, in East Broadway, is converging point for the sordid map of Manhattan's 17 square miles of slums. Flanking it in all directions are the grim rows of old-law tenements, with their cold-water, airless, sunless flats, yard toilets, sagging doorways, black, rubbishy halls, tilting stairs, noises and smells—all complete on golden earth that rates $8 to $10 a square foot.

The other-era "Lower East Side" street labels read like an index of the American slum saga—Florence Place, Orchard Street, Hester, Market, Forsythe, Allen, Rutgers, Eldridge, Jefferson, Division, Grand, Suffolk, Norfolk. All tumble out their blighted lengths upon the mild-looking square, its high-fenced game courts deserted in a winter twilight and the children peering from the doorways or huddled over their play in the cold, narrow, teeming byways, as they have for generations.

The only structural contrast with the squalor of the neighborhood is the clean, brick façade of the Jewish Daily Forward building, rising in East Broadway like a landmark, its name flashing in electric letters to the evening.

* * *

But from the square, beyond the dismal roofs, the towering vision of the city beautiful is clearly visible in the growing dark—the 102-story Empire State Building, with its electrically-suffused pinnacle, a great bridge for the gleaming pageant of night traffic and the soaring lighted summits of Wall Street tinting the upper air to the south.

This panorama of the mean and the mighty is particularly observable from the office of the Forward's general manager, B. Charney Vladeck. Twenty years ago, when he first came to occupy that green-paneled cubicle, there was no Empire State Building, but the bitter scrawl of the slums had lain across the city's map for a century. Twenty years ago, he had been just 10 years in America—young immigrant product of the prisons of czarist Russia, where he had first been incarcerated on his eighteenth birthday for recommending "liberal" books for school children.

Already on the new soil he had been lecturer, reporter, manager of the Philadelphia office of the Forward and its city editor in New York—all he worked at in line with his first dazzled, rejoicing understanding that this was a land where men faced other men as equals.

Two years after he became the newspaper's general manager, he took his seat for the first of two terms in the Board of Aldermen, one of a tiny minority in a body traditionally a Tammany rubber-stamp. He introduced a resolution to set aside city land for low-cost housing, and saw it shelved without a hearing. He introduced a resolution for revision of the city charter, and saw it shelved without a hearing. He saw a young man named Fiorello H. La Guardia take a sort of sabbatical year from Congress and enliven the city picture as President of the Board of Aldermen and stormy political insurgent.

Today is 20 years after. That President of the Board now is a second-term reform mayor; that aldermanic body has been scrapped by the electorate for a City Council; that minority member now is council majority leader, elected to the body on the American Labor Party ticket.

Not only has the dust been shaken off those forgotten issues of charter revision and low-cost housing, but a new basic city law is achieved and a slum-clearance program stands at the top of 1938 city business. Councilman Vladeck today is a nationally known expert in this field, having resigned as a member of the New York City Housing Authority to take his elective post this year. He is, moreover, chief collaborator with the Mayor in the evolution of a city housing policy which, if carried to its logical conclusion, will mean the greatest single social reform in this generation. That slum vista beyond his windows has become a laboratory of national portent.

Foul housing to Mr. Vladeck is "the inseparable twin of foul politics," and to him those seamy tenement blocks are a living indictment of political rule that has made corrupt mismanagement the synonym for city government in America. It is clear, talking with him, that this is the plain, simple fact to him. His eyes have studied that outlying scene with the attentiveness of one whose life story has given him a pioneering passion for "democracy in action."

* * *

"This city can be really beautiful in all senses of the word," he said. "The trouble is its rulers have been more concerned with erecting marble images and public monuments to dead citizens than with the well-being of living ones. The Pharaohs also found it convenient to hold the people in slavery while they covered up the lack of social achievement by building a handsome façade.

"In New York City we reached the sky in our debt limit and taxes, but the more these beautiful new buildings went up, the more obsolete these old-law tenements became.

"We need to humanize our budget. Whatever the city spends outside the necessary services should be with a view to building the people. The greatness of the city—its power, beauty, glory—mean nothing unless it has a people who can enjoy it. We should build the people first. That is democracy in action."

Out of such a thought now is being written a new book in New York law-making, for Mr. Vladeck's re-emergence on the political scene signals still another reversal in this old Tammany freehold. Progressive standards and voter awareness have forged an anti-Tammany political entity in the American Labor Party, of whose seven-member bloc in the Council Mr. Vladeck is spokesman, and which, in two years, has attained balance-of-power status in the state and city.

Moreover, election of the Council by proportional representation ballots has lifted the hand of the district politician from this legislative unit and brought into it an effective opposition voice that has reduced the Tammany contingent to an embattled rôle for the first time within memory.

Gone are the days when a Tammany steamroller could run down anything in city affairs, and the baker's dozen of organization stalwarts who have survived the initial test of the reform vote method have shown their impotence to pattern their action to the new trend. Faced with the hurdle of a positive force for change, they have turned back to the old text of parliamentary obstruction and law-suits that enabled them to fasten a millstone portfolio of court actions to the new body within the first month of its existence—and the end is not yet.

* * *

Mr. Vladeck is the voice of the opposition that knows no compromise with anything that derives of the repudiated chronicle of corruption. The speech from the coalition side is in the crisp new currency of a voter-thought that has returned a reform mayor for the first time in the city's history and beached the last remnant of Tammany flotsam. The even division of the new body passes all procedure through the sieve of the supplanting order, with each session's debate a merciless process of appraisal that focuses on the devious leverage of the discredited machine.

To Mr. Vladeck the situation in the Council strikingly exemplifies the struggle going on throughout the nation today between machine and progressive politics.

"And victory here for the machine politicians would mean encouragement to machine politicians in every city," he said. "All progressive elements are watching the New York situation closely, and that makes our responsibility great. There will be in

(Continued on page 13)

Wide World

THE VOICE OF THE OPPOSITION
B. Charney Vladeck, Representing the American Labor Party in the New York Board of Aldermen, and General Manager of the Jewish Daily Forward, Urges Adoption of the City Budget

DEMOCRACY IN ACTION Wide World
Mr. Vladeck (Left) Engaged in a Heated Political Argument on the Budget Issue During a Meeting of the City Council at New York's City Hall

Halfway House of Trade

New York's Free Port, Established on the European Model, Provides a Place for Transshipping or Processing Goods, Saving Days at Sea

By Roy L. Pepperburg

A TIME-HONORED DEVICE of foreign trade has appeared on the American scene. In September, the Alabama State Docks Commission, at Mobile, received a grant for the establishment of the nation's second Foreign Trade Zone at the Gulf city. The first Foreign Trade Zone is bustling with activity on New York Harbor, after nine months of comparative quiet following its opening last February. Petitions are pending before the Foreign Trade Zones Board in Washington for the creation of additional free ports at San Francisco and at San Juan, Puerto Rico.

Persons interested in ocean commerce and things maritime are asking, What does the free port offer United States trade and shipping? How does it work? Does it concern me? The most pertinent answers to these and many related questions are found in the day-to-day activities of the free zone at Staten Island, New York.

Within a single week recently commodities ranging from undressed leopard skins from Kenya, East Africa, to Swiss watch parts, German dyestuffs, and copra from the Netherlands East Indies, moved through the Staten Island free zone. These and many other commodities from abroad are admitted to the free port for purposes of "transshipping, storing, cleaning, mixing, assembling and other handling," preparatory to reshipment abroad. The free port takes its name from the fact that no import duty or bonding costs need be paid on foreign goods deposited in the zone, as would be necessary if the same goods were landed at ordinary piers in the United States.

♦ ♦ ♦

Free ports existed in Europe as early as the fifteenth century. In the Middle Ages, the Hanseatic League of northern German, Dutch and Baltic cities, and the autonomous cities of Venice, Genoa and Bruges, owed much of their success as centers of commerce to the conditions of free trade they offered.

Free trade in those days, however, meant protection from robbers, pirates, feudal princes and rival trade groups. Tariff walls as we know them today did not exist. Today, no free-trade ports, or wholly free ports of the type common to the period before the nineteenth century, remain in continental Europe. The first modern free ports were established at Genoa and Leghorn, Italy, in 1876 and 1883, respectively. Soon afterward, zones were opened at Hamburg, Trieste, Bremen, Stettin, Copenhagen, Danzig, and later at Stockholm, Cadiz and Barcelona. Of these, the most widely known of some 40 free ports in all parts of the world is Freihaven, at Hamburg.

♦ ♦ ♦

Today's free ports are planned to meet the needs of modern commerce. Trade is no longer a direct process. A simple exchange of foodstuffs and raw materials is rarely carried on. Almost invariably some handling is necessary before the commodity is ready for its ultimate market. This handling may be a matter of processing, combining with the commodities of another country, or simple grading. Only occasionally may this work be done conveniently at the port of export, since the addition of materials from another country or grading to the standard of the country of import must be taken into account. Frequently goods are shipped, not on consignment to a definite buyer, but on speculation to possible buyers. These goods must be re-marked for shipment after their sale has been completed at the port of entry.

If you were to watch a typical operation at the Foreign Trade Zone on Staten Island you might see a cargo of tapioca from the Dutch East Indies being unloaded. Tapioca arrives in bulk, usually in large sacks. It calls for cleaning, grading according to the size of the "pearls," repackaging and remarking for the country of import—four distinct processes. These require different types of labor, special machinery for cleaning, equipment for packaging, and domestic materials to make labels, cartons, packing cases, and so forth.

These activities are profitable by-products of foreign trade. Certain herbs, grains, chemicals, foodstuffs and many other products in foreign commerce require similar handling in the course of transshipment.

Until lately, Europeans monopolized the transshipment and handling trade. Only through the medium of bonded warehouses, with the expense of bonding and additional lighterage and trucking costs, could this type of trade be handled in the United States.

Initial development of the New York zone includes five of the twelve city-owned, 1000-foot piers built at Stapleton shortly after the war. Fifteen to twenty million dollars was sunk in these fireproof piers at that time. Four of them are double-deck, and about 160 feet wide. They are among the city's finest piers, but first-class passenger liners do not choose to berth at Staten Island, an hour's distance from the center of the city.

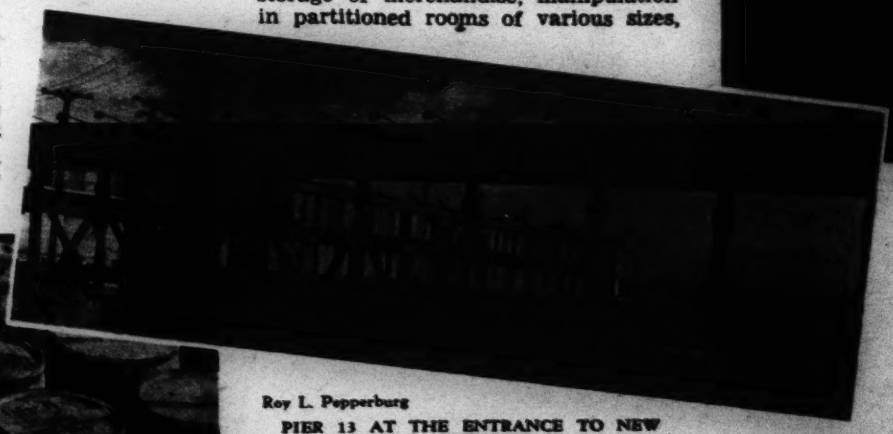
♦ ♦ ♦

Until the passage of the Cellar Act, in 1934, the piers appeared destined to idleness. Today, five of them are active. They, together with 25 acres of upland for open storage and handling plants, rail sidings, facilities for heating, customs patrol, and other special services, enclosed by a fence around the entire area, have become Foreign Trade Zone Number One.

On the work of reconditioning and equipping the piers, New York City has spent upward of $800,000. The work of outfitting the zone continues, but the port is now ready for the immediate berthing of any ship drawing up to 30 feet of water, for the unloading and storage of merchandise, manipulation in partitioned rooms of various sizes,

Federal Art Project WPA

A MODEL OF A MODEL FOREIGN TRADE ZONE
A Section of a Scale Model Showing the Reconditioned Piers and Warehouses at Staten Island



Roy L. Pepperburg

PIER 13 AT THE ENTRANCE TO NEW YORK BAY
The 1000-Foot Modern Wharf Is Seen Beneath the Lighted Sign Identifying the Foreign Trade Zone, Where Goods May Be Transhipped or Processed to Facilitate World Commerce

repacking and mixing of all kinds of commodities, assembling containers, and other processes permitted by the Collector of Customs.

During the brief period since the zone opened, a great variety of raw and manufactured goods from 14 countries in every part of the world has passed through the free port.

Among manufactured goods to enter the zone, England has contributed woolen textiles and printers' offset blankets; Japan has sent straw braid, steel files, optical goods, buttons, combs and umbrellas; there have been bearings from Germany; tweeds from Scotland; woolen cloth from Czechoslovakia; oil paintings from Denmark; and stenciled fabric patterns for tapestries from Italy. While these patterns lay in the Staten Island port, domestic woolen yarns were assembled with the shipment to be woven into tapestries in the Canaries.

The Cellar Act places two important restrictions on work that may be performed within the foreign trade zone, for the law prohibits formal exhibition of merchandise and manufacturing within the zone. In this regard the free port, as we have it in the United States, differs from standard practice in many ports abroad.

Although there is no regular pattern for free ports—Danzig, Bremen and Stettin permit no manufacturing—many free ports, particularly Hamburg, allow a wide variety of manufactures. Freihaven at Hamburg, contains flour and rice milling plants, metallurgical industries, electrical, rubber and chemical plants, dyes and paints, and shipbuilding and allied industries.

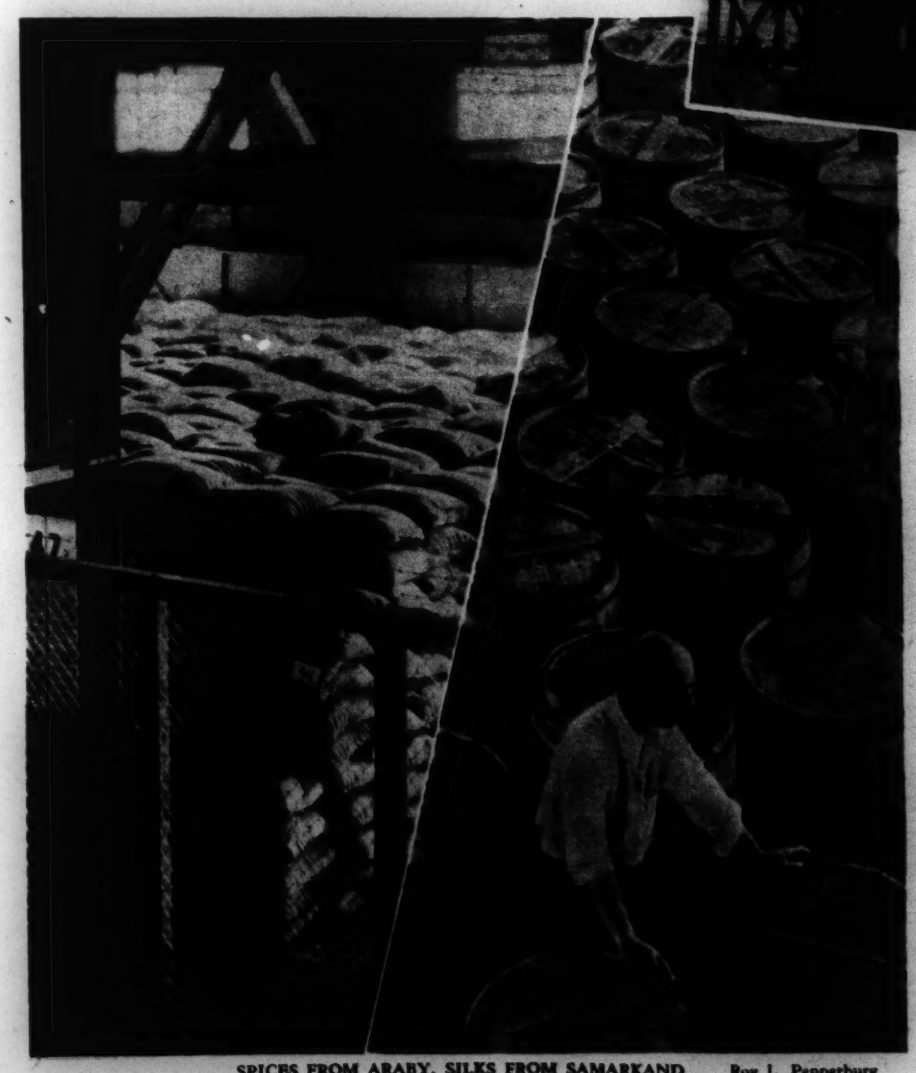
The United States Foreign Trade Zones Act, on the other hand, says specifically, "Into these zones may be brought foreign and domestic merchandise, which may then *not be manufactured or exhibited*, but may be stored, broken up, repacked, assembled, distributed, assorted, graded, cleaned, mixed, or otherwise manipulated and exported."

♦ ♦ ♦

The foreign merchandise in the zone remains outside the United States for all practical purposes, in no way affecting the home market. The zone offers no work to foreign labor, but spells employment for large numbers of Americans in the handling and manipulation of goods in the zone.

A fine distinction arises in the question, Where does handling and processing stop and manufacturing begin? The final say rests with the Treasury Department as administrator of customs. Since the foreign trade zone itself is new, no rulings exist which bear directly on the use of the free port.

The foreign trade zone, like the current plan to revive the American merchant marine and reciprocal trade agreements effected by the Administration in Washington, is a part of a wide program to stimulate American trade on the seas.



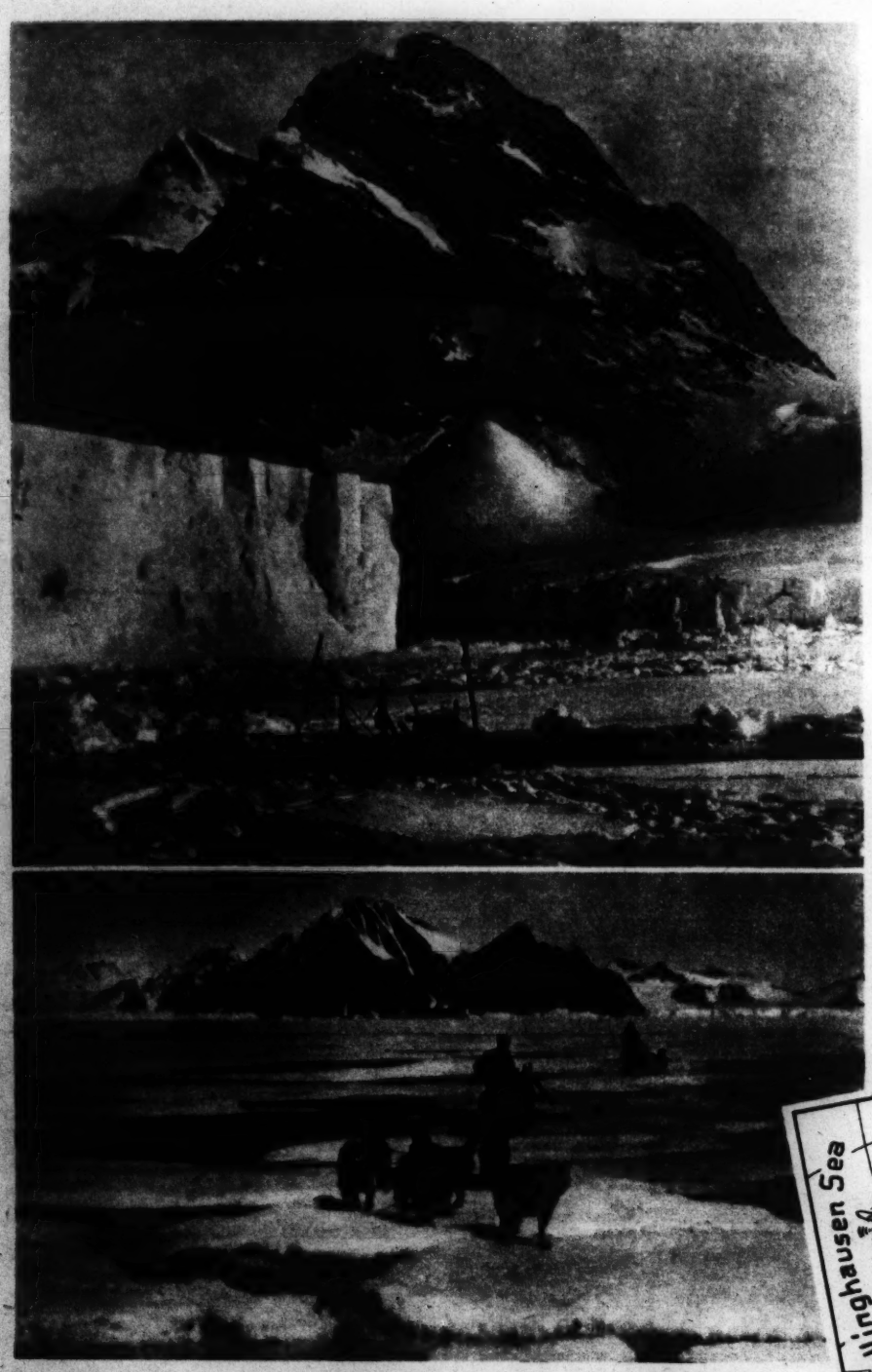
SPICES FROM ARABY, SILKS FROM SAMARKAND Roy L. Pepperburg

Or the More Mundane Articles of Modern Commerce, Such as Barrels of Dyestuffs, Awaiting Transhipment or Sacks of Sago Flour Appraised and Stored in Padlocked "Birdcages," Are Handled at the Foreign Trade Zone

Mapping Antarctic Lands

What Once Seemed Islands in a Polar Sea Are Parts of a Great Unknown Continent, So It Was Found by a British Expedition Back From Three Years of Exploration

By Roma Darby



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IN A REGION OF MOUNTAINS, SNOW, AND ICE

In Sledging Over Breaking Sea Ice, the Husky Is Invaluable, for He Can Negotiate Leads in the Cracking Ice With Greater Ease Than the Explorer. A Sector of the Graham Land Terrain Is Shown Above

EXPLORERS HAVE BEEN altering the map again. Preconceived notions about the contours of Antarctica have had to be dropped. What once were believed to be islands in Polar seas are found to be a great land mass, adding an immense frozen tract to the known surface of the earth. This has been determined by the British Graham Land Expedition, which explored the Antarctic for nearly three years, and has contributed much to the geographical, meteorological and natural scientific knowledge of this little-known part of the globe.

The aim of the British Graham Land Expedition was to explore the unknown coast east of Graham Land toward Luitpold Land, and west to Charcot Land. Altogether 1000 miles of coast line were surveyed, and the maps brought back by the expedition will enable explorers of the future to penetrate this hitherto almost uncharted land with more ease and certainty than before.

Graham Land proved to be one great tract of land—a peninsula of the Antarctic continent. Sir Hubert Wilkins, after his 1928 flight over the east side of Graham Land, reported that Graham Land was an archipelago of islands separated from one another by channels extending from the Weddell Sea on the east to the Bellingshausen Sea on the west. Fog creeping up large glaciers, causing the higher land on either side to look like islands, is credited with leading Sir Hubert to believe in the existence of these non-existent channels.

Near-by Alexander I Land was also found to be a large land mass extending some 250 miles from north to south, instead of the small island west of South Graham Land it was formerly thought to be.

A third discovery was made in connection with the narrow strait between Graham Land and Alexander I Land. This channel, averaging only 15 miles in width, was found to stretch for 230 miles and separate steeply rising mountains of completely dissimilar appearance and geological structure, while the strait itself is filled by one large sheet of constricted shelf ice.

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The rocks on the Graham Land side of the strait are similar to those elsewhere in Graham Land and are related to those in the South Andes. The cliffs on the Alexander I Land side of the channel, however, consist of sedimentary rocks in which Mesozoic fossils were found. These fossils are believed to point to an age when Western Antarctica enjoyed a more friendly climate than it does today.

Graham Land is a mass of mountains, rising sheer from the frozen sea, snow and ice covered, without vegetation. Lichen, vivid yellow, red and green, clings to a few of the rocks, but that is all. Sledging over the sea-ice with his team of huskies, the explorer may look all day at a seemingly close shadow-painted mountain, but by nightfall he appears to be no nearer than he was in the morning. Atmospheric conditions in the Antarctic play strange tricks, making far-distant mountains seem only a few miles away.

The expedition sailed from London Sept. 10, 1934, in the Penola, a three-masted schooner with auxiliary engines and a net carrying capacity of 140 tons. During her three years' absence from England the Penola voyaged some 30,000 miles, twice crossing the Atlantic, four times sailing the stormy seas of the South and making a journey from the Falkland Islands to South Georgia in winter. At the outset only her officers were experienced in sail, but each man on board had to take his share in helping to man the ship, receiving instruction in seamanship during the outward voyage.

The present expedition received whole-hearted support from the British Colonial Office and the Royal Geographical Society as well as money and supplies from firms and individuals. Most of the personnel consisted of men who had gained training and experience during recent Arctic expeditions.

* * *

Of the 16 men who formed the expedition, seven remained permanently attached to the ship. Each of the nine men in the shore party, therefore, had to be qualified in one or more of the technical sides of the work and, in addition, had to take his share in the varied tasks usually done by paid hands. Living quarters and a hangar for the airplane had to be erected at both first and second year bases.

The expedition made its first year base in Graham Land, some 200 miles farther north than originally intended.

SCENE OF EXPLORATIONS

The British Graham Land Expedition Operated in the Antarctic Area Indicated on the Sketch-Map at the Left

Thirty miles out from Port Stanley, in the Falkland Islands, on the way to Port Lockroy, their first temporary Antarctic base, the Penola's engines began to run out of alignment. Mr. Rymill decided that to wait for repairs would mean the loss of a year's work, as the season when the Graham Land coast is free from ice would be missed. To venture far into uncharted seas bristling with icebergs or pack-ice, and faced with the prospect of loosened engines waltzing through the side of the ship into a rough sea, was judged inadvisable. The first base was, therefore, established on one of the Argentine Islands.

Means of travel for the expedition was chiefly dog sledge, supplemented by a three-four-seater de Haviland Fox Moth airplane for aerial survey and reconnaissance, a 19-foot motorboat and a small Bristol tractor.

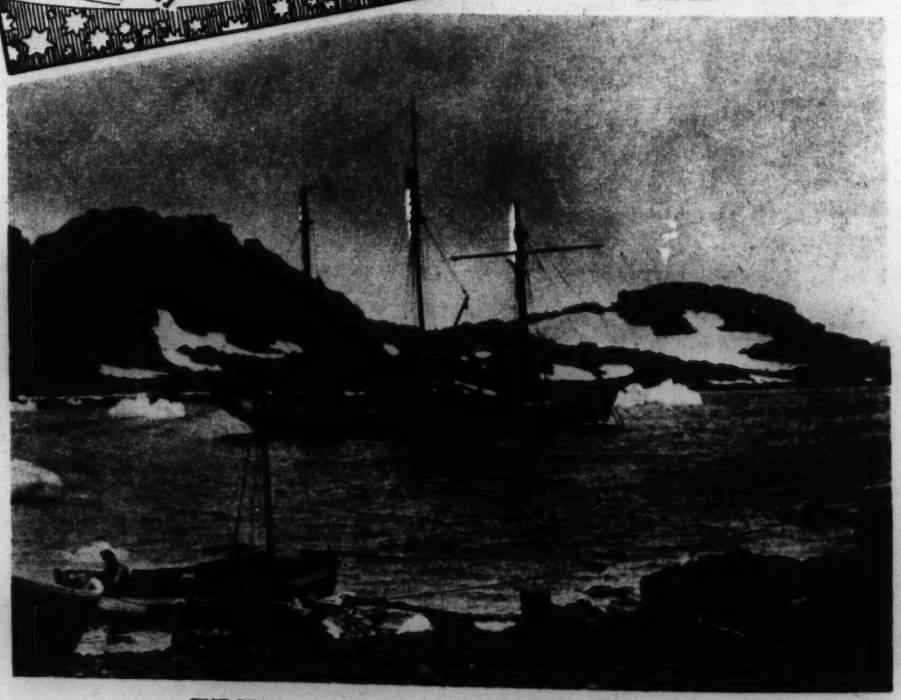
* * *

But it is on the dogs that the success of any Polar expedition largely depends. Eager and intelligent, the husky will take a sledge over ground too rough and broken for a man to negotiate by himself.

Little was accomplished during the first season, but the next February, after a flight of reconnaissance by the airplane, the Penola sailed south.

The second year base was established some 200 miles south of the old base, and it was during the last six months here that the most important geographical discoveries were made. The sledge party that was to succeed in first penetrating the unexplored south—five men, each with a team of nine or ten dogs and a sledge bearing some 1250 pounds of food and equipment—left the base Sept. 6, 1936. Bad surfaces and poor visibility caused delay and at the end of three weeks only 90 miles had been traveled. Two men, therefore, turned back for the base, leaving the bulk of the provisions with the three men who were to go forward.

For days they followed the lengthy strait between Graham Land and Alexander I Land, and it was not until the day before they were obliged to turn homeward that this strait was seen to culminate in a bay opening westward. At latitude 72° south longitude 67° 18" west, the most southerly camp was pitched. Good visibility showed the newly discovered unbroken shore lines of Alexander I Land and Graham Land diverging as they traveled into the distance. The shore lines of these two lands had been found to be unbroken by channels. The geographical facts about this part of the Antarctic had been established, and these two lands put accurately on the map.



THE PENOLA ANCHORED AT THE "DEBS ISLANDS"

This Was the Southern, or Second Year, Base of the British Graham Land Expedition

IDEAS VS. IDEOLOGIES

By Lewis Rex Miller

IT IS OFTEN SAID in these times that the world is witnessing a gigantic struggle between conflicting ideologies, from which no nation and no individual can remain aloof. Generally, this conflict is described as a clash between communism and fascism, and it is often assumed that only with the universal triumph of one or other of these philosophies of government can the struggle cease.

Against this assumption the thinking individual must and does protest. For government, to him, is not the realization of a philosopher's dream, but the manifestation in daily experience of justice, freedom and peace. Doctrinaire enunciations of political dogmas mean much less to him than the common sense practice of brotherly love.

This patient individual, the thinking citizen, has to listen to much shouting and boasting. He hears the most extravagant claims made for this or that scheme of social organization. He is told that only under some particular ism or some distinctive ology can his highest aims be realized. But he instinctively knows that forms of government signify nothing unless they express the desires and aspirations of the governed. He longs for less of the letter and more of the spirit in law and public administration.

* * *

He is assured that communism offers salvation to the world. But when he asks, "Where will I find a sample of this form of government?" he is told, if his informer is honest, that no such thing as genuine communism exists, even in Russia.

He reads in the headlines of his newspaper that Brazil has gone fascist, and then he is assured by eminent authorities that the new Constitution promulgated by President Vargas lacks some of the essential features of classic Italian fascism.

He is told that national socialism in Germany is closely akin to Italian fascism, but in the Italian scheme of things he does not discern the racial and religious theories which are characteristic of the German régime.

By this time, the thinking citizen is beginning to reach the sound conclusion that isms are not enough. He is looking for truth, but he has found only words, and words which mean different things to different people. He has been searching for ideas, but he has merely been pelted with assorted ideologies. Yet one thing he has learned. Henceforth he can forgo the luxury of placing his faith in anything that ends in the letters i-s-m.

If he is American, or British, or French, or a citizen of one of the many other nations that have not succumbed to a totalitarian régime, he will probably be told that his country's institutions are out of date, that they do not conform to modern needs. He may be told that his country must sooner or later line up with the forces either of the Right or of the Left, of fascism or of communism.

* * *

To the thinking citizen of a democracy, neither sounds attractive. He looks about him and observes the prevalance of freedom of speech and of the press, and in general a higher level of well-being than obtains in Germany, Italy, Japan or Russia. It hardly appears necessary to join up with a communist ally or an anti-communist coalition. He knows that Russia is probably more fascist than communist in its present state, and he suspects that Japan and Germany are more anti-Russian than anti-communist. The democrat does not see any sufficient reason for pledging allegiance to either side.

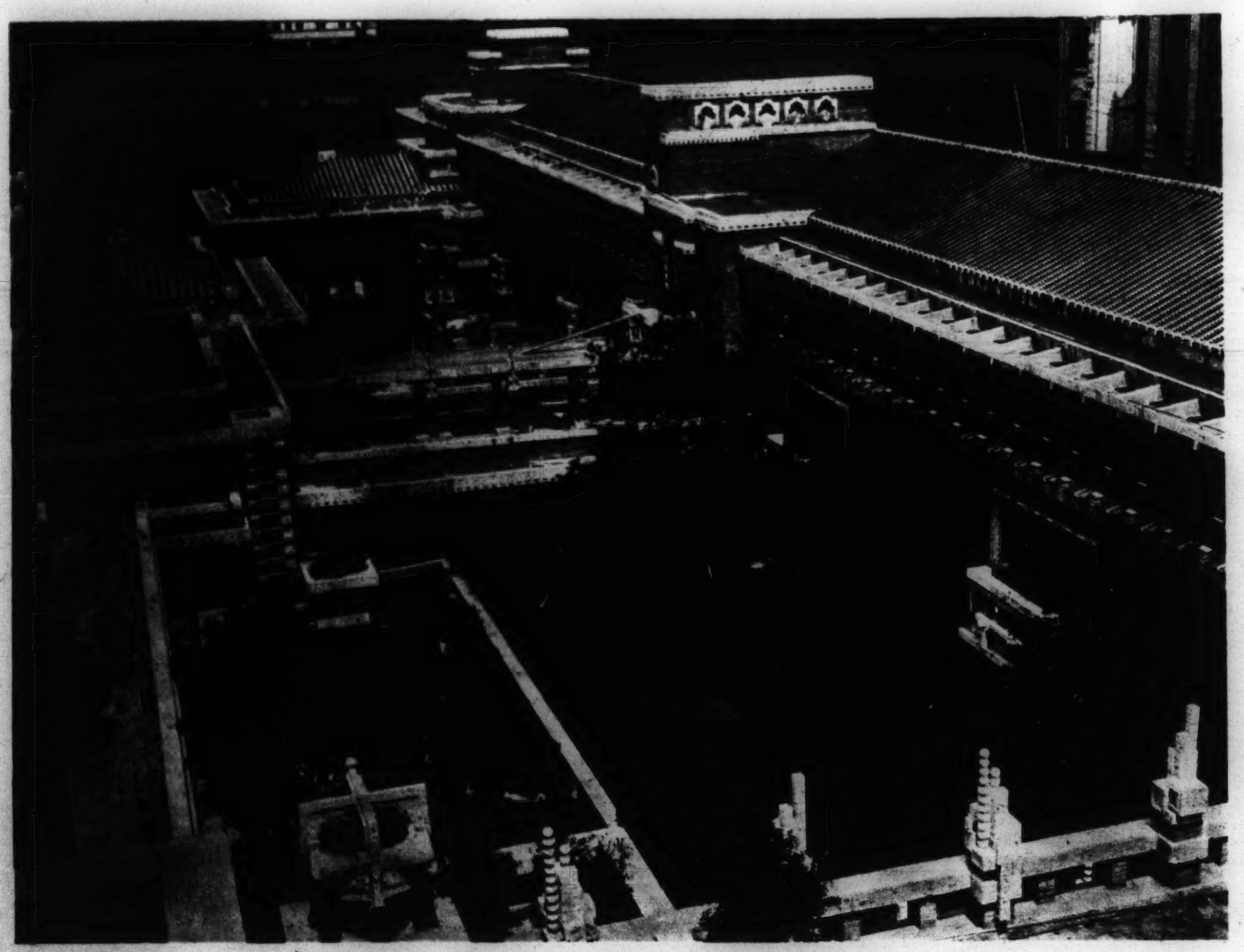
The citizen of the democracy is not trying to force his country into the mould of any philosophical doctrine. He has no theory of Marx or of Mussolini to prove by experiment in a political laboratory. His form of government is not an ism. He adheres not to an ideology, but to the divine idea of man self-governed. He hears the critics of his institutions describe themselves as realists and him as an impractical idealist. In fact, it is he who is the realist. He may be an idealist, but he is not, like his critic, an ideologist.

The citizen of a democracy has no desire to impose his political convictions on subjects of other nationalities by force. He has learned by experience the fallacy of fighting wars to make the world safe for democracy. Democracy must be an indigenous growth. To attempt to force it upon others would be mere "democratism."

Taming the Earthquake

More Accurate Predictions of Crustal Movements, Combined With Improved Engineering Practices Withstand Shocks, Promise to Reduce Temblors to the Status of Mere A

By G. K. Spencer



A BUILDING THAT RESISTED JAPAN'S GREAT 1923 QUAKE

The Imperial Hotel, in Tokyo, Designed by Frank Lloyd Wright, American Architect, Survived the Disaster, and for That Reason, as Well as Because of Its Unique Design, It Has Had an Influence on the Appearance and Construction of Other Buildings in Japan

PROFESSOR KYOJI SUYEHIRO, director of the Earthquake Research Institute of Japan, and a former naval constructor, sounded the keynote for the scientific advance in procuring safety to life and property during earthquakes, when he said, "If we can design and build ships to carry the strains and effects on structures during storms at sea, certainly we can design and build earthquake-proof buildings which, all told, are subjected to considerably less strain than that imposed on ships by some types of marine storms."

The problem of procuring safety during those characteristic movements of the earth's thick skin, due to the natural adjustments in a cooling planet, is divided into two fields of research, one dealing with the architecture and construction of buildings to meet strains for which man in the past has not allowed, and the other with development of a science or art of prediction of earthquakes.

Pretty well-founded engineering principles have already been established for making structures safe, according to Bailey Willis, professor emeritus of geology in Stanford University.

* * *

Professor Willis sticks closely to his geology in reading his earthquakes. He knows the huge wedges of the earth's crust and their activity as the slowly contracting earth loses heat. He calls them "earthquake machines," those great blocks, miles long, perhaps hundreds of miles deep, and as many miles wide, which grind and groan as they slip past one another in finding their adjustments. Fortunately, the earth cools very slowly and the movements, geologically speaking, are not drastic.

Professor Willis is expert in estimating the kinds of strains these "earthquake machines" undergo, and about how long they can submit to a certain type of strain before they move.

There is another method, valuable for itself, but probably in the near future to be associated with Professor Willis's methods, for predicting an imminent earthquake. Developed by the Japanese, it was described by Dr. H. O. Wood, director of the Carnegie Institute Seismological Laboratory in Pasadena.

"This," he said, "is the measurement of the tilt of the earth, involving measurements taken at a large number of locations over an area, to show the slow tilting attendant on various types of strains; the readings must be taken over a considerable length of time to build up the characteristics."

In earlier stages of the use of the tilt meter in Japan, it was determined that while the Japanese islands are at all times slowly tilting, there is a sudden tilt a few hours before a quake that is to be, perceptible to mankind. Even a few hours' notice is valuable, but the seismologists are striving at much better results than that.

Finally, and in its ramifications this last field of prediction may hold more advantages for the human race than all the others, is the study of sunspots to predict general time scopes in which the movement of the "earthquake machines" may be expected to show more than usual violence and frequency in activity. The undisputed fact that the earth's surface has shown more activity packed into a certain time space, during the appearance of heavy spots on the sun, was for long considered merely a coincidence, but it has now leaped from coincidence into quite another category.

No reputable seismologist believes that they "cause" earthquakes, but many believe that they precipitate earthquakes in "earthquake machines" which are getting ready for some action anyhow.

The United States Naval Observatory and the Western Union Telegraph Company mutually check on sunspot effects. The Naval Observatory informs the telegraph company of the presence of spots and the telegraph company informs the observatory of the results.

A large solar group appeared in May, 1921. At once, magnetic disturbances on the lines of the Western Union, both land and cable, seriously interrupted traffic and damaged some of the apparatus. This happened again in 1929, and some trouble occurred in 1934. Radio broadcasting companies also have been severely affected. At the same time, brilliant aurorae appear at both the North and South Poles.

Contrary to popular belief, according to N. H. Heck, Chief of the Division of Terrestrial Magnetism and Seismology of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey in 1932, the heaviest United States or rather North American quakes do not occur in the West, at least not in recent years. They occur, or have occurred, in the East. For instance, Prof. Perry Byerly, seismologist at the University of California at Berkeley, recorded late in December, 1933, an earthquake that rocked the west coast of Greenland, centering in Baffin Bay, which he described as "greater in intensity than that which destroyed parts of Tokyo and Yokohama in 1923."

On Feb. 2, 1934, Ottawa, Canada, and surrounding regions, which geologists assert is the most impervious to earth disturbances of any area in the world, were shaken by an earthquake.

On the very same day, two violent earthquakes struck in Lima, Peru, and a sharp quake was reported in Bucharest, Rumania.

Further proof that some general, worldwide pressure was the underlying cause, and not mere local faults, is seen in the fact that for several months after the Long Beach quake perceptible quakes were felt in many other places in the world.

On Jan. 28, 1934, two days before the severe shocks in Nevada on Jan. 30, Mexico was hit hard—with sound and effects, so to speak. The entire south central region of Mexico felt the violent shocks. Inhabitants of Amecameca, State of Mexico, reported seeing a red, blue and green ball of enormous size rushing through the sky the night before the quake. Indians, too, reported mysterious lights in the sky.

In history, many such incidents occur, and there are recorded incidents wherein such electrical effects were observed on the ground.

Equally significant, however, is the fact that just as these quakes were striking, a Japanese Government fishing boat felt a heavy subterranean eruption in the northern Kurile Islands, and saw a new island rise out of the sea.

This is not to mention numerous no-damage shocks felt in southern California during the same period. Even Professor Byerly would become bored at the attempt to recount the steady breathing of Mother Earth.

We have been through these periods, the world has been through them, on an average of ten times a century for a considerable number of millennia. There is no reason for fear, rather a reason for rejoicing, for it is apparent that greater progress will be made in the study of these movements during this cycle than in any one cycle, or many of them, which have preceded.

Here is something interesting for geologists and perhaps eventually for miners. Mr. Heck and other investigators believe we shall learn the facts about the condition of the earth's core through the medium of earthquakes.

When a heavy quake strikes, three waves proceed from it to seismographs in many parts of the world. The first two waves, one a little slower than the other, proceed through the earth and, if the location of the quake is far enough around the world from a given seismograph, those waves travel through the earth's core. The slowest wave of all proceeds over the earth's surface to the instruments. Study of the two deep waves, it is hoped, will eventually provide information about the core.

* * *

Many geologists are not convinced of the sunspot values in predicting earthquakes, but some authorities educe much evidence for that theory. If they are correct it provides a way to predict quakes, or at least the cyclical appearances of quakes, or periods in which very close attention may be paid to movements along the fault lines.

All insects and animals which live in the soil feel earth movements which man does not feel, and movements never felt by man, and only recorded on seismographs, are actually major earthquakes often to the little folk of the soil. Ants come up from their hills in swarms, and remain above ground often until the earth steadies again.

Chickens and other roosting fowl are always restless on nights of earth movement. The late Fusakichi Omori noted that pheasants in his garden were evidently disturbed during the night by earthquake movements that

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Practices to Brace Buildings So That They Will of Mere Annoyances

were insensible to skilled human observers without the aid of delicate instruments. Omori, one of the great Japanese seismologists, made many delicate studies and proofs of this. The birds were not afraid; they were merely annoyed by the vibrations.

Japanese experience also bears this out. The Imperial Hotel, designed by an American architect to resist earthquakes, went through the 1923 shock unhurt. Six tall office buildings designed by Prof. Tachii Haito, an American-trained Japanese engineer, also resisted the violent shaking successfully, while some other modern structures, less skillfully designed and planned, were wrecked.

"In the past," Professor Willis also says, "an architect or engineer has considered the weight of a building only as something to be supported. He dealt only with vertical loads. But where he must take account of earthquakes, he has to reckon on the effect of the same weight when thrown sidewise. The architect must guard against this lateral force by making the building rigid."

"Shaking tables," set up in Japan and also at Cornell and Stanford Universities, test model structures, built to

A 140,000-MILE FLAME
A Violent Eruption on the Sun. Relative Size of Earth Represented by White Dot.

scale, by giving rectilinear motion and shocks along the three major axes. Their operation requires skilled attention, and they are operated to the limits of the resources of their possessors. It is amazing what devoted professors have already accomplished with limited means.

Man is now beginning to realize he is embarked on an ocean of land, as real as the ocean of water. It is significant, too, that the public is beginning to understand what to do about it. The steady flow of seismic knowledge to the public is expected to add hundreds of thousands of practical on-the-spot observers who can tell a logical story of their perceptions during an earth movement, and add to the useful observations now being made mechanically by more than 50 seismographs stationed in various parts of the United States.

This is not a sectional effort. Postmasters all over the United States have instructions to report to government bureaus the effects of earth movements in their areas.

In recent years, there has been scant difference in violence between earthquakes in inland and coastal regions. Mississippi Valley has its own set, due to a complexity of causes, including the lifting of the continent on giant hinges due to the removal of the weight of the great ice cap, which was at one time more than a mile thick over parts of Iowa, for instance. The annual 513,000,000 tons of soil carried away by the Mississippi River also calls for rising and readjustment. And the faulted earth crust does adjust itself.

* * *

About the only seismic difference between the Mississippi Valley and the coastal regions is that the latter have a more dramatic stage setting. The great San Andreas fault is a notable factor. This is a shear which traverses the continental margin for more than 500 miles. It cuts the Mesozoic granites and is younger than they, yet is pre-Eocene.

"If we seek the original condition that determined its position," asserts Professor Willis, "and its development, we may find it in the juxtaposition of two great rigid masses, which make up, respectively, the peninsula of Lower California and the Sierra Nevada.

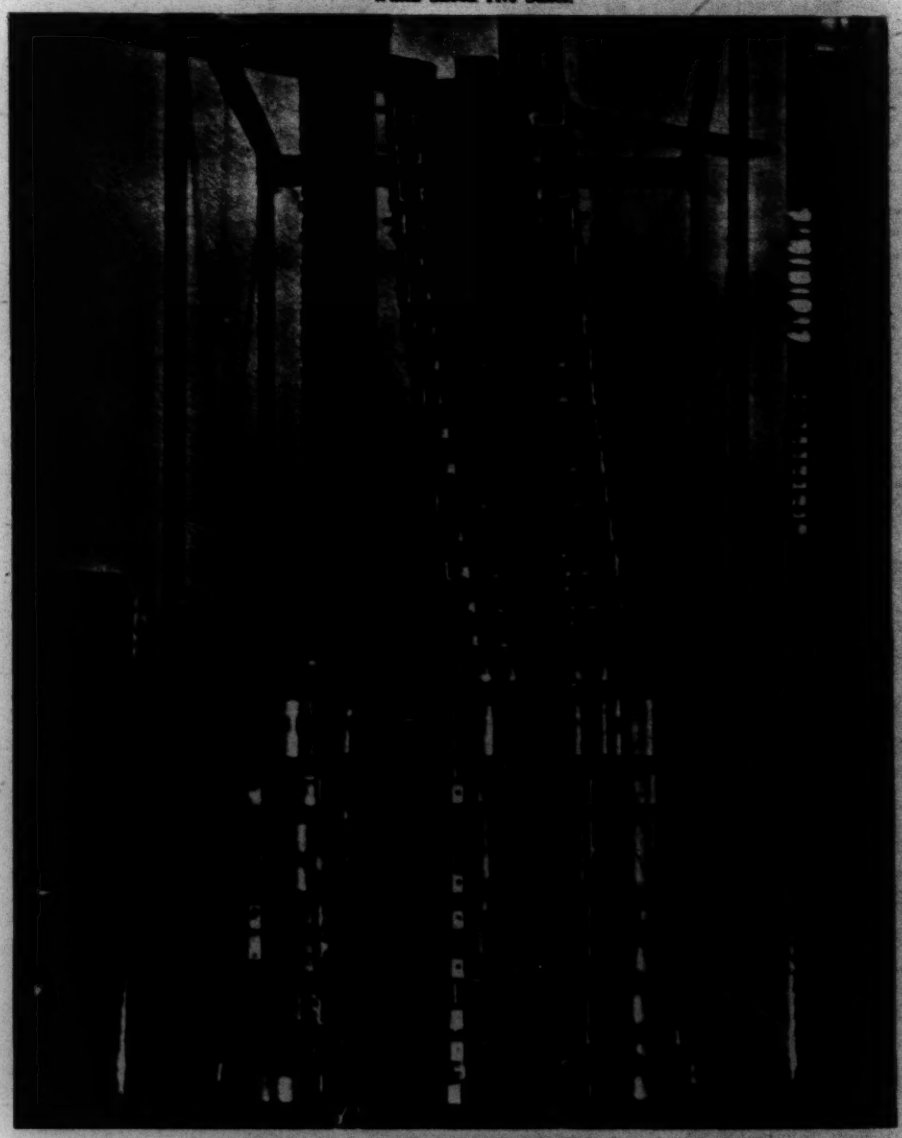
"The suggestion is that its great rigid mass is slowly turning with an anti-clockwise motion and is thus shearing past the other rigid body of the Sierra Nevada batholith. The orogenic pressure which has raised the coast ranges and the Sierra Nevada would be competent to cause such a rotation if exerted unequally upon the extended form of the mighty batholith."

Thus, we find that both the continents and their component parts are really moving, as long suspected. This movement, rather than a slipping of the earth as a whole mass, may account for once tropical regions appearing at the North and South Poles, and for once frigid regions appearing in the equatorial zones. The United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, too, has records which show a tendency to travel on the part of the North American continent, and it probably is as true of other continents.

WHERE EARTHQUAKE "WAVES" BEAT HIGHEST AS INNER FIRES COOL — Coast and Geodetic Survey
g Construction to Design Structures Which Will Ride Out Earthquakes Even as Ocean Liners Ride Out Storms at Sea.

GREAT SUNSPOTS LIKE THESE MAY PRECIPITATE EARTHQUAKES
Whirling in Opposite Directions, Like Earthbound Twin Cyclones, These Phenomena Are of Opposite Polarity and Create Heavy Magnetic Effects in the Earth's Sympathetic System

© Wide World
WHEN EARTH MASSES SHIFT, CRACKS LIKE THIS APPEAR
A Fissure Across a Road in the Desert Country Near Kelton, Utah, After a Series of Earthquakes Which Shook Five States.



WHERE THE EFFECTS OF QUAKES ARE TESTED IN ADVANCE
The Stanford Shaking Table Indicates Action of Weights and Resistances on Larger Structures During Earthquakes.

Among the New Books

More Than the Wife of Shelley

Mary Shelley: A Biography, by R. Glynn Grylls. London and New York: Oxford University Press. 18s.; $7.50.

ALL PREVIOUS biographies of Mary Shelley have been written on the assumption that the last 29 years of her life were a sort of pale aftermath to the six youthful years of her marriage with Shelley. This new study disproves that assumption. It gives us a portrait of a woman who converted her loss and loneliness into a strength which sustained her against the consequences of her girlhood rebellion against the conventions of nineteenth-century society in middle-class England.

She began life with every incentive to that rebellion. Her mother was Mary Wollstonecraft, author of "The Rights of Women," and a very conscious rebel against the conventions. Her father was the radical philosopher, William Godwin, author of "Political Justice," and friend and inspirer of such people as Tom Paine, the revolutionary. At the age of 16, she met Shelley, who rebelled against everything, even his daily menu. Their consequent conduct together was so original that even Godwin was outraged. He refused to have anything to do with them, except to borrow large sums of money from Shelley—which his pride refused to allow him to accept in the form of checks signed by Shelley.

So Mary was liable to be confused when she set out on the journey of life. As Miss Grylls shows in this careful and detailed study, Mary was not confused. She showed herself to be a woman of quiet and firm convictions, and one capable of life-long fidelity to the man to whom she had vowed herself. He inspired her, but he made her suffer because of his unworldliness and his repudiation of the humdrum responsibilities of daily life. The nature of their fantastic menage during the six years of their marriage caused her to lose three of her four children, and its aftermath condemned her to a long struggle against poverty as she battled to give her remaining child, Percy Florence, an education that should equip him to take the social position which would be his when he succeeded to the family title and estates.

Mary returned to England in 1823 with the boy. She came home to a household that had considered itself outraged by her elopement with Shelley. She found, too, that Shelley's father intended to pursue his policy of irreconcilability. Only after some time had passed, during which she and the child lived entirely by her pen, was Sir Timothy persuaded to allow her £100 a year.

In addition to this economic struggle, she set out to consolidate the reputation of Shelley's work. It was no simple matter. A great deal of it still existed only as a mass of untidy manuscript. None of it had been published in a sound commercial way. The whole lot needed re-editing, and she set about this task, undeterred by the threat from her father-in-law that if she published his son's verse she would have her allowance stopped. Miss Grylls shows us how patiently and thoroughly she carried out the work over a long period of anxious years; how she saw the fruits of her labors as Shelley's name and fame were vindicated; how she succeeded in bringing up her son to be a solace to her later years, and finally how she produced a number of books from her own creative imagination which brought her a sufficient measure of success and fame.

It was, after all, a well-rounded life, and not, as so many people have thought, a meteoric one with a flaming head and a long and diminishing tail. We have to thank Miss Grylls, whose study shows us this brave and gifted woman in a proportionate way.

RICHARD CHURCH

How Grandfather Traveled

Locomotion in Victorian London, by G. A. Sekon. New York: Oxford University Press. $5.

HOW MANY MODERNS have thought to wonder about the transportation facilities of the Victorians? It is usual to smile at the Victorians a trifle pityingly because of their limitations; or else to envy them for their secure position at the precise center of a complimentary world. They got about London and the country somehow, of course. If pressed, one might recapture an impression, gleaned probably from a bundle of Christmas cards, of a compact little group of Victorians, soberly bonneted and shawled, bemuffled and top-hatted, making their stately way to church across the ancestral park—yes, on foot. When they went farther from home, they must have resorted to other means. Was it horseback? Was it gig, or bus, or train? It has never seemed greatly to matter.

DRAWING BY LYNTON LAMB FOR THE JACKET OF "LOCOMOTION IN VICTORIAN LONDON"

* * *

Yet to this author, Mr. Sekon, it has mattered really enormously. Mr. Sekon can explain everything. In his preface, he states he has been a lifelong student of the methods and means of transport; he has edited railway magazines, and he now contemplates the issuing of a complete account of the growth of London's railways during and after the Victorian era. He can therefore tell everything about the steam railway, the horse omnibus and tramcar, cable and steam tramways, Thames steamboats, the bicycle and tricycle, the hansom and the "growler"—all down the years from Victoria's accession in 1837 to the end of her long reign. Were one writing a novel of the Victorians, his volume would prove invaluable source material.

For reading by the layman, it is slow and ponderous, crammed as it is with detailed explanation and data. Yet from out the somewhat dull level plain of its careful information, there rise from time to time sunlit peaks of color and of fancy and of stranger fact. For example, the picture of the vast army of pedestrians who, at the start of the Victorian era, actually walked from their homes to their often distant shops and offices in the City. It has been computed that 100,000 pedestrians a day crossed the Thames by London Bridge and about 75,000 daily by Blackfriars Bridge.

* * *

Then, for the sake of humor, the fact that in 1857 one might not take dogs into the omnibuses; "but an exception is made in the case of ladies' lap dogs, unless specially objected to by other passengers than the owner." The floors of certain of the omnibuses were covered with straw for benefit of warmth; and woe betide the passenger who dropped a coin, for he could never recover it unless he was making a long journey and had plenty of time to search. One of the omnibus companies provided bright red umbrellas for the shelter of its drivers; so that, in sun or rain, the nearest passengers would draw as close as possible in order to share the boon.

And so we have the story of the first steamboats on the Thames, of the early railways, of private carriages, coaches and wagons, of hansoms, of bicycles. It all goes to prove, as Mr. Sekon says, that, "although the methods of locomotion in London during the reign of Victoria have been superseded almost entirely, they were in themselves almost as revolutionary as those of the present century which swept them away."

M. W.

"Passion of the Past"

New England Village Life, by Edward M. Chapman. Cambridge, Mass.: Privately printed at the Riverside Press.

THE FEELING that chiefly prompted Edward M. Chapman to write "New England Village Life," and will be chief incentive to reading it, is what the author, quoting Tennyson, would call "Passion of the Past." The picture Dr. Chapman gives of life in the two Connecticut River-mouth towns, Old Lyme and Old Saybrook, is passing. Because it is passing and because it seems to him to have been good he has written about it.

Dr. Chapman's family has been rooted 300 years in one of those towns; year by year, men of his race have plowed, sown, and reaped those fields, guided town affairs, watched over the church, and left diaries that are a village chronicle. The task of writing about the region is his almost by inheritance.

Lyme and Saybrook are amphibian towns, with a population that has been accustomed to farm both land and sea. In Dr. Chapman's days, every homestead had its boat, every farm its salt meadow. He writes about the Farmer-Fisherman who tilled his scanty acres, but when the shad were running in the spring abandoned the plow for the seine, the dragnet, or the "pound." There was also the kind of farmer who got his living from the soil, but counted as a part of his produce the "meadow hay" from the salt marshes. In addition to these two, there was the man who really followed the sea, not so often as in earlier days to the Arctic Circle or the South Seas, but to the fishing grounds of the Sound and of the banks beyond Nantucket, or on coasting steamers. There is a certain amount of sailor-like handiness in these people about whom Dr. Chapman has written with so much admiration and shrewd analysis, and some tradition of deep water in the houses built by early sea captains who had been leading citizens in their day.

The Saybrook or Old Lyme farmer, in the days before his acres began to pass into the hands of summer people, was industrious, thrifty, church-going, book-loving, education-supporting. He had both dignity and humor, he did not say "naow and caow," or wear overalls dependent upon one gallus. He sent his children to the Academy and sometimes to the University (meaning Yale), and saw some of them go West to make little bits of New England wherever they settled.

Germany Drives Southeastward

Germany Pushes South-East, by Gerhard Schacher. London: Hurst & Blackett, Ltd. 7s. 6d.

THE UNDERLYING THEME of "Germany Pushes South-East" is that Germany is gradually acquiring a predominant position in the trade of central and Balkan Europe, and that as an inevitable consequence is also obtaining a corresponding influence in the political sphere.

The author, Dr. Gerhard Schacher, who lives in Prague, is a correspondent of three English publications, The Economist, Financial News, and Manchester Guardian Commercial. Written in creditable but by no means correct English, "Germany Pushes South-East" contains much useful economic information of an unusually up-to-date character. It is frankly propagandist and sets out to prove Mr. Maxim Litvinoff's famous phrase that "European peace is indivisible." In this connection, it brands as an "illusion" the belief "that security for the West can be purchased by allowing Germany an outlet for its expansion and a free hand in the South-East."

A large number of people who have no use whatever for Mr. Litvinoff's ideological theories agree wholeheartedly with him (and Dr. Schacher) on the indivisibility of European, and even of world, peace.

Macmillan is publishing in America, as well as in Great Britain, "Gustav Stresemann: Diary, Letters and Papers," Vol. II, edited by Eric Sutton. The book was reviewed in these columns on Jan. 5.

Additional book reviews appear regularly on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

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A Vivid and Human Picture of the Basques Under Bombardment

The Tree of Gernika, by G. L. Steer. London: Hodder & Stoughton. 12s. 6d.

THERE SEEM TO BE three kinds of war correspondent: the majority, chiefly concerned with their own narrow escapes; a few who have a nose for news, not always discriminating but, still a nose, and the rare ones who have a sense of history. Mr. Steer, who saw the Basque campaign through on the Basque side, from the distinctly amateur skirmishing around Irun, the mass bombing by the Italians and Germans before Bilbao and the broken retreat of the Basque remnant to surrender and betrayal by the Italian General Mancini at Santander, is of the last kind. He is by far the best war correspondent the Spanish war has produced and he has written a book which will, I think, be a classic of its kind. He had seen an ill-armed people decimated in Abyssinia; among the cloudy green hills and maize fields of the Basque provinces he was to see the same story again. And for reasons as disgraceful to the aggressor in either case.

* * *

It was not only disgraceful to attack the Basques—for their intense nationalism, like all the nationalisms of Spain, was passive and popular—it showed bad judgment. General Franco had declared a religious war and the Basques were the most devout Roman Catholics in the country. They were the most progressive region in the peninsula, the most industrialized, perhaps the richest. A skilful politician could have had them on General Franco's side with ease, for, in addition, their national feeling was far stronger than any small sectarian passion for what are called the Red causes. But that destructive obsession with centralization which has been traditional in Castile, coupled with some sort of infatuation with the totalitarian notions imported—along with the arms, the airplanes and the troops—from Italy and Germany, perverted General Franco's diplomacy. He let himself in for a costly campaign, costly in time and arms.

Despite their industrial progress, their relative social peace and their ancient, innate democracy, the Basques were no more prepared for modern war than any other Spanish region was before the sophisticated foreigner arrived. They were yeomen, as Mr. Steer says, with none of the aristocratic singularity of the Castilians. The Basques lived, one might almost say, in a brotherhood. Sober, industrious, pious, obstinate, truthful and dour, there was also something naïve about their life. Its traditions were ancient. They wanted to be let alone.

It would be wrong to convey that they were entirely united in their resistance to General Franco. Navarre and Alava, inland provinces and not rich, looked to Castile; but the modern, maritime provinces of Vizcaya and Guipuzcoa were and always had been resolutely Basque. Mr. Steer does not, however, delve very far into the antecedents of the war; he gets right down to it. The reader who is interested in war for its own sake will find all he wants in Mr. Steer's superlatively vivid and human narrative. He has a great dignity and resource of expression, a determination to see everything, to grasp the innumerable fluid movements of men, and to relate all to the spectacular whole which at times recalls "The Seven Pillars of Wisdom."

The by-products of his main narrative are even more interesting. War, nowadays, is not all fighting. It is propaganda, politics, the new business of dealing with civilian populations. The bombing of Durango and Gernika so horrified the world that less attention was paid to the attempts to cook the story in the foreign press. A journalist has not only to collect the facts, he has got to see through the propaganda. The bluff blockade of Bilbao and the vicissitudes of the British Government's dissimulations and evasions on the subject, is another of Mr. Steer's subjects. He is no party man. The Basque command and government come in for the same scrutiny. But they belonged (to their honor but not to their advantage) to the pre-propaganda era. They just simply told their people the truth. They excused their own traitors, concealed the traitors' names to protect their families, and in the end escorted their civilian prisoners to the Franco lines. The humanity of the Basques, their disinterestedness about their own fate in their devotion to civilized values, are impressive things in a war which has been notorious for its barbarity.

* * *

Mr. Steer's picture of this bewildered people is unforgettable. He is indignant but not blind. He can smile and criticize. They attracted him, these people, because they were mere glum, honest, village militia lost outside their native valleys, undrilled by the political dogmas of our time. But though, as Mr. Steer says, they had the virtues which do not seem for the moment to count, it is hard to believe that this is the end of such a people. V. S. PRITCHETT.

Copley's Work in America

John Singleton Copley, by Barbara Neville Parker and Anne Bolling Wheeler. A catalogue of his American portraits, with more than 200 biographical sketches of the subjects. Boston: Museum of Fine Arts. $7.75.

FOR FOUR YEARS the authors of this definitive study worked under the sponsorship of the American Council of Learned Societies and of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, which is itself rich in Copley portraits. Both authors have a long background of study in early American painting, and they approached their subject with the aim of working so far as possible from first-hand study. Thus they confine themselves to a consideration of each portrait they believe Copley to have painted before he left for England in 1774, excluding the work of his period abroad, because they had no access to the pictures, and works done after his return to America, because his change of style seemed to them to justify a further volume to be issued some time in the future.

The plan of the book is happy, so far as the public is concerned, because there will be an appreciable increase of general interest in the painter in this, the year of his two-hundredth anniversary, and because there is general agreement among the authorities that the work of Copley's earliest period, though naturally showing him still in the formative stage as a craftsman and artist, constitutes probably the most illuminative comment that remains on the costumes of the times. Incidentally, the biographical element of this book, while not strictly a part of its art interest, adds to its readability.

Following a brief biography of the artist, the authors provide a well-considered discussion of his methods and style. He was a slow and conscientious worker, they have found, and yet his talent for art was marked even while a youth. In time, his technique broadened and his portraits took on more vigor as they began to decrease in stiffness. After that, his approach became more pliable, so that he could adapt his brush stroke to the delicacies of a feminine subject or to the robustness of such a forthright personage as Thomas Hancock, one of the eighteenth century's leaders in big business in New England.

Copley often repeated his poses, and was ingenious in adapting to his needs compositions of English engravers. His care in color mixing resulted in paint qualities that have lasted with little or no deterioration. Noteworthy in any age would be his skill in depicting textures of fabrics, laces, and flowers. This is especially evident in his pastels.

Those who do not hold the Copley of his early period in much artistic esteem should study his portrait of Mrs. Nathaniel Appleton, now in Harvard University. Here is the fullness of characterization that one expects to find only in a Raeburn. There are many illustrations. E. C. S.

The Book Window

I Knew Hitler, by Kurt G. W. Ludecke (Scribner, $3.75), pictures the Third Reich from the viewpoint of a member of the party's inner circle whose career has moved rapidly from official favor to concentration camps, escape, and exile in America.

Yours to Venture, by Robert R. Updegraff (Whittlesey House, $2). An inspirational book in which an essayist and business counsellor indicates opportunities that lie about unsuspected by most persons.

This Is Our World, by Paul B. Sears (University of Oklahoma Press, $2.50). A laymen's primer of ecology, an enquiry into the problem of man's relation to the physical world.

The University of Virginia (Johnson Publishing Company) contains 32 of Charles W. Smith's woodcuts, made on and about the campus. With an introduction by Virginius Dabney.

Sixteenth Annual of Advertising Art (Book Service, $6). Reproductions of the exhibits of advertising art displayed by the Art Director's Club of New York.

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..Ships, Planes, or Naval Pacts?

(Continued from Page 2)

ing craft and machines are senseless except in terms of the uses to which they are to be put. And the contemplated uses are foreign policy in themselves, even if no words are spoken on the subject."

"What policies are possible?" Dr. Beard asked. "First of all, there is the policy implicit and explicit in President Roosevelt's speech in Chicago last October, the policy of quarantine. Unless he was just talking thoughtlessly or was bluffing, he believes that the United States should pass judgment on all the quarrels in Europe and Asia, quarantine the 'wicked' and employ the Army and Navy of the United States in making good the quarantine when it is defied. This policy calls for big battleships to be used in aggressive warfare in the far Pacific or the far Atlantic.

* * *

"It is true that many naval officers doubt the utility of battleships for any kind of warfare, but, if they have any utility, it is for aggressive mass action. Between 1895 and 1914 the German Imperial Government built battleships instead of submarines and airplanes, and thus helped to defeat itself; yet there are naval officers, both quarterback and swivel-chair admirals, who insist on having dreadnaught monsters.

"The other foreign policy for the United States is that of abstaining from the quarrels of Europe or Asia, avoiding all gratuitous advice and insults to foreign governments, and defending the continental home of the United States and the adjacent waters. This policy calls for a different division of funds between the Army and the Navy. The idea of Germany, Italy, or Japan sending a fleet of battleships convoying 500,000 soldiers across the seas in majestic array is simply fantastic—the kind of nightmare which a holder of shipbuilding stocks has when ordinary business is bad.

* * *

"Furthermore," Dr. Beard continued, "despite all the emphasis on the utility of the Navy for offensive wars in European or Asiatic waters, it is the Army that will have to do the real fighting if anything is to be gained. If Congress votes the President's naval program, it should triple the appropriations for the Army in order to put any real sense into it.

"If the Congress of the United States actually intends to adopt the policy of lecturing nations in Europe and Asia and making its program good by arms, then it should probe the President's program to the bottom and find out what fighting gear is necessary to carry it out. If, on the other hand, Congress intends to provide defense for the American domain of interest in this hemisphere, it should make corresponding alterations in the President's program, redivide funds between the Army and the Navy, and redistribute the funds among suitable types of fighting craft for the Navy.

"But we are told that the Fascist goblins of Europe are about to take South America.

Wide World Photo

UNITED STATES DESTROYERS, WITH SIGNALS FLYING, SET OUT ON NIGHT PATROL

that Mussolini will march in seven-league boats across the Atlantic, through the Straits of Gibraltar, to Brazil; or that Hitler or the Mikado will do it some other way. This is the new racket created to herd the American people into President Roosevelt's quarantine camp. All that Congress needs to do to satisfy itself on this point is to call naval officers into a secret session, vote them a retiring allowance so that the executive ax may not fall upon them, and ask them just how Hitler or Mussolini or the Mikado can perform this water-crossing miracle now, with our present defenses. It is high time that members of Congress may enlighten themselves on this point by reading the testimony of naval officers on previous bills and especially on the London Naval Treaty."

"But the cry goes up: 'Are we to leave American citizens without protection in China?' To this question there are two answers," Dr. Beard said. "The first is that if we had a Navy twice as big as that proposed by President Roosevelt, it could not alone impose victory on Japan in Far Eastern waters. The second answer to this question involves analysis. [Dr. Beard's argument at this point also applies to the Vinson official definition of policy, with its commitment "to protect our commerce and our citizens abroad."—Editor.] Who is to be protected? Where? And in doing what? On these points we are bound by somewhat settled law and practice, in which the United States has concurred. Even the State Department would not claim that American citizens have a right to go sight-seeing on the battlefields where the Japanese and Chinese armies are fighting. Nor do Americans anywhere have the 'right' to insist on doing business as usual in war zones on land or sea. That is, they cannot claim a right in defense of which American soldiers and sailors must die. . . .

"A war is raging in China, whether the fact is admitted or not, and the place for American citizens is out of these foreign war zones. As the late Admiral Sims declared in 1935, the Army and Navy of the United States must not be employed to protect the profits of traders in war-infested regions abroad. Their duty is fulfilled in assisting in the evacuation of American citizens and their movable property from the war zones. This is not to 'scuttle and run.' It is to follow settled international practice and the dictates of prudence. No such naval program as the President demands is required by such practice or prudence," Dr. Beard concluded.

* * *

Dr. Baxter agreed that defense solely of the American continental home would be easier and less expensive, but says that defense of outlying possessions is necessary to national security. He includes Samoa in the defense line, and says there must be adequate protection of Guam and the Philippines. Here, military and naval authorities would say he was advocating the "blue-sky" Navy necessary to do the jobs outlined in the Vinson bill. Many authorities, however, frankly state that defense of the Philippines is impossible, and that the recent inclusion of Samoa in the line that formerly ran from the Aleutian Islands through Hawaii to the Panama Canal is an enlargement also involving a greatly larger fleet. On this point, Maj. Gen. William C. Rivers (Ret.) says:

"I was surprised to note that high naval authorities include Samoa in that defense line. To me, so long a resident in and a student of the Far East, and of the general strategy of the North Pacific Ocean, Samoa is a far-off and indefensible salient, 5,200 miles from our west coast—almost as far from Seattle as Japan is. Also, the route from Honolulu to Samoa passes near Japan's mandated Marshall Islands, which have many harbors suitable for Japanese submarines and air bombers."

* * *

"Including Samoa as necessary for defending our west coast would call for a fleet even larger than the great fleet the bill now under consideration by the House Naval Committee would authorize," General Rivers said. "The bill now being considered would authorize an actual increase of 50 to 75 per cent in our fleet. Any effort to defend Samoa also would unbalance the defense along the general line above given. Were Mexico and New Zealand at war, I should say that Samoa would be a good place for an observation post, for a radio station.

"One of my suggestions to the Vinson committee was to take a part of the $800,000,000 now earmarked for fleet and battleship increase and use it to refortify our Atlantic and Pacific continental harbors, adding many heavy land-based airplanes, mines, submarines, and small, fast torpedo boats. And to complete our plans for movable railway artillery parallel to our coast lines, I recommend such action, rather than spending so much on capital ships at this time, as the capital ship is more of a long-distance weapon of offense."

The entire argument is summed up by a remark General Rivers recalls, as made by Lord Salisbury following a defense recommendation by Lord Kitchener. Lord Salisbury said that if he should approve all the funds enthusiastic officers desired for fortifications he would soon have to be prepared to approve plans to fortify the moon, to make sure against any attack from Mars.

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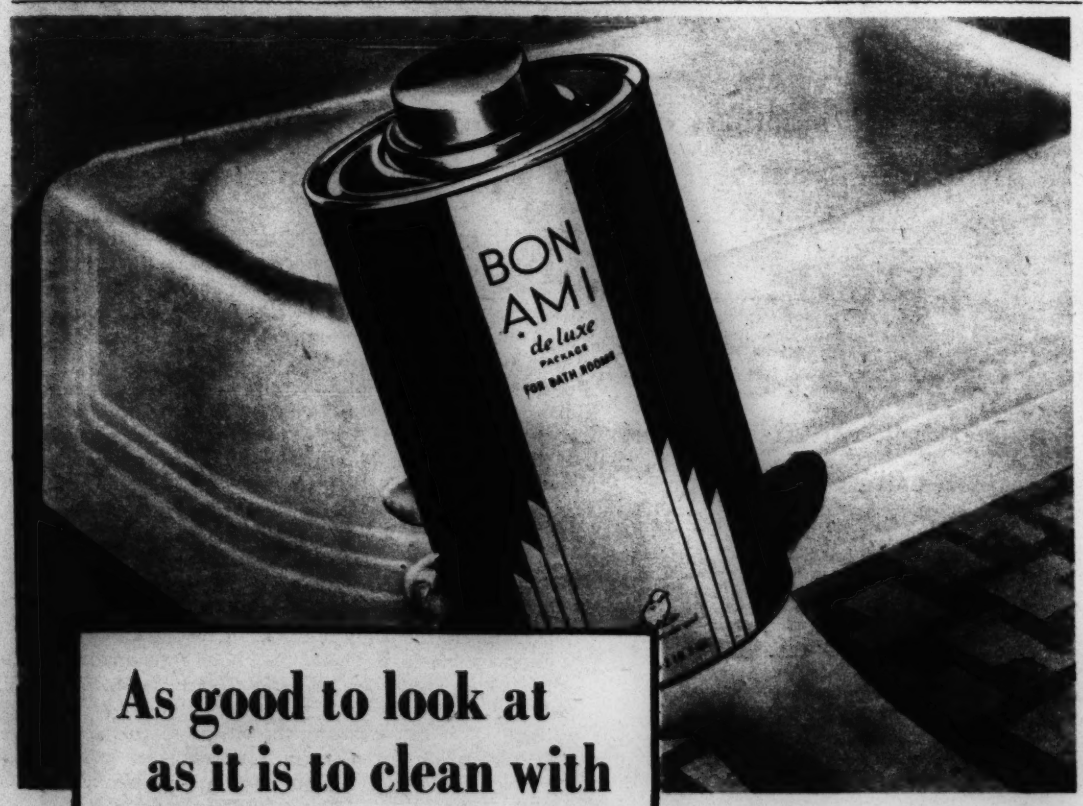

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CH 9, 1938

. . Visions of a Great City

(Continued from Page 4)

he success of the nonpartisan dministration here a kind of lue-print for the reconstruction f city governments elsewhere.

"People have ceased to vote for tradition. Today, it is a quest or truth that dismisses the old t-up. The old political machine annot come back. Whichever ay the country goes, old alle-iances are non-existent today, ve in the South, where the arty label is a virtue per se.

* * *

"What has really changed the ttitude of the people? All hrough history it is borne out hat when the people learn some-hing, they keep it. Consider that arrison could be nearly lynched the streets of Boston, yet the me came when half of Massa-husetts marched off to the Civil ar.

"The American people always ve been more idealistic than e politicians would concede, t the most of it went into ligion and social work—not to politics. Today it is happen-g. American thought is chang-g rapidly.

"Discontent alone is not ough. That can be used too sily by demagogues for reac-onary ends. It is the necessity d responsibility of progressives use this discontent not to ndermine; but to construct.

"Promote political thinking. d you will get some political re-tion. We will introduce resolu-ons so incontrovertible the emocrats must support them. r housing bill is an example. is backed by all the experience this country. Such a measure n only dwarf into oblivion easures introduced solely to ild up some borough poli-ian."

* * *

Mr. Vladeck, as coalition okesman, has etched this nd in the emphatic, superla-ely orderly speech of a scholar o got his first understanding America in 1904, when a mphlet about Abraham Lin-n fell into his hands in a ssian prison where he was soner in charge of the library. was only 18, and it electrified m to realize that a common n without an education, but ssessing a great source of ality and intelligence, could hieve the highest office in the t of his people.

"America has not yet appreci-ed the real value of Lincoln—s fundamental quality," he says that today. "Men like Benja-n Franklin and Lincoln ssess a native wisdom that is natural as the growth of the ntry. They are wise, not be-use of the wisdom of others, t because of themselves.

"Once in a while—as in Moses, akespeare, Tolstoy, Franklin, ncoln—humanity produces a n who is in himself a kind of lection of the world he lives and so a supreme expression his times. All the problems, ntradictions and intelligence t mark the period make his ught. Such men tower ough history."

* * *

The spur of this introduction America brought the young moneyed Russian by a hard te across continental Europe d 3,000 miles of ocean. Years t are a page typical of immi-nt struggle put him in City ll today, the associate of ers of divergent origin, but aring in main the same demo-tic concept he envisioned in early days.

Majority Leader Vladeck's alition derives of backgrounds as varied as may be found in any legislative unit in the country today. Thus his mainstay in debate is Joseph Clark Baldwin, 3rd, member of the Racquet and Tennis Club, educated at St. Paul's and Harvard, and a Park Avenue cosmopolite. Then there are Louis Hollander, head of a clothing union of 45,000; Robert K. Straus, son of the late Jesse Isidor Straus, with a scholastic background that includes Harvard, Trinity College, and the École de Science Politique, Paris; Mrs. Genevieve P. Earle, only woman in the Council, as she was on the Charter Revision Commission whence it sprang, and active in social welfare and nonpartisan affairs for years; Salvatore Ninfo, Sicilian-born and official of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union; Abner C. Surpless, conservative Republican and lawyer; Michael J. Quill, international president of the Transport Workers' Union, who served his stint for a free Ireland, and Charles M. Belous, son of a Russian carpenter and a councilman at 31.

* * *

These are the voices recording the emergence of New York City lawmaking into nonpartisan fields.

Councilman Vladeck and Mayor La Guardia are one in the credo that a party can survive without resort to the device of the "spoils" machine. This is the definition of program of the American Labor Party in which both are enrolled and which is pledged to strengthen the idea of clean, honest government in the meaning not only of freedom from corruption, but of promoting good living for all the citizens.

Aviation Appropriations

Development of federal supervision of aviation in the past dozen years may be traced from the rapid increase in appropriations for the work of the United States Bureau of Air Commerce. In 1927 $550,000 was provided. This increased steadily to 1932, when the appropriation totaled $10,362,300. After several years of retrenchment, the bureau was given $11,676,313, for the current fiscal year. Half of this is required for maintenance of air navigation facilities. Over $3,000,000 is for establishing new air navigation facilities during the current year.

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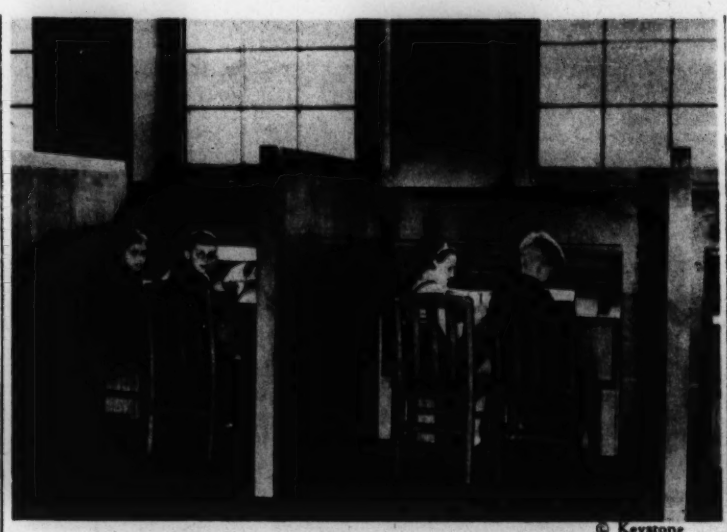

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Cubicles for Quiet Study

PRIVATE CUBICLES, numbered and reserved, where boys and girls can study, are a feature of one of London's newest school children's libraries in Walthamstow, a poor residential district of London, built on the ground floor of a disused elementary school.

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Members between the ages of 9 and 14 are qualified for admission, and they may use the study cubicles until they are 16. Library tickets are distributed by schoolteachers, who advise in the selection of books. The authorities order any book which a child may specially need to help him in his school work, especially in preparing for an examination.

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"The noise of radio and of household activities makes it very difficult for some of our children to study at home, and the cubicles have been specially designed to deal with this problem," she added.

When the children are too old to attend the schools' libraries, of which there are now three in the borough, they are transferred first to the intermediate and then to the adult sections of the public libraries. No fees are charged for admission either to the school libraries or to the adult libraries.

Since 1910 the schools' libraries scheme has been financed by the education authority and organized by the libraries committee and the Borough Librarian. Nearly 3,000,000 books have been issued to children and parcels are sent out yearly to the school camps.

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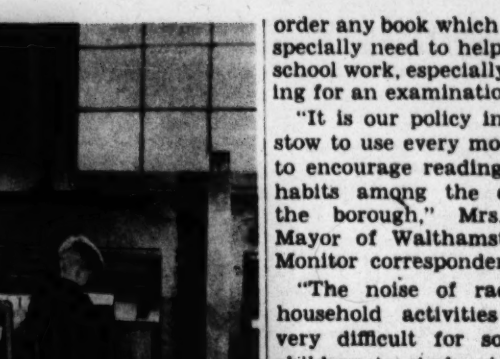

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UNDERWOOD ELLIOTT FISHER SPEEDS THE WORLD'S BUSINESS

For Birds Only

On the cliffs overlooking the foam-crested breakers and golden sands at Manly, one of Sydney's seaside resorts, stands a large house with an unusual history.

For years it was the home of the late Robert J. D. Sellar, an Englishman, who formerly owned a sheep station near Cooma, in New South Wales. Used to the quietness of country life, he spent much of his time in his garden, and while enjoying the peacefulness and scenic beauty of its environments, he became interested in the doves which frequented it. Day after day he fed them regularly.

In 1932 he transferred his property to the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, in New South Wales, and the following year set up a permanent maintenance fund of £10,000. The property became known as the "Manly Bird Sanctuary."

The sanctuary is now in the care of Miss A. Compton Legge, whose duty is to feed the birds. At 7 and 11 o'clock in the morning, and at 4 in the afternoon, the fluttering of wings herald the approaching mealtimes, as hundreds of birds alight on the grass, confident and unafraid, to partake of wheat, birdseed and cracked corn, at a specified cost of £1 a week. The doves share their repast with pigeons, kookaburras, pee-wees, sparrows, silver-eyes, Johnny Winters, starlings and many other birds. On a hot day, dozens of these welcome guests may be seen at the fountain in the center of the garden. Often sea gulls and mutton birds, storm-battered after rough weather, find haven there.

Photos by a Staff Photographer

FELICIANO NEMICCOLO WORKS ON A HAND-WROUGHT FRAME WHILE HIS DAUGHTER, DOROTHY, ACTS AS "STAND-IN" FOR THE PICTURE

Not Just Four Corners

PERHAPS THERE ARE several who who do it. I know of two. One of them is in Florence, Italy, the other in Hyde Park Massachusetts. In the Piazza Pitti, just beyond the Ponte Vecchio, a Florentine craftsman bends his white head above a frame he is carving for the reproduction of an Uffizi painting, possibly a work of Raffaello.

The dim interior of his little shop is in sharp contrast to the sunlight that floods the wide space between the grim, enormous facade of the Pitti Palace and his window. His display of "Cornici, Specchi, Lampadari," (frames, mirrors, chandeliers) gleams like a narrow, rich enamel inserted between high walls of that characteristic dull yellow which lends the whole city an atmosphere of late afternoon.

He is designing and carving and gilding; applying gesso and sgraffito and pigment, as his ancestors did four centuries ago. It is true, long strips of moulding, cut and gilded by machinery, lean against a cupboard, ready to be sawed up whenever a customer seeks merely four corners and a glass to his picture frame. Little the commercial trade cares for the hand work, or the careful subordination of the frame to the picture, insisted upon by the workman who is artist too. Only the occasional order comes nowadays for a frame designed specifically to fit a painting or a print. A heap of ready-made borders, oval, circular, rectangular, too brightly gilded, mechanically carved, rises in a corner, waiting to be shipped to America. The white-haired workman of the Piazza Pitti looks with wistful affection at the shaving that curls up as his chisel bites the yielding pine. Few are left of his fraternity in Florence, or in the rest of Italy.

It is with strange delight, therefore, that I find in the United States an artist-craftsman who continues the tradition born in the time of Michelangelo and Tintoretto. Feliciano Nemiccolo, being first a painter, keeps the picture before him while working on the frame. He looks at the picture constantly, close to and from a distance, this way and that way. He studies the period in which it was painted, recalls what he knows of the artist; thinks of the artist's purpose. And from what he sees and knows and thinks and feels with a picture before him, he draws the pattern of his frame. Three lines on a scrap of paper which he pulls from his pocket show the comparative widths of moulding. If the patron has a Holbein to be enriched with a border of heavy oak, the pencil forms quick notes of rectangles, or lozenges perhaps. If he has brought a print of the "Primavera" by Botticelli, lines may be combined with mediaeval scrolls, and there is likely to be a contemplative murmur about gold toned down to the colors in the painting, and a rich Renaissance blue in the pigment. For a smaller reproduction, such as the detail of the "Three Graces" from the "Primavera," the craftsman is likely to sketch a leafy design for the carving, to suggest for the burnished gold a darker tone painted between one bead and another, using sgraffito—a cutting lightly down beneath the surface painting—for the main decoration.

"... THE SHAVING THAT CURLS UP AS HIS CHISEL BITES THE YIELDING PINE"

"There's no sense in selling people just four corners," he says when asked about his frames, "or in giving people something which is a frame all by itself, with no thought for the picture. 'Just anything' won't do. A Florentine painting needs a Florentine frame; a Dutch picture something in keeping; a finished French portrait something entirely different. It must be in character. There are many different types of landscapes. A Van Gogh, for example, would require something very strong, but not too crude, and not too refined either . . . it is hard for me to explain." It is not hard, however, to trust Mr. Nemiccolo to produce the right frame.

Playing around his work bench his children have an opportunity to follow the various processes as he followed, in his childhood, those of his father and grandfather, in his native hill town near Naples. They used to take a hatchet and cut down their own oak and walnut trees when orders came for frames or for pieces of household furniture, for they were the fine cabinetmakers of the district. For his work, at home in Massachusetts, where he has lived since boyhood, he uses whitewood, which is good for hand-carving and takes the clay and glue and gold leaf employed in the decoration.

While he makes frames, and also violins, Mr. Nemiccolo's chief interest is painting, which he studied during his childhood and later at the Massachusetts Normal Art School. He is at present attending classes at the School of the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, At the Eliot School, Jamaica Plain, Massachusetts, he conducts a class in the making of frames which is popular with home-makers.

PEARL STRACHAN

Port of Macassar

THE QUAYSIDE, with its long godowns, that is to say, warehouses, extends for half a mile up and down the beach, for Macassar is the capital, metropolis and trade center of the huge island of Holland's Indies called Celebes.

Several liners from far seas and distant home ports lie at the wharves—English, American, and three or four Dutch. The harbor itself is half-full of Malay prahus and two-masted island trading schooners not unlike those of the South Pacific.

It is a busy place, this colorful port of the Orient seas. Back from the godowns is the waterfront business street, one of the most picturesque in all the tropical East. Chinese and Indian and Malay shops, Dutch mercantile and trading establishments line it on either side.

Chinese cafés abound. The street is noted, too, for its bird market. Celebes is full of rich-plumaged, exotic winged creatures, chiefly a huge parrakeet easily tamed into a pleasing house-pet and requiring no cage. Along Macassar's main street a hundred of them are screaming at once, and their staccato calls are echoed by a bewildering variety of other birds of every size and blend of color.

The clamor of a score of peoples, mandatory hoots of automobiles trying to edge a way through the throng in the street, cries of peddlers, pleas for patronage of Chinese shopkeepers, clatter of hooves of shaggy little horses drawing diminutive gharries, screams of brown and yellow children, the occasional shriek of a departing ship's siren drowning it all, such is the Oriental blend that is the day-by-day life of the port of Macassar.

M. T. G.

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Letters

Homestead Exemptions . .

The Christian Science Monitor
Weekly Magazine Section:

Your Magazine Section article on Homestead Exemptions on Jan. 26 contains a table in which a footnote states that Pennsylvania is to vote in 1938 upon a constitutional amendment for that purpose. I am advised by a member of the Legislature that an amendment was proposed and was defeated in 1937 which embodied a clause for a certain exemption as to homesteads.

HERBERT PETERSON

Easton, Pa.

Today's Contributors . .

WITH NAVAL QUESTIONS prominent in discussions of governmental policy throughout the world, the Magazine Section presents several points of view on the subject as it relates to the United States. DR. JAMES PHINNEY BAXTER, 3D, who leads off, is President of Williams College, Williamstown, Mass., former Master of Adams House, Harvard University, an historian, and author of "The Introduction of the Ironclad Warship," published in 1933 and translated into French. He speaks for a larger program of naval building.

The opposite point of view is represented by several persons whose opinions are set forth in the accompanying symposium, but the burden of the argument is supported by DR. CHARLES A. BEARD, for many years a professor of politics and history at Columbia University, New York. Dr. Beard now is engaged in independent educational work. He is the author of many books and articles concerned with history and contemporary affairs, the most recent book being "The Open Door at Home."

Equally timely, in its way, is the article on basketball. The "woman's angle" on the subject is presented by WILHELMINE MEISSNER, chairman of the National Rules Committee for Basketball in Schools and Colleges. She is instructor in athletics at Bayside High School, Bayside, Long Island, N. Y.

A member of the Monitor's New York news bureau, WYONA DASHWOOD has had opportunity to see Mr. Vladeck, of whom she writes, in action in the City Council debates, as well as to talk with him in his own environment.

ROY L. PEPPERBURG is a free lance writer and photographer who lives in New York. ROMA DARBY is connected with the Monitor's London editorial bureau. The week's Magazine Editorial is by LEWIS REX MILLER, head of the Monitor's Pacific Coast news bureau, and formerly editor of the Magazine Section. G. K. SPENCER is an experienced writer who lives in California and has contributed to these pages before.

Control of Air Traffic

During the past year the Federal Bureau of Air Commerce took over complete control of airway traffic control stations at Newark, Cleveland and Chicago, previously operated by private airlines, and established five new stations, at Pittsburgh, Detroit, Washington, Burbank, and Oakland, California. The eight stations are in operation approximately 16 hours daily during the period of most traffic. These stations have been equipped with apparatus to record all interphone conversations.

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Photo Gladys Johns

THE HOUSE ON PROPS IN POLPERRO, CORNWALL

Unique Things in Britain

THERE ARE MANY odd things in Britain, including a road so narrow that people can shake hands with each other while in houses on opposite sides of the street, and a church erected in a hole so deep that the lych-gate of the churchyard is higher up than the top of the church tower.

This church, one of the loveliest in England, is situated in a Cornish village bearing the attractive name of St. Just-in-Roseland. Roseland has nothing to do with roses, but is thought to be derived from the Celtic word 'ros,' meaning a heath. It is not far from Gerrans, which was the home of Geraint, one of the knights of King Arthur's Round Table. Near by the tree-encompassed Fal winds its graceful way to the sea, through Falmouth.

St. Just church dates back in its beginnings to 1261, though the greater part of it belongs to the fifteenth century. The land rises sharply from its base, and the visitor can stand at the entrance of the churchyard, and look down upon the church roof.

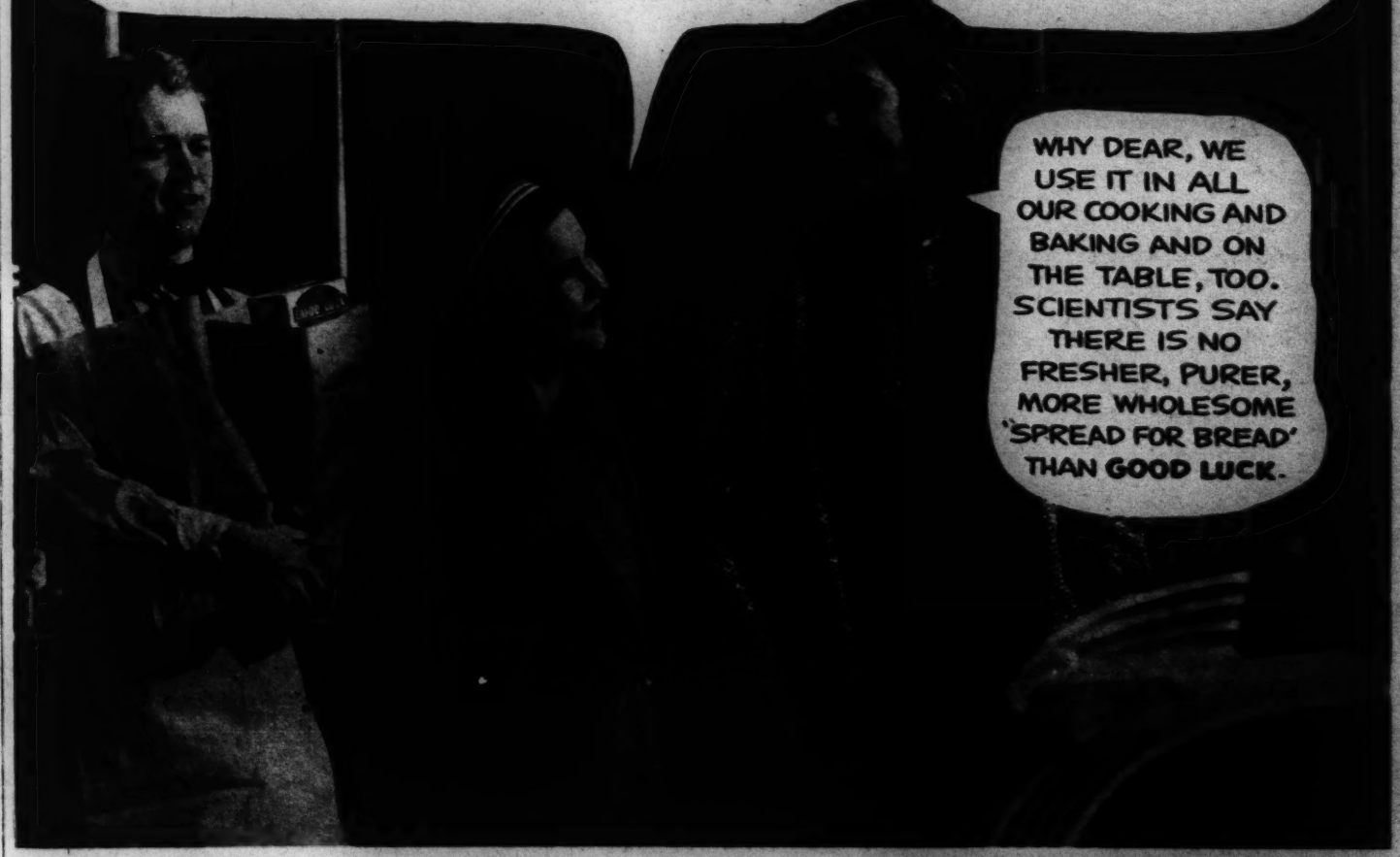
A few miles eastwards along the sea-indented coast lies the picturesque fishing village of Polperro, a center of smuggling during Napoleonic times. It has now become a popular place of residence for artists. Sir Hugh Walpole, the novelist, had a home here for several years.

Cornwall, the only Cape in England, is appropriately called Cape Cornwall, and is situated a couple of miles away from Land's End. Also in Cornwall is St. Piran's Church, which claims to be the third smallest church in Britain. It measures 25 feet by 12½ feet, having an area of 312½ square feet. Still smaller is St. Lawrence's at Ventnor, in the Isle of Wight, with an area of 275 square feet. Smallest of all is a church of unknown name in Lullington, Sussex, which seats 30 people in its area of 256 square feet. It is built of flint. The greatest lighthouse in the world is said to be that on Lizard Point, Cornwall, which is the southernmost point of England. It protects shipping in the English Channel from some of the most dangerous rocks on the British coast, and shines every four seconds, throwing its beam for 60 miles on a clear night.

The very narrow street already referred to is Nelson Street, King's Lynn, Norfolk. Parliament Street, Exeter, is only two feet, two inches wide at its narrowest end, where it joins High Street. Not far from Exeter, the capital city of Devon, is Shaldon, which has the longest bridge in England. This bridge is 1671 feet long, and has 34 arches.

The largest town in Devon is Plymouth, whence the Pilgrim Fathers set out in the Mayflower for Massachusetts. It was not in Plymouth, however, that the Pilgrim Church was instituted. At Scrooby, on the Great North Road, in Lincolnshire, a tablet marks the site of the ancient manor house, "where lived William Brewster, from 1588 to 1608, and where he organized the Pilgrim Church, of which he became Ruling Elder, and which, in 1608, he removed to Amsterdam, in 1609 to Leyden, and in 1620 to Plymouth."

MOTHER, WHAT IS GOOD LUCK MARGARINE?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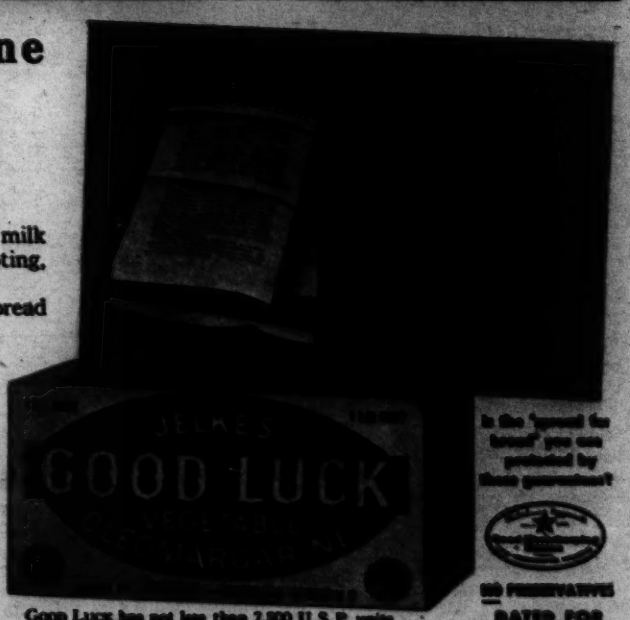

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